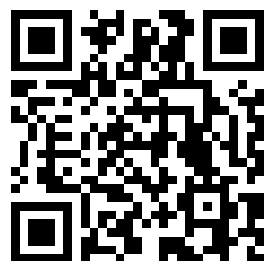


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[Latter part of the year]

**MADRAS—JULY 3, 1799.**

**A** MEETING of the Inhabitants was held this morning at ten o'clock at the Madras Exchange, pursuant to Advertisement; for the purpose of proceeding to the Admiralty-House, with the Address voted on the 26th ultimo, to the RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MAJOR GENERAL ROSS, the Chairman of the Committee, reported to the Meeting, that in consequence of the Resolutions entered into, when they last met, the Committee had waited on the EARL OF MORNINGTON, to know when it might be convenient to His Lordship to receive the Address, when his Lordship was pleased to appoint this morning for that purpose.

That the Committee had also requested of his Lordship, in compliance with the wishes of the Meeting, that his Lordship would be pleased to sit for his Picture, to be placed in the Exchange; and that His Lordship had graciously condescended to comply with their request.

That the Committee had selected Mr. HICKEY, as the artist on that occasion.

It was then proposed by General Ross, that the Gentlemen, then assembled, should proceed with the Address, which was carried accordingly.

Soon after the Committee, attended by the Gentlemen of the settlement, had arrived at the Admiralty-House, they were introduced to the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, who was accompanied by Lord CLIVE, the Members of the Council, Lieutenant General STUART, Commander in Chief of the Army of Bombay, and by the Officers composing the Suite of the Governor General, when Mr. OAKES read, and presented to His Lordship the following Address.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P.  
GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

MY LORD.

WE the undersigned Inhabitants of Madras, impressed with a deep sense of the glory, and advantage, derived to the British Empire from your Lordship's administration, beg leave to approach your Lordship, with our sincere congratulations on the successful termination of the War with Tippoo Sultan.



The dawn of your Lordship's Government opened to us the early prospect of restoring the national interests in India, to that security and elevation, which had been acquired by the Victories, justice, and wisdom of the Marquis Cornwallis; the removal of a power, festering in the center of our possessions, and corroding one of our most important alliances, evinced, as well your Lordship's foresight of the dangerous cloud, which was collecting, under the Councils of France, as the decision and energy, with which your Lordship prepared to meet the impending storm.

A prudence less penetrating, or a vigor less active, might have been appalled at the difficulties of supporting a War against the kingdom of Mysore; but it was the peculiar energy of your Lordship's mind, to anticipate the growth and maturity of those difficulties, to estimate the true extent of our own power, to seize the critical period of action, and to create resources, by inspiring a confidence and energy, correspondent to the extent and importance of your Lordship's measures.

The result of those measures we now view with triumph and exultation, in the complete subversion of the power of Tippoo Sultaun, of whose enmity the determined inveteracy rendered peace undesirable; and whose infatuated attachment to the implacable enemy of England, rendered war unavoidable. The rapidity with which this great event has, under Providence, your Lordship's wisdom, and the gallantry of the Army, been achieved, has left on our minds impressions of admiration, at a conquest unequalled in its importance, in the annals of British India.

The brilliancy of this conquest has spread a blaze of glory over the meridian of your Lordship's Government; and from the extensive influence of its effects, we have a just confidence that, your Lordship's career in India, will close by diffusing throughout Hindustan, the calm of genuine peace, and undisturbed tranquillity.

Feeling in our immediate situation the first consequences of your Lordship's success, we beg leave to offer your Lordship our warmest acknowledgements, and, while we contemplate the benefits we now enjoy, we are unable to express our gratitude in terms adequate, to our sense of the decisive termination, with which the brilliant Achievements of the Marquis Cornwallis, and the victory of Admiral Lord Nelson, have been crowned by the Earl of Mornington.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

MY LORD,

(Signed)

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

T. A. Strange,  
Patrick Ross,  
J. Webbe,  
Benjamin Rosbuck,  
John Chamier,  
Thomas Cockburn,  
William Sydenham,  
T. Oakes,  
Benjamin Sullivan,  
J. Rowley,  
J. S. Hall,  
Andrew Berry,  
William Jones,  
N. E. Kinderfley,  
Alexander Cockburn,  
F. Gahagan,  
C. Wynox,  
Alexander Boswell,

Richard Chafe,  
Thomas de Mello,  
Mungo Dick,  
Walter Grant,  
B. Randall,  
Robert Dennison,  
Fownes Disney,  
Robert Burrowes,  
Henry Bullock,  
J. Arathoon,  
T. Robinson,  
J. Fleming,  
Charles Spyer,  
John Wright,  
C. Hyde,  
William Ross,  
J. E. Branson,  
A. F. Franck,

James Taylor,  
Charles Baker,  
Henry Brown,  
Charles Woodcock,  
H. H. D. Compton,  
Edward Watts,  
Paul Bose,  
P. Nicol,  
James Taylor,  
George Gregory,  
Charles Fitz. Hill,  
M. W. Bailey,  
J. M. FitzGerald,  
John Wemyss,  
Thomas de Souza,  
G. Taswell,  
George Coleman,  
D. H. J. Barclay,

W. Webb,  
J. S. Smith,  
W. Thomas,  
Richard Leslie,  
Henry Hall,  
Thomas Hickey,  
Robert Woolf,  
Robert Williams,  
Alexander Falconar,  
William Abbott,  
Robert Yeldham,  
C. Wetherell,  
G. Buchan,  
Thomas Chase,  
V. Conolly,  
H. Wilson,  
Walter Wilson,  
Adrian de Fries,  
John Snow,  
Rt. Maitland,  
D. Peigh,  
S. D. Totton,  
William Harington,  
J. Brunton,  
P. Bruce,  
J. Binny,  
John Goddoin,  
Cecil Smith,  
Thomas Anstey,  
H. McLean,  
E. Nimmo,  
J. Daly,  
Henry Taylor,  
R. Andrews,  
M. Fitz Gerald,  
Thomas Parry,  
Joseph Hill,  
R. H. Lathom,  
P. R. Cazalet,  
Charles Walters,  
D. Court,  
C. B. Dent,  
Edward Dent,  
James Brodie,  
Thomas Fraser,  
Gregory M. Baboom,

Edward Fraser, *Ensn. Engt.*  
T. Clarke,  
A. Anstruther,  
Edward Jones,  
Richard Hall Ker,  
John de Fries,  
Henry Sewell,  
L. H. Sterling,  
James Connell,  
William Dring,  
W. Edmeades,  
George Westcott,  
Thomas Thackeray, *for himself, and James Call,*  
A. Gaudoin,  
C. Godfrey,  
J. L. Heiske,  
D. Cockburn,  
J. S. Savory,  
G. Chalmet,  
John Shamier,  
Charles N. White,  
Francis Lautour,  
H. Murray,  
Paul Jodrell,  
Samuel M. Moorat,  
George Read,  
T. S. Ware,  
George Lyt,  
James West,  
T. H. Peile,  
Gilbert Rickets,  
W. Raine,  
John Underwood,  
Thomas Ajax Anderson,  
George Westcott,  
Robert Clerk,  
Henry Westcott,  
John Brathwaite,  
G. Hadow,  
J. Brown,  
Walter Balfour,  
Arthur Anderson,  
William Fraser,  
W. Cockell,  
James Anderson,

J. B. Travers,  
Robert Orme,  
N. C. Huffey,  
John Hunter,  
John Chinnery,  
Thomas Stepherts,  
A. Brooke, *for himself and*  
*Lt. James Brooke,*  
M. Roworth,  
G. Galloway,  
G. Gowan,  
Basil Cochrane,  
W. Cotton,  
L. Place,  
B. Bishop,  
J. Goldingham,  
E. Samuel,  
J. Tulloh,  
G. Lauder,  
J. Marshall,  
A. Grant,  
W. Shaw,  
R. Sherfon,  
G. G. Keble,  
M. Plenderleath,  
George Hay,  
T. H. Davies,  
P. Kinloch,  
G. Taylor,  
E. Collins,  
J. Abbott,  
J. Maclean,  
J. Grant,  
J. D. Gordon,  
R. Sheppard,  
W. G. Wright,  
J. Dennis,  
H. C. Montgomery,  
W. Taswell,  
W. Rain,  
J. Boyle,  
W. Dickson,  
V. Blacker,  
J. Durand,  
E. P. Blacker,  
John Galloway.

*Madras, 26th June, 1799.*

To which the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

The zeal which distinguishes your congratulations on the prosperous termination of the late campaign in Mysoor, is suitable to the character of British subjects, animated by the glorious success of a just and necessary War, and by the happy prospect of an honourable and secure Peace.

It would not become me either to depreciate the efforts which have been made for your Defence, or to disclaim the share which my public duty required me to take in them.

It would have been criminal in me to have neglected any precaution, or to have declined any exertion which, in my judgment and conscience, appeared necessary to the important object of frustrating the avowed designs of the Ene-

my, and of providing for the safety of the valuable interests committed to my charge.

In the discharge of this duty I am happy to declare, that I have received the most cordial assistance from every class and description of the Inhabitants of this Settlement.

My acknowledgements of the honourable, generous, and disinterested support of Lord Clive, and of the zealous co-operation of the Members of the Council, are not perhaps introduced with strict propriety on this occasion: But his Lordship will pardon my eagerness to offer to him a public tribute of my sincere gratitude, respect, and esteem.

In all the principal Civil and Military Officers throughout every branch and department of this Government, I have found an unanimous spirit of alacrity and diligence, equalled only by their eminent abilities, and extensive knowledge. The same spirit has marked the conduct of the Commercial Houses, and of the Banks established in this Settlement: by their seasonable assistance, I was enabled, in the most critical period of our Military Preparations, to avail myself of the resources of this Presidency, to an extent unexampled in its History.

By these aids, and by the extraordinary exertions of the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, I was empowered to call forth that gallant Army, whose transcendent achievements have delivered the Carnatic from the perpetual alarm of Invasion, and converted the strength of our implacable Enemy into a new source of security and power to Us, and to our Allies.

It is therefore in your energy and zeal, and in the co-operation of all the British Governments of India that I trace the primary causes of our recent Victories, and anticipate the settlement of a Peace, as propitious to our interests and honorable to our national character, as the events of the War have been glorious to our Military reputation.

Concord, unanimity, and prompt obedience, combined with a faithful, and assiduous discharge of public duty, and a high sense of public honor, will render the Supreme Government of these extensive Possessions a grateful task, in the severest trials of difficulty and danger.

With such an union of loyalty and public spirit, we may confidently expect to counteract every device and machination of our Enemies; to detect their intrigues, to disappoint their treachery, to repel their violence, and to perpetuate the British Empire in India on the solid foundations of humanity, and valour, justice, and power.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

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**BOMBAY, AUGUST 3, 1799.**

**A** MEETING of the **BRITISH INHABITANTS** at **BOMBAY**, having been called This Day, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the terms of an Address to the **RIGHT HONORABLE** the **GOVERNOR GENERAL**, on the subject of the late glorious events in **Mysoor**; the following was adopted, and transmitted to His Lordship accordingly.



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P.  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE, the undersigned British Subjects, Civil and Military, now residing in Bombay, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our sincere congratulations on the termination of the war with Tippoo Sultaun; a war founded in necessity and justice, prosecuted with extraordinary vigor, and crowned with unexampled success. In the accomplishment of this great object, whether we consider your Lordship's penetration, in fathoming the perfidious designs of the Sultaun, in alliance with the French Nation, in violation of a solemn treaty, and without a pretence of provocation to attack the British possessions in India; the subsequent solicitude evinced by your Lordship to conciliate the Sultaun's friendship, and by recalling him to a sense of his obligations, to avert the calamities of war; the policy, when every overture of conciliation had been disregarded, of obviating the menaced aggression by an immediate appeal to arms; or the vigorous adoption of all the various measures essential to a successful prosecution of the war; every thing equally excites our admiration and applause: And while the transcendent achievements of a gallant army, in execution of your Lordship's measures, and in the final conquest of the Sultaun's kingdom, have added new and never fading laurels to their brows; It is a matter of exultation to every British Subject, to observe your Lordship, in the moment of triumph, and in the plenitude of power and conquest, exhibiting to the descendant of a deposed Prince, to our allies, and to the world, a fresh instance of British honor, British faith, generosity and justice.

In the result of this conquest, as unprecedented in the rapidity of its completion, as it is unequalled in its importance, we behold the entire extinction of a cruel and relentless foe, a valuable acquisition of territory and power, the strength of our alliances in India increased, a destructive confederacy dissolved and defeated; which whilst it affords us the fairest prospect of a permanent internal tranquillity and security; relieves us also from the apprehension of external violence and invasion, by giving us a well grounded confidence, that it must effectually frustrate the machinations and intrigues of the Directory of France, the inveterate and implacable foe of England, and the common enemy of established order, liberty, and government, in every part of the world.

In addition to these important benefits arising from the glorious termination of the Mysoor war, we entertain the pleasing hope, that the brilliant achievements in India, so opportunely aiding the splendid success of his Majesty's arms in other quarters of the globe, will, from the extent of their influence, have a forcible operation in restoring to us the blessings of a general, permanent and honorable peace.

Impressed with a deep sense of the honor and advantage derived to the British empire under your Lordship's government; feeling in common with his Majesty's Subjects in every other part of India, the immediate effects of your Lordship's recent measures, which peculiarly call for our warmest acknowledgements of respect and gratitude; and fully confiding in your Lordship's wisdom, integrity and justice, that the powers of government will ever be directed to the true interests of the people; we cannot omit this occasion of assuring your Lordship, that we shall, not without regret, behold the arrival of the moment that shall put a period to your Lordship's administration of the government of India.

We have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

With great respect,

Your Lordship's most

obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)

W. Syer,  
 John Carnac,  
 Robert Bowles, *Maj. Gen.*  
 J. Hawkes,  
 L. Corkran,  
 S. Halliday,  
 Thos. Brownrigg,  
 J. Turner,  
 Wm. Clark, *H. M. 84th*  
*Regt.*  
 Geo. Simson,  
 R. Nicholson,  
 John Bellasis,  
 James Kerr,  
 John Grimston, *Capt. and*  
*Lt. Col. 84th Regt.*  
 John Wilkinfon,  
 Arch. Campbell, *Capt. H.*  
*M. 84th Regt.*  
 W. C. Williams, *Capt. H.*  
*M. 84th Regt.*  
 W. Straubenzee, *Lieut. H.*  
*M. 84th Regt.*  
 Robert Henshaw,  
 H. Fawcett,  
 Thos. Lechmeré,  
 Jos. Harding,  
 R. Anderfon,  
 Robert Kitfon,  
 P. Sam. Maister,  
 James Law,  
 Alex. Dow,  
 John Williams,  
 John Little,  
 H. Sterling,  
 P. Le Mellurier,  
 George Brown,  
 H. Anderfon,  
 Lawrence Shaw,  
 Robert Williams, *E. I. C.*  
*Ship Thames,*  
 Henry Grant, *ditto,*  
 John Harry, *ditto,*  
 Mathew Riches, *ditto,*  
 Hugh Scott, *ditto,*  
 F. W. Hearne, *ditto,*  
 Wm. Beavis, *ditto,*  
 J. Griffith,  
 Wm. Simpfon,  
 Effex Henry Bond, *E. I. C.*  
*Ship Taunton Castle,*

Thomas Hudson, *ditto,*  
 Wm. Pierce, *ditto,*  
 John Williams, *ditto,*  
 Thomas Newberry, *ditto,*  
 Thomas Woodman, *ditto,*  
 George Chamberlaine, *ditto,*  
 Charles Matlock, *ditto,*  
 Gunter Hyde Browne, *ditto,*  
 Chas. B. Cotton, *E. I. C.*  
*Ship Cuffnells,*  
 J. Drummond,  
 Phineas Hall,  
 David Drummond,  
 Thomas Hardie,  
 R. Billamore,  
 Alex. Adamfon,  
 W. Steadman,  
 George Roper, *Lieut. Ma-*  
*rine,*  
 J. Durham,  
 Alex. Gordon, *Lieut. H. M.*  
*Ship Arrogant.*  
 James Loughnan,  
 Thos. Cope,  
 James Urmstone, *Captain,*  
*H. C. Ship Sir E. Hughes,*  
 Thomas White,  
 H. S. Pearson,  
 Wm. Brookes,  
 George Lawman,  
 Wm. Williamfon,  
 J. Capon,  
 Hugh Munro,  
 W. C. Beresford, *Lt. Col.*  
*88th Regt.*  
 W. R. Robinson, *Capt. 84th*  
*ditto,*  
 J. Morison,  
 Court. Schuyler, *Lt. 84th*  
*ditto.*  
 H. Woodington,  
 James Morley,  
 J. A. Grant,  
 J. Morrifon,  
 G. O. Drury,  
 Rich. T. Goodwin,  
 D. P. Travers,  
 J. D. Richardson,  
 H. Harris,  
 A. Grant, *Capt.*  
 J. Hallett,

Wm. Swayne,  
 Robert Vincent, *Capt. H. M.*  
*84th Regt.*  
 W. Rudiman, *Ensign H. M.*  
*84th Regt.*  
 R. Torin,  
 J. Sutherland,  
 L. Phillipps,  
 Henry Agar,  
 F. Crozier,  
 Charles Shoebrick,  
 Henry Shank,  
 Fras. Warden,  
 W. Sandwith,  
 H. Reeves,  
 R. Rickards,  
 F. Dundas,  
 John Forbes,  
 John Hungerford,  
 Edward Moore,  
 Alexander Gray,  
 J. Elphinstone,  
 J. A. Craigs,  
 W. Wensley.  
 James Fell,  
 J. B. Urmstone,  
 Andrew Bethune, *Capt. Bom-*  
*bay Establishment,*  
 B. Geraud,  
 W. Dowdeswell,  
 Edward Popham,  
 W. F. Constable,  
 P. Haddow,  
 Charles Forbes, *Sheriff,*  
 James Fisher,  
 Wm. Crozier,  
 Michael Brisbaine,  
 Wm. Green,  
 Joseph Cumberledge,  
 S. Haddington,  
 Robert Bell, *Maj. 86th Regt.*  
 R. W. Mills, *Capt. ditto,*  
 J. V. W. Diggle,  
 H. Scott,  
 Lord George Beresford, *H.*  
*M. 88th Regt.*  
 Robert Blackall,  
 L. Ashburner,  
 James Philipps Lloyd,  
*Lieut. Col. 86th Regt.*  
 R. Stuart.

Bombay, 3d August 1799.

To which His LORDSHIP was pleased to return the following Answer:

To the GENTLEMEN who assembled at the public Meeting of the BRITISH SUB-  
 JECTS, Civil and Military, residing in BOMBAY, on the 3d of August, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is peculiarly satisfactory to me to receive the honorable testimonies  
 of personal esteem, and to observe the cordial expressions of zeal for the  
 Public Service contained in your able and animated Address.



The vigorous prosecution and prosperous issue of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, are to be ascribed under Providence, to that unanimous spirit of prompt obedience and cheerful co-operation which I found in every part of the British possessions, and in every branch of the Public Service in India. This happy disposition proceeded not more from a sense of duty and a regard for the principles of subordination, than from a general conviction of the justice of our cause, and of the indispensable necessity of frustrating by a seasonable effort the systematic treachery of our faithless, implacable, and insatuated enemy.

The distinguished part which the settlement of Bombay has borne during the late crisis in the labors and honors of the common cause, has repeatedly claimed my warm approbation, and will ever be remembered by me with gratitude and respect. In your liberal and voluntary Contribution towards the exigencies of your native country, and towards the defence of the Presidency under whose government you reside, and in the alacrity with which you have given your personal services for the military protection of Bombay, I have contemplated with pleasure the same character of public spirit, resolution and activity, which has marked the splendid success of the gallant army of Bombay, from the commencement to the close of the late glorious campaign.

The extensive power which the result of the war has placed in the hands of the allies, has enabled them to conclude the pacification on such principles of moderation and equity, as afford a reasonable prospect of permanent security and repose.

Your unsolicited assurances of confidence and esteem confirm my desire and hope of deriving from the recent settlement of Mysoor, the inestimable advantages which it promises to the interests and honor of Great Britain, and to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the native inhabitants of India.

I have the honor to be,  
GENTLEMEN,  
Your Faithful Servant,  
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort William, Sept. 17, 1799.

## CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1799.

THE Committee, appointed to present the Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to the Right Honorable the Governor General, assembled this morning at the Theatre, pursuant to the Advertisement published in the Gazette of the 19th Instant, for the purpose of proceeding with the Address to the Government House.

The Chairman reported to the Committee, that in conformity to their instructions, he had the honor to wait upon the Right Honourable the Governor General on his arrival at the Presidency, and to submit to his Lordship the Proceedings of the Inhabitants at the Meeting of the 21st ultimo. That he had the highest satisfaction in informing the Committee, that His Lordship expressed in the most flattering terms, how very much he was gratified by the kindness of the Inhabitants in the Address which they had voted him, and at their whole proceedings.

upon the occasion, and that he should have the greatest pleasure in complying with their request of sitting for his Picture.

The Chairman further reported, that the Right Honorable the Governor General having appointed this morning at ten o'clock to receive the Address, he had in consequence published the Advertisement, requesting the favor of the Committee, and such other Gentlemen as might please to attend, previously to assemble at the Theatre; and he now prepared to proceed with the Address, which was agreed to accordingly.

The Committee, attended by a numerous body of the Gentlemen of the Settlement, having arrived at the Government House, they were introduced to the Right Honorable the Governor General, who was accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Commander in Chief, and by the Officers composing the suite of the Governor General, when the Chairman read, and presented the following Address.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE RICHARD EARL OF MORNINGTON,  
KNIGHT OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, impressed with a deep sense of the great benefits which the public interests have derived, from the wisdom and energy of your Lordship's Councils, in the glorious termination of the late War with Tippoo Sultaun, beg leave to present our sincere congratulations on the splendid events which have crowned your Lordship's measures with such rapid and complete success.

The fall of Tippoo Sultaun and his Capital, the capture of his Sons, the submission of his Chiefs, and annihilation of his Power, must secure to the Company's possessions the blessings of internal tranquillity; increase, beyond calculation, the resources, strength and stability of the British Empire in the East; and, while they reflect the highest honor on the General and the Army by whose brilliant Victories your Lordship's objects have been accomplished, must transmit your Lordship's name with distinguished lustre to posterity.

The restoration of the injured race of Princes, whose dominions their rebellious subject Hyder Alli had usurped, and whose immediate descendant your Lordship has raised from a prison to a throne; the liberal provision your Lordship has bestowed on the family and chiefs of our implacable and cruel Enemy, the late Sultaun of Mysoor; and the partition of the conquered Countries, demand our warmest applause; and cannot but encrease the confidence of the Native Powers, in the justice and clemency of the British Nation.

To your Lordship's vigilance, energy and wisdom, Great Britain is indebted for all these great events; which, combined with the invaluable result of your Lordship's previous Negotiations at the Court of Hyderabad, have not only relieved the British possessions and those of their Allies from the constant apprehension of Invasion by a restless and ambitious Prince, whom no moderation could appease, but must also extinguish every hope our inveterate Enemies of France so anxiously cherished, of involving these happy Countries in the calamities and horrors which they have spread over so many other regions of the Globe; and will, we trust, under Divine Providence, essentially contribute to the final deliverance of Europe, from the chains which they have imposed, and to the ultimate object of every just and necessary War, a lasting, safe and honorable Peace.



We beg leave to offer our most respectful congratulations to your Lordship on your safe return to the chief seat of Government; where we earnestly hope you will long continue to preside, and add to those great and numerous claims on the public gratitude, which, by such important and distinguished services your Lordship already has acquired.

We have the honor to be with the highest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient  
humble Servants,

CALCUTTA, 21st August, 1799.

(Signed)

Walter Ewer,  
Thomas Graham,  
W. Burroughs,  
H. Abbott,  
H. M. Gordon,  
Francis Gladwin,  
W. Sandys,  
J. H. Harrington,  
Thomas Hayes,  
C. Benezet,  
C. W. Blunt,  
Charles Cockerell,  
C. R. Blunt,  
W. Blunt,  
John Shaw,  
C. Radcliffe,  
G. H. Barlow,  
Jacob Rider,  
John Rider,  
L. Hook,  
Major General Brisco,  
John Harman Becher,  
William Townsend Jones,  
John Bebb,  
John Bristow,  
J. Fleming,  
William Farquharson,  
J. Thomas Brown,  
W. M. Farrell,  
M. C. Arackel,  
Sarkis Ter Johannes,  
Mirza Stephen,  
Arratoon Vertannes,  
John Stephens,  
George Dick, *Captain*,  
John Morrison, *Captain*,  
John Fulton,  
Francis Fulton,  
Thomas Fulton,  
John W. Fulton,  
Daniel Munro,  
G. Adams,  
John Helton Storks,  
J. Campbell,  
Willoughby Frazer Hair,  
Wm. Stewart,  
J. H. Higgins,  
G. A. Farrell,  
J. W. Fulton,  
Fras. Fulton,  
J. Palmer,  
Thomas Abraham,  
A. H. Vanfittart,  
Charles Brix,  
F. Robertson,

John Williams,  
John Adolphus Williams,  
John William Parcel,  
Joseph Hodges,  
James Wilkinson,  
James Frushard,  
George Wilkinson,  
Charles Donne,  
Alexander Sinclair,  
Arch. Moffat,  
B. Williams,  
George Nugent,  
John Anderson,  
Wm. Kinlock,  
Richard Johnson,  
John Johnson,  
C. W. Johnson,  
Will. Gordon,  
J. Scott,  
W. E. Phillips,  
Stephen Mirza,  
Edward Tiretta,  
W. Lay,  
Richard Blechynden,  
John Dickens,  
W. Macdougall, *Engineer*,  
John Gilchrist,  
W. N. Cameron,  
William Trojan White,  
S. Dyer,  
John Goard,  
Bruce Boswell,  
Harry V. Darrell,  
W. A. Brooke,  
James Irvin,  
Isaac Humphreys,  
Robert Ledlie,  
W. E. Phillips,  
C. Green,  
P. Maitland,  
Jas. Fra. Sargent,  
J. A. Simpson,  
R. Keys,  
Alexander Russell,  
P. Ferris,  
L. Collings,  
T. Dowell,  
W. Rofs Munro,  
Ml. Cheefe,  
Robt. Liston,  
C. H. Campbell,  
Geo. Davidson,  
James Hare,  
J. G. Henderfon,  
Charles W. Gibson,

Thomas Dashwood,  
George Morris,  
Ed. Pytts Middleton,  
Thomas White,  
Robert Home,  
Henry Tolfrey,  
John Shoolbred,  
John Stapleton,  
T. Thompson,  
J. C. Bartholmæ,  
William Ledlie,  
G. Vrignon,  
Fran. Vrignon,  
Gab. Vrignon, *jun.*  
W. Mofcrop,  
William Regail,  
Chas. F. Leal,  
Simon Pure,  
George Williamfon,  
T. J. Williams,  
David Campbell,  
J. D. Williams,  
Edward Strettell,  
Stephen Harris,  
Thomas Stroud,  
J. Sirrell,  
Charles Key Bruce,  
John Shore,  
Chas. Cornish, *for self and for*  
Hub. Cornish,  
W. Dingwall,  
James Dunbar,  
James Simpson,  
Thomas Fortescue,  
Thomas Gowan,  
James Tulloh,  
H. Ham,  
J. Byrn,  
J. Sealy,  
J. P. Doncaster,  
G. P. Reed,  
Howell and Torckler,  
Charles Child,  
Chas. Adams Child, *jun.*  
James Amos Kelly,  
Robt. Harvey,  
Jas. Roquier, *jun.*  
Gordon Forbes,  
Tho. Lyon,  
Jas. Tichborne,  
John Hunt,  
Walter Dawes,  
John Blythe,  
Henry Ryan,  
G. Nevile Wyat,

John Harris, *Capt.*  
 Chrif. W. Turner,  
 M. Hall,  
 R. W. Cox,  
 J. Greenway,  
 John Robinson,  
 F. Balfour,  
 G. French,  
 George Jackson,  
 Isaac Gollidge,  
 L. Delanougere, de,  
 Narcis Johannes,  
 Henry Lee,  
 J. Moffat,  
 William Stopford,  
 Francis Mills,  
 Daniel Seton, *Jun.*  
 G. Wilson,  
 Anthony Blackmore,  
 William Wollaston,  
 William Goard,  
 R. P. Scott,  
 James Patton,  
 Thomas Nicholson,  
 P. G. Cornish,  
 Th. Calcraft,  
 Charles Dumergue,  
 John Hunt,  
 Alexander Robertson,  
 George Hooker,  
 Thomas G. Murray,  
*Capt.* Kennard Smith,  
 Charles Mitchell,  
 George Gooch,  
 Robert A. Marsh,  
 James Purves,  
 W. Laird,  
 H. Roberdeau,  
 Edw. Bacon,  
 Thos. Philpot,  
 John Cotton,  
 Wm Berrie,  
 W. J. Morgan,  
 G. A. Robinson,  
 G. U. Lawrie,  
 Edw. Lloyd,  
 J. H. Fergusson,  
 Hy. Ruffel, *jun.*  
 Edw. Blunt,  
 H. Mandy,  
 James Mackey,  
 James Ede,  
 Ditto, for Gregory Jackson,  
 John Saint,  
 John Wilton,  
 Edw. Scott Waring,  
 C. Lambert,  
 J. Burn,  
 P. Brady,  
 Paul Limerick,  
 Lewis Thomas, *14th Nat. Regt.*  
 Solomon Hamilton,  
 R. H. Hamilton,  
 W. Hunter,  
 Rd. Parry,  
 J. Ranpot,  
 Hy. Conran,  
 P. Spalding,  
 John Clark,  
 Thomas Raban,

John Bateman,  
 W. Parker,  
 A. Grant,  
 Joseph Taylor,  
 A. C. Seymour,  
 F. Horsley,  
 J. B. Smith,  
 Jno. Nelly,  
 Alex. Colvin,  
 William Dick,  
 Abraham Judah,  
 Charles Wasmus,  
 John Cook,  
 Johannes Sarkies,  
 Isaac Malchus,  
 Alex. Mirza,  
 John Casey,  
 Edw. Torckler, *for self and*  
 Peter Torckler,  
 R. Lenny,  
 Edw. Popham,  
 Richd. Howatt,  
 Chas. Scott,  
 W. H. Harton,  
 W. C. Ord,  
 Jas. Augustus Hickey, *sen.*  
 James Augustus Hickey, *jun.*  
 J. Buckley,  
 Chr. Roberts,  
 Thomas B. Ooke,  
 C. M. Rickets,  
 B. McCallum,  
 Charles Stewart,  
 John Gordon,  
 Capt. Thompson, *Lord Thurlow*  
 Mr. Thompson, *jun.*  
 Richd. Meriton,  
 John Cotterell,  
 John Jones,  
 Thos. Anbury,  
 J. B. B. Fleming, *H. M. 76th*  
*regt.*  
 Jas. Carr, *H. M. 76th regt.*  
 G. Marston, *H. M. 76th regt.*  
 J. Brown, *Lt. 76th regt.*  
 R. Cameron, *Capt. 76th regt.*  
 W. Boyes, *Capt. 76th regt.*  
 Robert Campbell,  
 Robt Bathurst,  
 Rob. Wilson,  
 Chas. Lloyd,  
 E. Ball,  
 Mathew Louis,  
 Chas. Wyatt,  
 James Adair,  
 A. Green,  
 W. Fairlie,  
 Thos. M. Brown,  
 Jas. Dinwiddie,  
 Thos. Mordaunt,  
 John Haldane,  
 Samuel Swinton,  
 William Wilson,  
 Tho. Scott,  
 Charles B. Gribble,  
 W. P. D'Erre,  
 J. Cheap,  
 J. Gray,  
 Samuel Jones,  
 J. Tennant,

Henry Travers,  
 John Wood,  
 Will. Tulloh,  
 Jona. Gillet,  
 J. Frayer,  
 Gab. Penny,  
 W. Dolby,  
 A. Wilson,  
 W. A. Edmonstone,  
 Robt. Jones,  
 Rodney C. Statham,  
 W. Arnold Swaine,  
 William Boyle,  
 N. Charles,  
 Simon Ewart,  
 Step. Cowjill,  
 J. Broome,  
 James Samuel Engel,  
 John Scawen,  
 W. Towers Smith,  
 F. Fitz Roy,  
 A. Glegg,  
 W. Myers,  
 John Atchinson,  
 Kennedy Johnston,  
 John Gread,  
 Nicholas Nugent,  
 Thomas Smith,  
 William Waite,  
 J. W. Piercy,  
 Thomas Paterfon Smith,  
 C. Cornelius,  
 Henry St. Geo. Tucker,  
 J. A. McArthur,  
 Robert Gibson,  
 Robert Russell,  
 John Cachick Arackel,  
 James Dunn,  
 John Harris,  
 W. Camac,  
 J. Dowdeswell,  
 Geo. H. Fagan,  
 W. H. Trant,  
 Rd. Chichley Plowden, *jun.*  
 W. Paton,  
 Thomas Boileau,  
 G. Downie,  
 Claud Buchanan,  
 John Darby,  
 Thomas Myers,  
 T. Holland,  
 William Holland,  
 John Stonhouse,  
 Robert Lawson,  
 Charles Fraser,  
 Walter Cliffe,  
 John Champain,  
 John Stracey,  
 H. Hyndman, *Lieut. Col.*  
 C. Wyatt, *Capt. Engineers*  
 A. Gilmore,  
 A. Kello,  
 G. G. Richardson,  
 Thos. Binny,  
 Anthony Maftier,  
 Charles Bayley,  
 J. Hall,  
 Henry Trail,  
 Thomas Roworth,  
 John Bell,



J. P. Gardiner,  
 Robert Richardson,  
 Robert MacFarlane,  
 Rich. Fleming,  
 John White,  
 C. Coote,  
 Geo. Chester,  
 W. Dring,  
 B. W. Gould,  
 Chas. Blaney,  
 G. N. Simpson,  
 C. Robertson,  
 Theo. Perney,  
 C. Patterfon,  
 Joseph Sherburne,  
 Ed. B. Lewin,  
 W. Fitzmaurice,  
 Richard Cracraft,  
 Thomas McGee,  
 Peter Lumsdaine, *for self and* J. T. James Colvin,  
 Blunt, *Lieut. Engineers*,  
 R. Uvedale,  
 Wm. Raban,  
 Edward Morony,  
 L. Mackintosh,  
 Chas. Chapman,  
 Wm. Logan,  
 Robt. Hy. Loving,  
 J. W. Hanson,  
 F. W. St. Aubin,  
 K. Macrae,  
 R. Coxon,  
 Jas. Lennon,  
 Chas. James Nisbett,  
 Andrew Waddell,  
 J. Stark,  
 John Miller,  
 W. Dacosta,  
 R. Blanford,  
 James Urquhart,  
 Jas. Gordon,  
 Geo. Johnston,  
 Jas. Johnston,  
 J. Kelly,  
 J. Adams,  
 J. T. Kennedy,  
 R. Syme,  
 S. Greenway,  
 H. Brightman,  
 Ed. Brightman,  
 L. Mackenzie,  
 Ensign J. Emin,  
 Augustus Beyer,  
 John Breton,  
 Chas. Patton,  
 Thos. Preston,  
 J. Innes,  
 S. M. Lowder,  
 R. B. Winwood,  
 John Bailey,  
 D. McCulloch,  
 P. H. Ormsby,  
 Geo. Hudson,  
 R. Downie,  
 Sam. Battle,  
 Cudbert Sealy,  
 John Urquhart,  
 Walter Smith,  
 Thomas Bush,  
 David Mills,

Robert Campbell, *jun.*  
 W. B. Rifdon,  
 G. Hamilton,  
 A. Aberdein,  
 Stephen Hawes,  
 E. Jessup,  
 W. Hart,  
 John Wright,  
 George Craig,  
 George Foreman,  
 J. McTaggart,  
 Cud. Thornhill,  
 C. Russell,  
 R. Scott,  
 A. Macleaw,  
 A. Hefrige,  
 John Kinlock,  
 Alexander Stewart,  
 J. H. Hutchinson,  
 J. D. Paterfon,  
 Lau. Gall,  
 Tho. Twining,  
 James Vanzandt,  
 W. C. Blacquiere,  
 Ed. Thoroton,  
 J. B. Birch,  
 Robert Downie,  
 J. Mackenzie,  
 W. Armstrong,  
 William Gott,  
 H. P. Forster,  
 James Alexander,  
 Stephen Laprimaundaye,  
 W. O'Neil,  
 William Maxwell,  
 Robert Burrows,  
 Samuel Moore,  
 J. B. Hudson,  
 Cornelius Fryer,  
 Andrew Stephens,  
 Stephen Bayard,  
 P. Achmuty,  
 George Halyburton,  
 Henry Grace,  
 Thos. Watley,  
 Chas. Fagan,  
 B. Morland, *Capt.*  
 W. Bean,  
 H. Corfield,  
 W. N. Covell,  
 W. Meulh,  
 H. L. Spenser,  
 T. Lewis,  
 John Covell,  
 A. Macdonald, *Lieut.*  
 Wm. Cheyne, *Lieut. 76th regt.*  
 T. Reed, *Lieut. 76th regt.*  
 John Henderson, *Surg. 1st N. R.*  
 R. H. Colebrooke,  
 W. Cumming,  
 Jno. Lodge,  
 David Ross,  
 David Brown,  
 Richd. Anster,  
 F. Macnaghten,  
 W. Egerton,  
 W. Davidson,  
 Alex. Taylor,  
 A. Davidson,

Chas. Fuller Martyn,  
 Robert Abbott,  
 Chr. Gale, *Lieut. Artillery*,  
 W. Jackson,  
 A. Upjohn,  
 H. Stone,  
 W. H. Sealy,  
 J. Mouggach,  
 F. Mure,  
 J. Bentley,  
 Alexander Allardice,  
 W. Griffith,  
 Robert Duncan,  
 B. Turner,  
 Nat. Penry Rees,  
 W. Hickey,  
 A. Campbell,  
 G. P. Rocketts,  
 M. G. Prendergast,  
 J. Brice,  
 William Spedding,  
 Tho. E. Bevan,  
 W. Pawson,  
 J. P. Green,  
 G. Hatch,  
 R. Fergusson,  
 J. Buller,  
 G. R. Foley,  
 James Forbes,  
 A. H. Smith,  
 Rt. Gregory,  
 Chas. Hodgkinson,  
 William Clark,  
 William Long,  
 Chas. Weston,  
 J. Gibson,  
 R. B. Lloyd,  
 C. Robertson,  
 W. Barnfield,  
 Jas. Taylor,  
 M. H. Lewis,  
 R. C. Birch,  
 A. Cockburn,  
 J. D. Conyers,  
 A. Kelso,  
 Merrick Shawe,  
 Isaac Heywood,  
 F. Hamilton,  
 S. Macan,  
 C. Buller,  
 Thos. King,  
 David Clark,  
 H. McKenly,  
 H. D. Wilson,  
*Lieut. C. Brown, artillery*,  
 Jno. M. Sinclair,  
 S. M. Sears,  
 B. J. Young,  
 R. J. Watson, *Ensign, 76th regt.*  
 James Gane,  
 Rt. Frith,  
 Rich. Quarrell,  
 Francis Cahell,  
 Thos. Emes,  
 Solom. Holmes,  
 Jno. Duffy,  
 Hugh Latimer,  
 William Murdock,  
 Robert Limond,  
 Thomas Templeton,

C. D. Oehme, *Victoris laureati* John Maxwell,  
*tam cari Capitis Cultor obsequius*, Lewis Barretto,  
 H. Read, Arch. Thomson,  
 Thomas Breton, Alex. Sannell,  
 C. Reilly, J. W. Sherer,  
 J. Addison, John N. Sealy,  
 P. Muschet, Joseph Barretto,  
 Frederick Richardson, James Lockhart,  
 D. Templeton, W. Edmeads,  
 G. Wilson, Thos. Keene,  
 F. Crose, B. Kernan,  
 H. Eastgate, E. Fergusson,  
 E. Parker, H. S. White,  
 Thomas Edie, W. O. Salmon,  
 J. Wilson, Thos. Brodie,

Thomas Smith,  
 Lieut. Col. Potts, 10th regt.  
 Lieut. Poppleton, 10th infantry,  
 Hon'ble Lieut. Grenville, 10th  
 infantry,  
 Capt. John Newman, 10th regt.  
 Lieut. Hutchinson, 10th regt.  
 Lieut. Thos. Rynd, 10th regt.  
 Lieut. Dent, 10th regt.  
 Lieut. J. W. Carey, 10th regt.  
 Ensign H. Hoopes, 73d regt.  
 Colin Milnes, Captain, 19th  
 infantry.

*To which the Right Honorable the Governor General was pleased to return  
 the following Answer :*

GENTLEMEN,

I receive this distinguished mark of your regard with sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude proportioned to my experience of your approved loyalty and public spirit, and of your just sense of the interests and honor of the British Empire in India.

The prosperous termination of the late campaign in Mysoor is a proper subject of public congratulation: The British arms have seldom achieved a conquest of greater lustre or value, and never were employed in a cause of more urgent necessity, or of more manifest justice. The progress of our success has revealed additional justifications of our original appeal to the sword; and the final triumph of our arms has been enhanced by the satisfactory reflection, that the war, which terminated in the destruction of our enemy, originated in his implacable hatred, flagrant treachery, and unprovoked aggression.

Under the blessing of Providence favoring the justice of our cause, the rapid and uninterrupted course of our victories is to be ascribed to the admirable valor, skill, and discipline of the gallant Officers and Troops employed in Mysoor; to the predominant influence of the British character in India; and to the intrinsic vigor of our extensive resources, and established power.

It was my duty to make a seasonable use of these eminent advantages; and in the unanimity of our counsels; in the zeal, talents, and happy subordination of every branch of the civil and military service throughout the British possessions, I found the principles of that spirit of alacrity and ardor, which accelerated the equipment of the Army, and secured the early success of the War.

My thanks have already been offered to the Governments and Inhabitants of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, for the distinguished part which they have borne respectively in the late arduous crisis of affairs.

I am happy to avail myself of this public occasion to declare, that from this Presidency I received the most effectual and timely aid, to an extent, which fully justified my confident expectations of cordial co-operation from the respectable hands, which, during my absence, administered the Government of Bengal.

In reviewing the more immediate causes of our success, I cannot repress a tribute of gratitude to Him, who laid the foundations of that strength, which it has been my lot to call into action. The name of the Marquis Cornwallis is inseparably connected with the fame and power of Great Britain in this quarter of the globe; and will continue to be an object of affection and rever-

ence, as long as wisdom, fortitude, and integrity shall be respected, or any sense retained of justice, clemency, benevolence, public faith, or military glory. The final conquest of Mysoor recalls the memory of that glorious War, in which the first shock was given to the hostile power of Tippoo Sultaun: it must never be forgotten, that under the auspices of the Marquis Cornwallis in that War, the supply and movement of our Armies in Mysoor were first reduced to a system of regularity and order; and our Officers acquired that experience and skill so conspicuous in the able and masterly operations of the late campaign: Under the same auspices, the whole system of our defensive Alliances in the Peninsula of India was founded; and the National faith was maintained in a degree of purity and lustre, which inspired a general confidence in the British Government, and disposed the Native Powers to strengthen and cement their connection with the Company on the solid basis of reciprocal interest and mutual security. This favorable disposition was confirmed by the prudence, integrity, and honor of my immediate predecessor; and in the important negotiations which it has been my duty to conduct, I have derived considerable assistance from the advantageous impressions of the British character, which I found deeply fixed in the minds of our Allies.

Possessed of such powerful means, I have been enabled not only to prosecute the War with success, but to conclude the partition of our conquests on principles of moderation and equity, conformable to the laws, the honor, and policy of the British nation, and affording the most rational promise of permanent security to the possessions of the Company, and of general tranquillity to India.

To whatever situation the course of future events may call me, the assurances of your personal confidence and esteem must always be highly honorable to my character, and grateful to my recollection.

While the administration of this arduous Government shall be entrusted to my hands, my earnest endeavours shall be constantly employed to secure and improve our recent acquisitions of territory, wealth, and power, and to guard the prosperity and happiness of these opulent and flourishing dominions by such effectual precautions, as shall avert the Arts and Arms of France, and discourage her spirit of enterprize, or frustrate its ruinous effects.

(Signed)

MORNINGTON.

ON Saturday the 28th of September, the **RIGHT HONORABLE** the **GOVERNOR GENERAL** held a **Levee**, for the reception of the foreign **VAKEELS** and principal **NATIVE INHABITANTS** of **CALCUTTA**, on which occasion, three Addresses in the Persian and Bengal languages, signed by various classes of the Native Inhabitants, were presented to His Lordship, by the persons nominated for that purpose.

The following are Translations of the Addresses.

**TRANSLATION of an ADDRESS from certain of the NATIVE INHABITANTS of CALCUTTA, to the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

After an invocation to the Deity.

WE humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that at this happy and propitious time, when the Almighty has thrown open the gates of joy and gladness to the world, and universally planted the auspicious standard of happiness and delight in the hearts of mankind, we have been gratified by the



pleasing accounts of the fall of Seringapatam, the destruction of Tippoo Sultaun, and the annihilation of his Power, the possession of his Forts and Territories, and the capture of his Sons and principal Officers by the British Troops, favored by the aid and assistance of Almighty Providence, and the propitious fortune of the Honorable Company, and through the wisdom of your Lordship's measures, and the unexampled energy, perseverance, and fortitude, which characterized the prosecution of them.

The first intimation of this God-given Victory afforded a source of sincere and inexpressible gratification to the friends and well wishers of the British Nation; such has been the excess of our joy, that our tongues have never ceased to utter the expressions of our congratulations on this signal success.

Your Lordship's speedy return to this country crowned with victory and success, constantly formed the sum of our wishes, and the object of our prayers to the Almighty, that we might have the happiness of approaching your Lordship, and offering our tribute of gratitude and thanks.

We now beg leave therefore to offer our sincere congratulations to your Lordship on the successful issue of the war, with our earnest hopes, that Providence may prosper this happy event to your Lordship, and the friends and adherents far and near of the Company and the King of Great Britain, and by the aid of similar and increasing successes, ever preserve your Lordship in power, dignity, and splendor, presiding over this country, dispensing justice, benefits, and favors to its inhabitants.

*Sign'd and Sealed.*

Salaam Oollah Khaun,  
Hajee Kurbullai,  
Hussun Ali,  
Mahummud Alli Khaun,  
Mirza Mukhoo,  
Mohummud Mushruff,  
(Musfee),  
Mohummud Nudjim Oo-  
deen Khaun, (Cazee-ool  
Cozaur).  
Ameer Hyder, (Musfee),  
Ashuk Laul,  
Aghar R-jib Alli,  
Nujif Alli,  
Abdul ool Momin,  
Mohummud Ajmaul,  
Jissoda Nundun,  
Kirshen Nauth,

Dunanaut Opedeah,  
Tarnee Churn Mitter,  
Mohummud Asheen,  
Hummeed Khaun,  
Mootee Ram,  
Sheikh Mohummud Sheikeib,  
Gholaum Nubee,  
Mohummud Awuz,  
Arjoonjee, and Nauthjee,  
Builub Dofs, & Gokul Dofs,  
Gholaum Hyder Khaun,  
Syud Wauris Ali,  
Mohummud Haumid,  
Syud Mohummud Akmul,  
Goolaul Row,  
Syud Waujed Alli,  
Geerdharee Laul,

Nauffir Mohummud Khaun,  
Comaul Oodeen Hussain  
Khaun,  
Atmau Ram,  
Laul Sing,  
Anund Ram Dofs,  
Durveish Alli, (Moolvee),  
Row D'hun Sing,  
Roy Ram Sing,  
Praun Kishen,  
Bugwaunt Row,  
Goolaub Roy,  
Dhurnee D'hur Opadeah,  
Rajah Sheeo Sing,  
Achunt Roy,  
Lala Oogar Sain,  
Buchrauj and Byjenaut.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE RICHARD EARL of MORNINGTON, K.T.  
GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

*The humble Address of the Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta.*

Since your Lordship, through your all discerning wisdom, contemplated the final overthrow of the unjust and malevolent Tippoo Sultaun, our prayers for the speedy accomplishment of your Lordship's wishes have been uniformly offered up to the divine power.

Victory, the mark of divine favor, being ever attendant on your Lordship's glorious career, the Sultaun's dominions were easily penetrated, his strong forts stormed, and the mighty foe himself annihilated; and his numerous army

overcome: These brilliant feats have filled our minds with admiration and astonishment.

Your Lordship's granting life and protection to the vanquished Sultaun's sons, and restoring the descendant of Raam Raja to his long usurped kingdom, are acts which have caused your fame to be spread over the whole Universe. These tidings were grateful to us, and convinced us, that your Lordship is sent by Providence, to be the asylum of those destitute of support, and the exalter of the humbled.

Your Lordship's exalted mind adorned with every virtue, being constantly occupied in protecting our lives and property, and annihilating those inimical to them, further evinces, your Lordship being sent among us as a blessing, for our preservation and happiness.

Having obtained the fulfillment of our most ardent wishes by your Lordship's auspicious return to this presidency, we have only to invoke the divine power to continue propitious towards us, and grant that we may long have the happiness of living under your Lordship's Government, securely protected by your profound wisdom and consummate abilities.

Conscious of our inability to set forth the praise due to your Lordship's superior talents, to enumerate the benefits resulting to mankind, from your late glorious achievements, we can only attempt, with the utmost humility, to offer to your Lordship the sincere and cordial congratulations of a community, whose minds are deeply impressed with sentiments of respectful attachment and gratitude towards your Lordship, to whom they will ever look up as their asylum and protector.

(Signed)

Rammohun Surmono,  
Roopchunder Seat,  
Choytonchurn Seat,  
Nundial Seat,  
Muddunmohun Seat,  
Sauntiram Dutt,  
Collyperfaud Day,  
Rasbeharry Dutt,  
Ramchurn Bundopoddea,  
Ramtonoo Bundopoddea,  
Krisnobeb Gangley;  
Nurhurry Paul,  
Gopinauth Paul,  
Ramram Dutt,  
Coffinauth Dutt,  
Gopauchaund Boyfack,  
Ramfunker Boyfack,  
Doorgachurn Mokerjea,  
Hiddoyram Bundapoddea,  
Nilmoney Haldar,  
Doorgachurn Chukerbutty,  
Panchanun Mokopoddea,  
Praunnauth Bundopoddea,  
Sumboochunder Chukerbutty,  
Goppinauth Ghose,  
Rauznarrain Ghose,  
Ramrotton Surmono,  
Ramoonnay Surmono,  
Rauzhunder Roy,  
Ramrutton Surmono,  
Rugoonauth Mokopoddea,  
Buddinauth Mukerjea,  
Goppimohun Surmono,  
Mohunperfaud Surmono,  
Dattaram Chukerbutty,  
Collychurn Ha'dar,  
Krisnoperfaud Seal,

Colleychurn Holdar,  
Collyperfaud Surmono,  
Bancharam Surmono,  
Ramlochun Surmono,  
Rasbeharry Buttacharjee,  
Rammohun Chukerbutty,  
Raujhunder Chukerbutty,  
Nemychurn Surmono,  
Ramjoy Mokopoddea,  
Radacaunt Chukerbutty,  
Ramneedy Dutt,  
Ramnarrain Sein,  
Raddakrishno Dofs,  
Choytonchurn Addie,  
Nilmoney Mullick,  
Boysnobdosh Mullick,  
Jugmohun Mullick,  
Raddamohun Mullick,  
Nemychurn Addie,  
Gungaperfaud Dhur,  
Mohunperfaud Dofs,  
Ramperfaud Chunder,  
Okkroor Mullick,  
Rugoonaut Day,  
Laulbeharry Mullick,  
Ramfoonder Sein,  
Okkroor Dutt,  
Geeredher Roy,  
Gungadhur Roy,  
Hurrannund Ghose,  
Monohur Mullick,  
Beerasher Day,  
Gowerchurn Day,  
Nehaulchunder Addie,  
Rausbehary Day,  
Raddachurn Seal,  
Trelochurn Surmono,

Gowerchurry Dutt,  
Gowermohun Mittre,  
Ramperfaud Bushoe,  
Ramgopaul Bushoe,  
Babboorum Ghose,  
Ramfonderghose Musoomdar,  
Ramram Dutt,  
Ramtonoo Dutt,  
Rumzaun Ostaghur,  
Gocoolchunder Dutt,  
Rusicklaul Dutt,  
Raddacaunt Mittre,  
Rausbeharry Dutt,  
Ramcaunt Dutt,  
Goorooperfaud Dutt,  
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Ramdolaul Bose,  
Rajiblochun Bose,  
Ramrutton Bose,  
Ramcaunth Bose,  
Tarinychurn Bose,  
Gudadhur Sein,  
Gowerchurila Mullick,  
Binnodram Mullick,  
Maddubram Mullick,  
Jushodanundun Roy,  
Roopchurn Roy,  
Rausbehary Dutt,  
Sebbuckram Day.

Nilmoney Dhur,  
Perbhooram Day,  
Juggomohun Roy,  
Ramnauth Day,  
Gowerchurn Coondoo,  
Ramlochun Roy,  
Bhubanychurn Chokerbutty,  
Goppimohun Deb,  
Krisnoram Bose,  
Mooktaram Deb,  
Doorgaram Kur,  
Ramfebbuck Mullick,  
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Geereedher Sah,  
Boyddinauth Sah,  
Raddachurn Day,  
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Surroopchunder Addie,  
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Joogulkiffore Maunna,  
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Krisnomohun Sirkar,  
Gorachaund Sirkar,  
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Krisnachurn Chunder,  
Ramkrisno Mullick,  
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Ramlochun Mullick,  
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Ramtonoo Mullick,  
Ramconoy Mullick,  
Rammohun Mullick,  
Rooplal Mullick,  
Gopauldofs Munnohurdofs,  
Orjoonjee Nauthjee,  
Nundram Boyddinauth,  
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B.boo Hurekissendofs,  
Sahgopauldofs Dowarikadofs,  
Judooram Hurrisunker,  
Debbydofs Balmokind,  
Baboo Hurnarain,  
Laulaogra Shein,  
Odooyerndofs Bijobhokun Dofs,  
Itcharam Gomasta of Madderydofs  
*Murboora Dofs,*  
Moorly dharjee.  
Frankrisno Sing,  
Ramcaunth Dofs,  
Muthoomohun Day,  
Saikh Golaumhoden.

TRANSLATION of an ADDRESS from certain of the NATIVE INHABITANTS  
of CALCUTTA, to the RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

HOW happy is this time, and prosperous this season, which diffuses prosperity and glory to the country, and joy and gladness to the hearts of high and low, by the auspicious return of your Lordship! May your shadow and influence be perpetually attended by victory and triumph, dignity and power, from the war with Tippoo Sultaun, which has caused congratulations and exultations to resound from every quarter, and diffused the bloom of freshness over the earth and the age, and honored and exalted its inhabitants!

The destruction of Tippoo Sultaun, and the annihilation of his power by the valor of the British troops, and possession of his strong fortresses and extensive dominions, together with the re-establishment of the ancient and lineal family on the throne, a measure characterized by justice and right, and evincing the benevolence and feeling of your Lordship's mind, has impressed us with perfect confidence and satisfaction, and secured to us the blessings of present and permanent tranquillity.

Your Lordship's successful prosecution of this war is productive of ease and security to the inhabitants of Hindustan, whose minds constantly laboured under the apprehension of danger from the violence and bigotry of the late Sultaun: and the Almighty God has granted the object of our prayers, by your Lordship's speedy and triumphant return, to give honor and distinction to the seat of Government.

Language cannot adequately express the grateful sense we entertain of these essential benefits and signal successes; yet, at the same time, our prayers are offered up to the Almighty Giver of all Victory, that the auspicious shadow of your Lordship and the British Government may, through his divine blessing, long be extended over the inhabitants of this country.

(Signed)

Syed Sudder Oodeen,  
Maha Rajah Raj Kishen,

Vuzeeree Mul, Gomastah of Jag-  
get Seat Harruck Chund,

Roy Debee Perfaud Sein,  
Maha Rajah Loknaut,

Roy Jugernaut Persaud,	Furry Chund, <i>ditto ditto</i> ,	Kalee Persaud Sein.
Sanwul Dofs,	Mohommud Uzbur, <i>ditto ditto</i> ,	Goladhur Mujmooadar,
Nitta Nund,	Ramperfaud Chowdree, <i>ditto</i>	Moraree Dhor Dofs,
Gopinaut,	<i>ditto</i> ,	Cossinaut Seiu,
Rogonaut,	Sheikh Imdad Aly, <i>ditto ditto</i> ,	Kishen Persaud Holdar,
Takoordofs,	Sham Soonder Chowry,	Raj Bullum Roy,
Bishun Ram Roy,	Gunga Persaud Roy,	Obey Churn Roy,
Ram Sundur Sein,	Konwur Kaunt Roy,	Hurry Hur Roy,
Juggut Chund Sein,	Ramfunder Rooddur, <i>Vakeel of</i>	Busheer Oodeen,
Loll Chund,	<i>Maba Rajab Raj Kishen</i> ,	Manick Chund,
Jagonaut Mullick, <i>Derwan of</i>	Deo Narrain Roy,	Mooteechund,
<i>Maba Rajab Raj Kishen</i> ,	Tara Chund Roy,	Ram Lochund,
Sheikh Shemsfoodeen Mahomed,	Ram Lochun Mujmooadar,	Kishen Naut Roy,
<i>Seeristadar of the Court of Appeal</i> ,	Chytun Churun Roy,	Ramanund Chowdree,
Mohammud Kamil, <i>Vakeel of the</i>	Ram Dyal Roy,	Bishenut Chowdree,
<i>Court of Appeal</i> ,	Monnuhur Persaud,	Radha Nohun Banojah,
Mohammud Bhejun, <i>ditto ditto</i> ,	Ragho Ram Roy,	Jugmohun Jumojeah,
Ramnarain Chowdree, <i>ditto do</i> .	Sumboo Chund Mujmooadar,	Gora Chund Ghose.
	Nund Coomar Sein,	

*To which His Lordship was pleased to return the following Answer:—*

#### TO THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

The addresses of the several Classes of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta are particularly acceptable to me, as affording an honorable testimony of their attachment to the interests of the British Government, and of their individual regard for me.

The hostile designs of the late Tippoo Sultaun have been manifested to all India. As soon as I discovered his treacherous Negotiations with the Enemies of the British Government, it became my duty, according to the acknowledged principles of self defence, to assemble the British Troops, and to warn the Allies of the common danger.

The unprovoked aggression of the Sultaun would have justified an immediate appeal to arms. But my anxiety to avert the calamity of war, induced me to employ every effort of conciliation for the amicable adjustment of all differences on just and honorable terms. Tippoo Sultaun obstinately rejected these friendly advances, and evaded every attempt towards a pacific negotiation, untill the advanced period of the season favored his hopes of deceiving the allies by artificial delays, and of frustrating the formidable military preparations which his treachery had provoked. War now became indispensibly necessary for the common security of the Honorable Company and of the Allies.

It has pleased the Divine Providence to favor the justice of our cause and to crown our arms with the most signal success. The evil designs of an implacable enemy have become the instrument of his own punishment and the source of security to the powers, whose destruction had been for many years the favorite object of his inordinate ambition, and of his desperate spirit of revenge.

The interest and inclination of the British Government are to maintain peace and friendship with all the states of India, but the rapid fall of Tippoo Sultaun affords a striking example of the fate of those who violate the obligations of public faith, and abandon solemn Treaties in the vain hope of subverting by falsehood and fraud the established power of the Honorable Company.

The destruction of our false and insidious enemy has opened a fair prospect of permanent tranquillity; and I am peculiarly happy to have been enabled to combine the security and interests of the allies with the principles of moderation and humanity, by providing a munificent establishment for the families and



principal officers of Hyder Alli and Tippoo Sultaun, and by placing a literal descendant of the family of Mysoor in a state of affluence and dignity.

I am equally gratified to find, that the inhabitants of this city justly appreciate the benefits resulting to them from the late brilliant successes of the allied arms in Mysoor, and from the happy settlement of that country.

I return you my thanks for the sense which you have expressed of my endeavors to promote the internal prosperity of the Company's possessions, and the welfare and happiness of the Company's subjects. It will ever be the object of my most anxious solicitude to protect your interests, to secure your tranquillity, and to maintain the honor of the British name in India, by the same system of Government, which has induced you to offer to me this satisfactory pledge of your confidence and esteem.

(Signed,) MORNINGTON.



(b)

East India House.

PRESS \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

COPIES and EXTRACTS

OF

ADVICES TO AND FROM INDIA,

RELATIVE TO THE

CAUSE, PROGRESS, AND SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION

OF THE

WAR WITH THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN,

CHIEF OF MYSORE;

THE

PARTITION OF HIS DOMINIONS IN CONSEQUENCE THEREOF;

AND THE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAPTURED PROPERTY

FOUND IN

SERINGAPATAM.

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PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

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1800.



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Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 22d February, 1799; lamenting that the Intimation of the Danger of Delay had not produced the desired Effect, that the Sultaun's protracted Silence had compelled his Lordship to order the Allied Armies to advance; and informing him, that General Harris is now the only Person through whom any Communication can be received	54
<i>This Letter was forwarded to Tippoo, by General Harris, on the 5th March, 1799, the Day on which the Madras Army entered the Mysore Country; vide Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated 20th April, 1799, Par. 3, Page 68.</i>	
Declaration of the Governor General, dated 22d February, 1799, on behalf of the Company and their Allies, stating his Motives for having ordered the Army to advance into Tippoo Sultaun's Territories	55 to 59
<i>This Declaration was published on the Day General Harris passed the Frontier.</i>	
General Harris to the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1799; enclosing a Letter from Tippoo, received the same day, stating that he had adhered firmly to Treaties, and desiring to know the Reason of the "Occurrence of Hostilities."	108
General Harris to Tippoo, dated 10th April, 1799; referring to the Governor General's former Letters, as explanatory of the Reason of the Commencement of Hostilities	109
Draft of Preliminaries as sent to General Harris by the Governor General, to to be offered to Tippoo Sultaun	114 to 116
General Harris to the Governor General, dated 22d April, 1799; enclosing Copy of a Letter to him from Tippoo, received the Evening of the 20th April, expressive of a Desire to open a Negotiation	119 to 120
7	General



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General Harris to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 22d April, 1799; with Draft of Preliminary Articles as sent by the General to Tippoo Sultaun, and requiring his Acquiescence in twenty-four Hours — — —	116 to 119
Letter to the Governor General, dated 28th April 1799; enclosing a Copy of Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, received the same Day, stating his Intention of deputing two Persons to open a Conference; containing also the Substance of the General's Answer — — —	121 & 122
General Harris to Governor General, dated 1st May, 1799; stating, that no further Communication had been received from Tippoo, and that a practicable Breach would soon be made in the Fortifications of Seringapatam —	123
Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated 3d August 1799, Paragraph 13; stating, that Tippoo never acceded to the Terms proposed to him by General Harris, on the 22d April. — — —	176



# AT A GENERAL COURT

OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,  
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,

Held at their House in LEADENHALL STREET,

On Wednesday, the 18th December, 1799, at 12 o'Clock at Noon.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN acquainted the Court, that since their last meeting, the Court of Directors had received advices from India, containing the settlement of the Myfore Dominions, in consequence of the capture of Seringapatam.

And the following being read, *viz.*

Two Letters from Lord Mornington, dated Fort St. George, 3d August, 1799;

The Partition and Subsidiary Treaties; and

Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, dated 4th August;

It was, on a motion,

Ordered, That such Papers as the Court of Directors may think proper, relative to the siege and conquest of Seringapatam, and the subsequent treaties, be printed for the information of the Proprietors.



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Nº I.

**EXTRACT of LETTER from the SECRET COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS, to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL of BENGAL ; dated 18th June 1798.**

We take the earliest Opportunity of acquainting you, that we have received Information from His Majesty's Ministers, that a very large Armament of Ships, Troops, Military Stores, &c. &c. has been lately fitted out at Toulon, and that it sailed from thence on the 19th Ult. Although the ultimate Object of this Armament has not been ascertained, it is not improbable, from many circumstances that have transpired, and from the Spirit of daring Adventure, by which the French have been actuated during the present War, that its Destination may be for India, either (having first taken Possession of Egypt) by way of the Red Sea ; down the Coast of that Sea ; or even perhaps by the Black Sea, or by Buffora ; His Majesty's Ministers have therefore informed us, that immediate Measures will be taken for a considerable Augmentation of the European Force in the East-Indies : You may therefore expect that not less than Four Thousand seasoned and disciplined Troops, and perhaps a larger Number, may be sent to the Company's Settlements with all possible Expedition, Part of which will, we trust, reach India not many months after the Receipt of this Dispatch.

Should the Expedition, notwithstanding the Measures taken by his Majesty's Government to intercept and defeat it in the Mediterranean, reach Egypt, and be destined for India, by either of the Routes we have mentioned, a Part of His Majesty's Fleet, consisting of Two Men of War, and probably a Sloop now under Dispatch for India, will be ordered to be stationed in the Straits of Babelmandel, and in the Gulph of Persia, for the Purpose of intercepting any Force that may be proceeding to India that Way.

A Copy of a Proclamation issued at the Mauritius in the Month of March last, has been already transmitted to our several Presidencies by Mr. Pringle, the Company's Agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this

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Proclamation

Proclamation be in Reality what its Import declares it to be, and Tippoo has really conceived any hostile Designs against the British Empire in India, or intended merely as a Feint, with a View to embroil us with that Prince Our respective Governments will of course have taken such precautionary Measures in consequence as appeared to them necessary, and applicable to existing Circumstances.

Our Empire in the East has ever been an Object of Jealousy to the French, and we know that their former Government entertained sanguine Hopes of being able to reach India by a shorter Passage than round the Cape of Good Hope, and we have no doubt that the present Government would risk a great deal, and even adopt Measures of a most enterprising and uncommon Nature, for the Chance of reducing, if not annihilating, the British Power and Consequence in that Quarter of the World. To effect this, without the Aid and previous Concert of one of the Indian Powers, seems almost impossible, and would scarcely be attempted. In the present Situation of India, Tippoo appears the fittest Instrument to be employed in the Furtherance of such ambitious Projects.

It is highly improbable, that Tippoo should have entered into any League with the French, without some apparent Preparation on his Part of an hostile Nature in Furtherance of their design. If such therefore, shall have been the Case, it would be neither prudent nor politic to wait for actual hostilities on his Part. We therefore recommend, that if you shall not have adopted the necessary Measures for bringing Tippoo to a satisfactory Explanation before the Receipt of this Dispatch, that you should immediately take the proper Steps for so doing, accompanying this Enquiry with such a Disposition of your Force as may give effect to it; and should you judge, either from his Answers, or from the Steps he is taking, that his Designs are such as the French Proclamation represents, and that he is making Preparations to act hostilely against us; we think it will be more advisable not to wait for such an Attack, but to take the most immediate and most decisive Measures to carry our Arms into our Enemy's Country, not failing, at the same Time, to make known to the Powers in Alliance with us, the Necessity of such Measures, and that we have not in View a wanton Attack upon our inveterate Enemy, with a Design to augment our own Power, but a necessary and justifiable Defence of our own Possessions, and calling upon them for the Assistance they are under Engagements to furnish us.

But although we have thus recommended Energy, Firmness, and Decision, in  
your



your Conduct towards Tippoo, we rely upon your using the Latitude allowed you in the preceding Parargraph with the utmost Discretion, that we may not be involved in a War in India, without the most inevitable Necessity, of which Necessity we leave you to be the sole Judges. And as it is impossible for us to conjecture, should either the Proclamation circulated at the Mauritius be founded, or the Force now in the Mediterranean be really destined for India, what Measures the implacable Revenge and rash Enterprize of the French, may induce them to undertake against the British Power in India; we can only exhort our several Governments to be constantly upon their Guard, and watchful against Surprise, by not only keeping the Troops in perfect Order for Action, and our Forts and Garrisons in constant Preparation of Defence, but if it shall appear necessary, by encouraging Military Associations amongst our Civil Servants and others, as in this Country, which may be prepared to act on any Emergency; and in carefully keeping in view every Channel through which it may be possible for France to get an European Force out to India; and taking precautionary Measures to prevent it.

We have transmitted Copies of this Dispatch to our Governments of Madras and Bombay.

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Nº II.

Circular.

COPY of a LETTER from the SECRET COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS to the GOVERNMENTS in INDIA; dated the 26th November, 1798.

Our Letter to you of the 18th June last, inclosed a Copy of our Orders to the Governor General in Council of the same Date, relative to the Expedition from Toulon under General Buonaparte, and directing your Obedience thereto, so far as should respect your Presidency.

Our subsequent Advices of July and August, will have informed you of the Appointment of Mr. Jones to reside at the Court of the Pacha of Bagdat, as well as of  
the

the Objects of his Mission, and of the Reinforcements already sent and now sending out to India.

Since the Date of our Letter of June last, above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed; and although, by the glorious victory of Admiral Nelson over the French Fleet near Alexandria, and the Opposition made to their Progress through Egypt by the Arabs under the Authority of the Porte, the Designs of the French have been considerably impeded, yet if contrary to our Hopes and Expectations, he should be able to establish himself in Egypt, we cannot but still be under Apprehensions for the Safety of our Indian Possessions. These Apprehensions are considerably increased in consequence of some Hints lately suggested by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, that, if the French should be able to subdue Egypt, and to establish their Authority in that Country, it is likely their next progressive Measure would be to secure the Communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay, at the narrow Straits of Babelmandel; and, if in their Power, to detach a sufficient Force to take Possession of the Island of Perim, situate between the Two Points which include those Straits.

The Possession of this Station will be of the greatest Importance to the French, in securing the Advantages ~~they propose to themselves~~ in the Conquest of Egypt, and consequently it is well deserving of the utmost Vigilance and Exertion on the Part of Great Britain, to defeat any Plan they may entertain to get it into their Hands. If we should succeed in making ourselves Masters of that Island, it would be impossible, in the first Instance, for any Ships to pass the Straits against a superior Naval Force stationed there. It may then be secured and fortified, by the Application of such Materials as its Situation may afford, for completing its permanent Defence, and for effectually commanding the Channels through which Ships must pass to the Indian Ocean.

We understand that the Island of Perim is a low rocky Substance, about Five Miles in Length and Two in Breadth; that it possesses a good Harbour; that the Channel which divides it from the African Coast, though Fourteen or Fifteen Miles across, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous Rocks and Shoals which obstruct it, insomuch as to render it necessary for Vessels that do attempt it, to steer close under the western Point of the Island, and that the extreme Breadth of the other

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Channel

Channel is less than two Leagues, and that this Space cannot be navigable, nor the deep Water every where at so great a Distance from the Island as to be out of the Reach of its Batteries, whether erected on the Shore, or on artificial Projections within the Sea, if such should be found necessary to the entire Command of the Passage.

We have entered thus fully into Detail, to shew the Importance of taking Possession of the Island of Perim without Delay; nor is Dispatch alone necessary, but Secrecy is equally indispensable, as it is not improbable that provisional Measures have been taken by the French to assemble some Vessels of Burthen at the Port of Suez, to co-operate, in whatever Way their Services may be wanted, with the primary Expedition, and if the Design were known, they would detach a force, at all Hazards, to secure the first Possession of it.

Mr. Secretary Dundas has further informed us, that although the Commanders of His Majesty's Fleets in India have already been directed to use every Effort in their Power to frustrate the Designs of the French in the Expedition under Buona-parte, yet special Orders will be sent out to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Force in the Indian Seas, as soon as possible to detach to the Straits of Babelmandel such a Force, as according to the Information he shall have received, he may judge sufficient for the Service, in the Instructions to take Possession of the Island of Perim, by whatever Power it may be occupied at the Time.

The Importance of the Measure we have thus pointed out, will ensure your most cordial Endeavours in promoting the same by every Means within your Power. The Security of our most valuable Possessions in India, if not our very Existence there, depends upon defeating the present formidable and inveterate Design of the French against those Possessions.

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N<sup>o</sup> III.

N<sup>o</sup> III.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT OF DIRECTORS; dated FORT WILLIAM, the 21st November, 1798.

Par. I. By my Letter dispatched overland from Fort St. George, I had the Honor to inform you of my Arrival at that Presidency on the 26th of April.

12. While I was engaged in considering the Means of improving the internal Order and Management of your Finances, I received Intelligence which led me to apprehend the Approach of a War with Tippoo Sultaun, aided by a French Force. Your Secret Committee is in Possession of this Intelligence, of which the Result on my Mind was a firm Conviction, that the Safety of your Possessions in the Peninsula of India demanded that your Armies should be placed in an active and early State of Preparation for War. Accordingly, having apprized the Governor of Fort St. George, as early as the 8th of June, of my Apprehensions of the Designs of the Enemy, and having directed his Attention to the Probability of our being involved in Hostilities, on the 20th of June I issued my final Orders to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, for calling your Armies into the Field on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. These Orders have been executed; and I trust that the subsequent Disclosure of the Projects entertained by France against the British Empire in India, and the adventurous and daring Spirit with which those Projects have been prosecuted, will sufficiently justify to your Honorable Court the Measures of Precaution, which I deemed it my Duty to adopt for the Defence of your Territories, although the immediate Effect of those Measures has necessarily occasioned a large Increase of your Expenses, a Diminution of your commercial Investment, and a Suspension of the Improvements which I had hoped to have accomplished in the State of your pecuniary Affairs.

13. It would have been a most improvident and mistaken Economy, to have hazarded the permanent Safety of the British Empire in India, and to have abandoned the Sources of your commercial Prosperity, without Defence, to the Attack  
of

of the Enemy, for the Purpose of preserving a specious and delusive Appearance of Security in a Conjunction of real Danger.

14. I am persuaded that the Wisdom and Justice of your Honorable Court, will readily approve the Policy of sacrificing a Degree of temporary Advantage, to the important Object of providing an effectual Protection for the Foundations of your Trade and Revenue, and for the lasting tranquillity of your Possessions in India.

15. Under the expectation of an approaching War with Tippoo Sultraun, aided by the French, the State of our Alliances with the Country Powers became an anxious Object of my Consideration.

16. I have submitted a full Detail of my Opinions and Proceedings upon this Subject, to your Secret Committee, but it is my Duty in this Place to request the Attention of your Honorable Court, to the Condition in which I found our Alliance with his Highness the Nizam, and to the happy Improvement which Circumstances have enabled me to effect in the Nature of our Connection with that Prince.

17. The Corps commanded by French Officers in the Service of the Nizam, which, during the last War with Mysore, amounted to no more than 1500 Men, and was at that Period of Time so defective in point of Discipline, as to be rather an Object of Contempt than of Jealousy to your Governments in India, had gradually augmented its Numbers, and improved its Discipline, under the Command of the late Monsieur Raymond, until at the Period of my Arrival in India it had nearly reached the Number of 14,000 Men, and had obtained a Degree of Discipline superior, in every Respect, to that of any native Infantry in India, excepting the Sepoys entertained in your Service.

18. This Corps formed the largest and most efficient Branch of the Military Establishment of his Highness; and the French Officers had acquired a considerable Ascendency in his Dominions, and had manifested on several Occasions the Symptoms of a Disposition so arrogant, overbearing, and adventurous, as to excite Alarm in the Minds of His Highness and of his Ministers. Although His Highness had entered into no Engagement or Obligation which in any Degree bound him to retain this Party in his Service, and although their sudden Dismission would at any Time have  
 been

been warranted by every Principle of Justice, and their Continuance at Hyderabad threatened the Independence, if not the Existence of His Highness's Throne; yet the Nizam and his Ministers confessed their Inability to check the Growth of a Power of which they acknowledged the dangerous Influence, and dreaded the destructive Effect.

19. The Principles of the French Officers commanding this Army, were avowedly the same with those of the Persons who, for some Time past, have exercised the Powers of Government in France, and their Enmity to the British Interests was declared on all Occasions. While this Army, commanded by Frenchmen of such Principles and Views, and of such uncontrouled Power, remained in the Service of the Nizam, his Highness's Alliance must have proved a Source rather of Danger than of Advantage to the Company in the Event of a War with Tippoo Sultaun, and that Danger would have been greatly aggravated by any co-operation which might have been afforded to Tippoo from France. Various other Considerations will occur to the Wisdom and Experience of your Honorable Court, to prove the direct and collateral Effects which the Existence of a numerous armed French Party, in the Center of the Decan, must have produced, whether in Time of War or of Peace, upon the whole Frame of your Political Interests in India.

20. Under these Circumstances the Expulsion of the French Party from the Court of Hyderabad, appeared to me to be a necessary Part of that System of Precaution and Defence by which I hoped to be enabled either to encounter the Pressure of War, or to secure the Advantages of Peace.

21. With these Views, on the 8th of July, I instructed the acting Resident at Hyderabad to open a Negotiation with his Highness the Nizam, proposing an Addition to the British Detachment serving at Hyderabad, and stipulating for the Dismissal of the Corps commanded by French Officers in His Highness's Service.

22. A new Subsidiary Treaty, founded on this Basis, and embracing other collateral Arrangements (particularly such Conditions as appeared necessary for the Removal of all Causes of Jealousy, and for the Restoration of Union and Concord between our two Allies, the Peshwa and the Nizam) was signed by His Highness at Hyderabad on the 1st September, and ratified by me in Council on the 18th of the same month.

23. By



23. By this Treaty an Increase is made in the British subsidiary Force serving with His Highness of 4,400 Men, and an Increase in the annual Subsidy paid by His Highness, of about Nineteen Lacks of Rupees; the former Subsidy having been 53,713 Arcot Rupees per Menssem, and the Subsidy under the new Treaty being 2,01,425 Arcot Rupees per Menssem, or 24,17,100 Arcot Rupees per Annum.

24. The Substance of this Treaty was communicated to the Peshwa, both previously and subsequently to its Conclusion; and at both Periods he expressed his entire Approbation of the Nature and Tendency of the new Engagements, as well in their Operation upon the Interests of the Mahratta Empire, as upon those of the Nizam.

25. On the 13th July I ordered the Government of Fort St. George to assemble such a Force in the Guntoor Circar, as might enable me to fulfil the Subsidiary Engagements of the Company under the new Treaty, at the earliest possible Period subsequent to its Conclusion. This Measure was executed with the utmost Degree of Promptitude and Alacrity by Lieutenant General Harris (at that Time uniting in his Person the Offices of Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief on the Coast of Coromandel); to whose Zeal and public Spirit, and prompt Obedience on all Occasions wherein I have entrusted him with the Execution of my Orders, I am happy to be able to bear this public Testimony.

26. The British Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Roberts reached Hyderabad on the 10th of October; and on the 22d October, under the Orders of His Highness the Nizam, and with the Co-operation of a Body of his Cavalry, surrounded the Camp of the French Army, disarmed all the Sepoys, and secured the Persons of all the French Officers then in the Camp.

27. This Operation was happily effected without Bloodshed and without Contest. A Mutiny having broken out in the French Camp on the preceding Day, and the Sepoys having imprisoned their Officers; the Resident at Hyderabad and Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, with the Consent of the Nizam, judiciously availed themselves of this favourable Opportunity to execute this important Measure without Difficulty or Danger.

28. The Amount of the French Force disarmed on this Occasion, was about 11,000 Men, from which Circumstance your Honourable Court will observe that a Part of the Corps was absent on Detachment, as will appear by Reference to the Return,

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turn, N<sup>o</sup> 2, of the French Officers arrested on the 22d of October; Measures have been taken for the Arrest of those who commanded the detached Force. The French Officers, by my particular Orders, were treated with every practicable Degree of Attention and Humanity. At the Period of their Arrest by our Troops, their Persons were in Confinement, and their Lives in Danger, from the Mutiny prevailing in their Camp; and the greatest Difficulty which Colonel Roberts encountered was, that of rescuing the imprisoned Officers from the Violence of their own Sepoys. Particular Care was taken to save the Property of the Officers for their Use, as well as to obtain for them such Arrears of Pay and Allowances as were due to them from His Highness. Captain Kirkpatrick informs me, that he has been completely successful in effecting both these desirable Objects. The French Officers are now on their Passage to this Presidency on board the Bombay Frigate, which I had previously stationed at Masulipatam for their Accommodation: On their Arrival at Calcutta, it is my Intention to receive them with the Consideration due to their respective Ranks, and to allow them every Indulgence compatible with the Security of their Persons. I propose to send them to Europe by the earliest Opportunity; using the Precaution of dispersing them in different Ships.

29. On their Arrival in England, I have engaged that they shall not be treated as Prisoners of War, but shall be immediately transported to France, without suffering any Detention for an Exchange of Prisoners. The Treaty under which this Measure was executed, has been already forwarded overland to your Secret Committee, and it now forms a Number of the Secret Dispatch by the Eurydice.

30. The Effect of the Measure will, I trust, be highly favourable to your Political Interests in the Peninsula of India. The British Subsidiary Force now stationed in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam, while it must tend to cement the Connection between the Company and that Prince, and to render him a more useful and efficient Ally in the event of War, will operate at all Times as an effectual Protection to your Possessions in the Northern Circars; and the total Subversion of the French Influence in the Decan, under all the Circumstances of the present Moment, is an Event from which I expect to derive, not only additional Security for your Territories, but for the general Tranquillity of India.

31. Among your Servants who have been concerned in the Execution of my Orders on this Occasion, I have already recommended Lieutenant General Harris to  
your

your favourable Notice ; to his Name it is my Duty to add those of Captain Kirkpatrick, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts. I found the former in the Situation of Acting Resident at Hyderabad ; and to his Zeal, Address, Discretion and Firmness, I attribute the early Success of the Negotiation entrusted to his Management.

32. Upon the Resignation of Colonel Kirkpatrick, I took Occasion to manifest my Sense of Captain Kirkpatrick's Merits, by appointing him Resident at the Court of the Nizam.

33. To the Ability and Temper of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, acting under the judicious Instructions of the Resident, I attribute the complete and satisfactory Execution of the Articles of the Treaty relating to the Dismission of the French Army ; and his conciliatory and humane Conduct towards the Officers deserves the highest Commendation.

34. The Rumours which have prevailed of the intended Approach of Zeman Shah to the Frontier of Hindostan, although of a vague and contradictory Nature, appeared to me not wholly undeserving of Attention ; and I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that every possible Precaution has been taken for the effectual Defence of the Frontier of Oude. I am happy to be able to inform you, that although I found the Subsidy of the Nabob Vizier considerably in Arrear, I have succeeded in persuading his Excellency to discharge a large Part of it ; and, in Justice to his Excellency, I am bound to declare, that I have found him sincerely disposed to fulfil his Engagements under the Treaty, concluded by Lord Teignmouth, and to manifest on every Occasion a cordial Attachment to the Interests of the Company. The Situation of Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel, and the Necessity of providing against the possible Event of War with Tippoo Sultraun, have hitherto prevented me from visiting the upper Provinces. But I have not been unmindful of the Affairs of Oude ; and I trust that I shall soon be able to turn my undivided Attention to the Improvement of the Civil and Military Establishments of the Nabob Vizier.

35. Although I have deemed it my Duty to call your Armies into the Field in every Part of India, my Views and Expectations are all directed to the Preservation of Peace, which, in the present Crisis, cannot otherwise be secured than by a State of forward Preparation for War. In the mean while, you may rely on my unremitting Efforts to confine your Expenses within the most narrow Limits, and to rise your commercial investment to the highest Scale, compatible with the indispensable

penfable Necessity of providing for the Security of your Possessions. In the Execution of my Orders for the Protection of your Territories on the Coast of Malabar, I am much indebted to the Zeal and Diligence of Mr. Duncan and General Stuart; and the Vigilance and Firmness manifested by the Government of Bombay, on the first Intelligence of the Progress of the French Arms in Egypt, have obtained my public and cordial Approbation. It is also a peculiar Satisfaction to me to inform your Honorable Court, that I have received from Lord Clive the most ready and honorable Support in the Preparations for the Defence of the Carnatic; and that, reposing the most implicit Confidence in his Lordship's anxious Solicitude for the Prosperity of the general Administration of your Affairs entrusted to my Hands, as well as in his assiduous Attention to the peculiar Duties of his own Station, I expect to derive considerable Benefit to your Service from a sincere Union with him, in the important Task of preserving and improving the Interests committed to our joint Charge.

36. Notwithstanding the great strength of the military force now in India, I have deemed it my Duty, for the further Security of this Presidency, to embody the Militia, composed of the European and Armenian Inhabitants of Calcutta, and my Orders for this Purpose have been obeyed with an Alacrity and Zeal which strongly indicate the Resolution of your Civil Servants, and of all the European and Armenian Inhabitants of Calcutta, to devote their personal Services to the Defence of the Seat of your Supreme Government, in any Exigency which may arise. My Intention is to establish this useful Corps upon a permanent Foundation, as an Institution from which great Advantage may hereafter be derived.

Nº IV.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL  
in COUNCIL at FORT ST. GEORGE ; dated the 12th January, 1799.

Public Department.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United  
Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

On the 2d January the Right Honorable the Governor General took his seat in  
Council at this Presidency, and recorded a minute, in which his Lordship has been  
pleased to explain the reasons which induced him to visit this Presidency. We have  
the honour to enclose a copy of this minute, to which we beg leave to refer you.

We are happy that our endeavours to meet the wishes of the Governor General  
have received his Lordship's approbation ; and being sensible of the importance of his  
presence in this place, during the present most critical conjuncture, we have assured  
him of our most cordial co-operation and assistance in the conduct of the arduous  
affairs which engage his Lordship's attention.

We are,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed)

MORNINGTON,

CLIVE,

WM. PETRIE,

E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George,  
12th January, 1799.

## No. V.

COPY of the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE, dated FORT ST. GEORGE,  
2d January, 1799.

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The critical state of our actual situation with Tippoo, must necessarily require frequent references to the Governor General in Council, on a variety of important points, which will demand a prompt and immediate decision. My continuance in Bengal during such a crisis, might have been attended with great inconvenience to the public service, and the season for active operations might have been consumed, before my opinion could have been obtained on the several emergencies which may be expected to arise. The consideration of this inconvenience is the principal motive, which has induced me to proceed to this Presidency; and I am happy to take this opportunity of declaring, that I should not have felt my presence to have been at all requisite for the purpose of adding energy or vigour to such branches of the public service, as fall within the particular duty of this Government. I am perfectly satisfied with the conduct of this Government, in the respectable hands to which it has been committed; and I am persuaded that I should always have found the same cordial, manly, and honorable support from your Lordship in Council, which has already obtained the public testimony of my unqualified approbation. My object, therefore, in taking my seat at this Board, is no other than to deprive our enemies of the advantages which they might derive, under the present circumstances, from the remote situation of the power entrusted to me from the probable scene of action. The provisions of the law require, that the authority of the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, should be vested in my hands during my residence at this Presidency: the public acts and proceedings of this Government must accordingly pass in my name; but I, anxious as well from motives of personal respect, as from considerations connected with the public service, that my residence at this Presidency should in no degree impair the present or future dignity and influence of Lord Clive; I therefore am desirous of abstaining from all unnecessary interference in the details of this Government, nor do I wish to disturb the system established under his Lordship's immediate direction by the interposition of my power of superintendence on the spot, beyond the limits of the ordinary exercise of that  
power



power at the seat of the Supreme Government in Bengal ; I therefore request that Lord Clive, and the members of this Council, will take the trouble of conducting the details of this Government, especially those which relate to the patronage of the Governor in Council, according to the principles which have been observed by his Lordship since his arrival in India ; and I am satisfied that I shall derive the utmost degree of advantage from the united zeal, talents, experience, and assiduity of those whom I have the honor to address, while my principal attention must be devoted to the superintendence of the general interests of all the Company's possessions, and of the security and defence of the British empire in India, against the various dangers by which it has recently been menaced.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. WEBBE,  
Secy to Govt.

Fort St. George,  
2d Jan. 1799.

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No. VI.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of FORT ST. GEORGE to the COURT of DIRECTORS ; dated 13th January, 1799.

Public Department.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Par. 1. Our address of the 15th October last, to the Secret Committee, will have enabled them to apprize your Honorable Court of the very critical situation in which the British interests in India were at that time placed.

2. The measures which have been taken for defeating the designs of the enemy,

enemy, and for the protection of your possessions, will doubtless have been fully communicated to your Honorable Court by the Supreme Government; it is therefore sufficient for us at present to inform you, that, for the effectual execution of those measures, the Right Honorable the Governor General has deemed his presence necessary at this Presidency.

3. In conformity to this resolution, his Lordship arrived at this place on the 31st ultimo, upon his Majesty's ship *La Sybelle*.

4. On the 2d instant a proclamation was accordingly made of his Lordship's arrival, for the purpose of exercising the powers and authorities vested in him, by the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, as Governor General in Council at Fort St. George.

We are,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed)

CLIVE,

WM. PETRIE,

E. W. FALLOFIELD

Fort St. George,  
13th January, 1799.

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No. VII.

**EXTRACT of LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated FORT ST. GEORGE, 15th of March, 1799.**

To the Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

I have the honor to inform you, that the army under the command of General Harris entered the territory of Mysore on the 5th instant.

The General commenced his operations by the capture of several forts upon the frontier of Mysore, which it became necessary for our troops to occupy, in order that the different convoys from the Baramahal might suffer no interruption. These forts were all surrendered without resistance.

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The latest accounts from the army are of the 10th instant, when it had advanced to Aricul ; at which time General Harris expected to reach Seringapatam by the 24th at farthest.

On the day General Harris passed the frontier, he forwarded, by my direction, a letter from me to Tippoo Sultaun, of which a copy is inclosed. No answer had been received to that letter on the 10th instant.

Vide  
Page 54.

No satisfactory account of the state of the French army in Egypt has yet reached me, nor any intelligence of Commodore Blanket's arrival at his station. Since I had the honor of addressing my last letter to you, I have received the fullest and most authentic information of the circumstances stated in the postscript of my letter of the 13th February, relative to the mission of Mons. Dubuc with native Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France. They embarked on the 7th ultimo from Tranquebar, and are to touch at the Isle of France.

I have the honor to inclose a Copy of a Declaration published by Lieutenant General Harris, in the name of the Alliés, on entering the territory of Myfore.

Vide  
Page 55.

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### Nº VIII.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 20th March, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

1. In my separate dispatch of the 21st of November, by the Eurydice, I informed your Honorable Court, that although I had deemed it my duty to call your armies into the field in every part of your possessions, my views and expectations were all directed to the preservation of peace in India.

2. In the letter of the 13th of January, from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, I apprized your Honorable Court of my arrival at this Presidency, to which I thought it my duty to proceed from Bengal, in the hope of opening a negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun, for the amicable adjustment of the

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differences which had arisen between that Prince and the Honorable Company's Government.

3. In my dispatches to the Secret Committee of your Honorable Court, I have regularly transmitted advices of the state of political affairs in India, and I have fully explained the principles which have governed my conduct, not only towards Tippoo Sultaun, but towards all the Native Powers, since I have taken charge of the Government General.

4. Having ultimately been compelled to commence hostilities against Tippoo Sultaun, it is now become my duty to lay before your Honorable Court an accurate detail of the causes of the war, in which we are engaged.

5. For this purpose, it will be necessary to draw your attention to a period of time as remote as the month of June, 1798, and to trace from that date the progress of those events, which have finally produced the necessity of resorting to arms for the security of your interests committed to my charge.

Enclosure,  
N<sup>o</sup> 1.

6. A proclamation issued by the Governor General of the Isle of France, in the month of February, 1798, made its first appearance at Calcutta on the 8th June of the same Year.

7. This proclamation states, that an embassy had arrived at the Isle of France with letters from Tippoo Sultaun, addressed not only to the Government of that Island, but to the Executive Directory of France; proposing to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, to subsidize and to supply whatever troops the French might furnish to the Sultaun, and to commence against the British power in India, a war of aggression, for which the Sultaun is declared to be fully prepared, waiting with anxiety the moment when the succour of France shall enable him to satisfy his ardent desire of expelling the British Nation from India. The proclamation concludes by offering encouragement to the subjects of France, to enter into the service of Tippoo Sultaun, on terms to be fixed with his Ambassadors then on the spot.

8. Although I was inclined, in the first instance, to doubt the authenticity of this extraordinary publication, I thought it advisable to transmit a copy of it, on the 9th of June, to Lieut. General Harris (then Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief on the Coast of Coromandel) informing him, that if the proclamation should prove authentic, it must lead to a serious discussion with Tippoo Sultaun ;

Sultaun ; and directing Lieut. General Harris to consider, without delay, the means of assembling the army on the Coast of Coromandel, if necessity should unfortunately require such a precaution.

9. On the 18th June, 1798, I received a regular authentication of the proclamation, in a letter from his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, dated the 28th of March ; and, at the same time, several persons arrived at Calcutta, who had been present in the Isle of France at the time of the publication of the proclamation.

10. By a strict examination of the most respectable of these persons, I was enabled to obtain an authentic and accurate statement of all the material circumstances attending the publication of the proclamation at the Isle of France ; the substance of which statement I have already forwarded to your Secret Committee, and now have the honor to submit to your Honorable Court.

11. Tippoo Sultaun dispatched two Ambassadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived at Port Nord-ouest in that island, towards the close of the month of January 1798. The Ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and they were entertained at the public expense during their continuance on the Island.

12. Previous to the arrival of the Ambassadors on the Island, no idea or rumour existed there of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo Sultaun by the French, or of any prospect of a war between that Prince and the Company ; but within two days after the arrival of the Ambassadors, the proclamation in question was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord-ouest.

13. The Ambassadors, far from protesting against the matter or style of the proclamation, held without reserve, in the most public manner, the same language which it contains with respect to a war of aggression to be commenced by Tippoo Sultaun against the British possessions in India, and they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed by their agents at the place of their residence.

14. The Ambassadors were present when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question ; and the Ambassadors aided and assisted the execution of the proclamation, by making promises, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of inducing recruits to enlist in his service.

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15. The Ambassadors proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the force to be raised in the name of Tippoo Sultaun. They entered into certain stipulations and engagements in the name of the Sultaun (according to the tenor of the last paragraph of the proclamation) with several Frenchmen, and others, particularly with Mr. Dubuc, whom the Ambassadors engaged in the service of their Sovereign, for the express purpose of assisting in the war to be immediately commenced against the British power in India.

16. The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of Tippoo's Ambassadors at the Isle of France; it was distributed by their agents, it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations, and finally it was executed, according to its tenor, by their personal assistance and co-operation.

17. On the 7th of March, 1798, the Ambassadors embarked at Port Nord-ouest, on board the French frigate *La Preneuse*, together with the force thus raised in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, amounting to about two hundred men, inclusive of several officers, the chiefs of whom were M. Dubuc and Chapuis.

18. Such is the substance of the evidence obtained from the persons who were present in the Isle of France during the residence of Tippoo's Ambassadors; from other authentic sources I learnt the sequel of the transaction.

19. The French frigate *La Preneuse*, with the Sultaun's Ambassadors, and the French troops levied for his service, arrived at Mangalore on the 26th April, 1798.

20. An opportunity now occurred of ascertaining, beyond the possibility of doubt, whether the acts of the Sultaun's Ambassadors in the Isle of France were conformable to the instructions of their Sovereign. For although the presumption was already sufficiently powerful, that the Ambassadors would not have ventured to transgress the limit of their commission in a matter of such momentous importance, as the conclusion of offensive engagements with the French against the English East-India Company, it yet remained a question, whether Tippoo Sultaun would venture openly to avow proceedings, which could not fail to expose him to the just resentment of your Government.

21. This question was immediately solved; for the Sultaun, without hesitation, permitted the French force to land publicly at Mangalore; and, far from manifesting the

the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of the embassy in any part of the negotiation, he formally received his Ambassadors, and the French Officers, and principal persons in their suite, with public and extraordinary marks of honor and distinction; and finally, he admitted the greater part of the French force raised for the purpose of making war upon the Honorable Company, into his service, in which it is still entertained.

22. By this public and unequivocal sanction, he must be considered not only to have personally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation of the Governor General of the Isle of France, but to have taken the preliminary measures for accomplishing the design which the Ambassadors had avowed in his name.

23. Tippoo Sultaun therefore, having actually concluded offensive and defensive engagements with the French against the Honorable Company; having collected, by the aid of the French, a force openly destined to carry those engagements into effect; having applied to the Executive Directory of France for a more powerful force destined to the same end; having signified, through his public Ambassadors, to the enemy, that his preparations for war (as far as they depended upon himself) were actually complete; having avowed the object of those preparations to be the subversion of the British Empire in India; and finally, having declared the delay of the meditated blow to proceed from no other cause, than his expectation of receiving further aid from the enemy; I could not hesitate to pronounce, that he had flagrantly violated the treaties of peace subsisting between him and the Honorable Company; and that he had committed an act of direct hostility and aggression against the British Government in India.

24. To confirm the conclusions necessarily resulting from the facts already stated, I received undoubted information, that Tippoo Sultaun had, for some time past, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hostile spirit of his engagements with the enemy; that the greater part of his army was actually in a state of equipment for the field; and that a large portion of it was then encamped under his personal command.

25. To your Honorable Court it would be superfluous to observe, that no provocation had been offered by any of your Governments in India, to justify or to palliate any act of hostility, or even any emotion of jealousy or suspicion, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun; but I think it necessary to remark in this place, that at the very

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moment of receiving the authentic copy of the proclamation issued in the Isle of France, I had ordered the disputed district of Wynaad to be delivered to the Sultaun, after a public acknowledgment of the justice of his claim to that possession, and I had proposed to open an amicable negotiation for the purpose of adjusting his recent claims to a part of the district of Coorga, on similar principles of equity, according to the tenor of the seventh article of the treaty of Seringapatam.

26. The Sultaun himself had not attempted to allege even the pretext of a grievance against the British Government. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean Ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received at Fort William on the 26th April, 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, "That his friendly heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundation of harmony and concord between the two nations;" and he signifies his desire, that "Sir John Shore would impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two States."

27. This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of the Sultaun these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the firmness of the Sultaun's friendship, your Honorable Court can now determine without difficulty, since it is now proved, that these letters were written at the very crisis when he was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour which he had earnestly solicited from the enemy, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company's possessions.

28. That Tippoo Sultaun had not yet received the effectual succour which he had solicited from the French, might have been ascribed either to the distracted state of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cause, or to the rashness and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the measure of his hostility, nor of our right to restrain it, nor of our danger from it, were to be estimated by the magnitude of the force which he had actually obtained; for I knew that his demands of military assistance were unlimited; I knew that they were addressed not merely to the Government of the Mauritius, but to the Executive Directory of France, and I could not ascertain how soon, either by some revolution in the Government of the Mauritius,

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or by direct intercourse with France, those demands might be satisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations.

29. Under all these circumstances an immediate attack upon Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of frustrating the execution of his unprovoked and unwarrantable projects of ambition and revenge, appeared to me to be demanded by the soundest maxims, both of justice and policy.

30. The act of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, ratified by himself, and followed by the admission of a French force into his army, was equivalent to a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war. But while his hostile purpose had been clearly manifested, the immediate means of accomplishing it had happily disappointed the ardour of his hopes.

31. The inconsiderable amount of the aid which he had already received from the French, while it could not be construed as a limitation of my just right to vindicate the public safety, afforded a strong argument of policy in favour of attacking this desperate, implacable, and treacherous enemy, before he could either complete the improvement of his own army, under the French officers whom he had already admitted into his service, or could receive a further accession of strength, under the progressive operation of his alliance with France.

32. In the moment of his comparative weakness, of his disappointment, and probable dejection, the principles of justifiable self-defence, and of prudential precaution, required that we should strike such an instantaneous blow against his power and resources, as should preclude the possibility of his deriving any substantial advantage from the aid of France, whenever it might reach his dominions.

33. Such was the tenor of my opinions as early as the 20th of June, 1798. Although at that early period I could not ascertain from what quarter the French would attempt to assist the Sultaun, I recorded my conviction that some attempt to assist him would be among the earliest of their operations. The conclusion of peace upon the Continent of Europe, the weak state of our allies in India (particularly of the Nizam, whose councils and army were at that period subjected to the overbearing influence of a powerful French faction) might appear both to Tippoo and to France to offer a favourable crisis for the attack of the British Possessions in India. The disposition of the French Government to attempt such an enterprize has never been disguised, and although I had not obtained positive proof that any formal and regular correspondence

spondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Executive Directory of France, had existed previous to the embassy and letters which arrived at the Mauritius in January 1798, yet the nature of that transaction afforded a strong presumption that a previous intercourse of the same hostile character had taken place. This presumption was further corroborated by my certain knowledge, that for some time past various emissaries of France had reached the councils of Tippoo Sultaun, and that through their representations he had been taught to entertain a confident expectation of speedy and effectual support.

34. Even admitting that this expectation was likely to be frustrated, either by a failure of faith on the part of France, or by the vigilance and superior power of His Majesty's fleets, I was apprized that Tippoo had also dispatched an embassy to Zemaun Shah, the object of which could be no other than to encourage that Prince in the prosecution of his long threatened invasion of Hindostan. The whole tenor of my advices from the north-western countries of Hindostan, led me to believe that Zemaun Shah would cross the Attock, and would endeavour to pursue his avowed project of invasion in the course of the ensuing season; and it appeared probable that his approach, which must necessarily engage the attention of the army in Bengal, might be the signal to Tippoo Sultaun for an irruption into the Carnatic.

35. In addition to these considerations, it appeared by no means improbable that the impetuosity of Tippoo Sultaun's temper, exasperated by the assiduous and unremitting instigations of the emissaries of France, might break forth into hostilities without waiting for the actual movement of any Indian or European Ally. His late embassy to the Isle of France, sufficiently manifested a disposition capable of pursuing its favourite object of vengeance against the British Nation with more zeal than discretion. It is my duty further to remark, that in the month of June 1798, the distribution and condition of the army on the Coast of Coromandel, to which I shall advert more fully in a subsequent part of this dispatch, offered but too strong a temptation to the enterprize of a faithless and active enemy. Under such circumstances it would have been an unmanly and weak policy to have confided the safety of the Carnatic to the precarious forbearance of Tippoo Sultaun, or to have left him any longer in the undisturbed possession of the powerful advantage of being able to chuse, according to his convenience, the time and mode of the attack which he had openly menaced.

36. I therefore recorded my decided judgment, that it was necessary to assemble the

the armies on the Coast of Coromandel and Malabar without delay, and I issued my final orders for this purpose on the 20th June 1798.

37. To assemble the army on both coasts was an indispensable precaution, which I could not have been justified in omitting, from the moment that I was apprized of Tippoo Sultaun's offensive engagements with the French, and of the landing of a French force at Mangalore. But being resolved on all occasions to submit to your Honorable Court a full and distinct view of the whole scope of my motives and intentions, I have no hesitation in declaring, that my original resolution was (if circumstances would have admitted) to have attacked the Sultaun instantly, and on both sides of his dominions, for the purpose of defeating his hostile preparations, and of anticipating their declared object; I was concerned however to learn, from persons most conversant in military details at Fort St. George (notwithstanding the distinguished discipline of your army on the Coast of Coromandel, and the eminent valour, activity, and skill of its Officers) its dispersed state, and certain radical defects in its establishment, would render the assembling a force, equal to offensive movements against Tippoo, a much more tedious and difficult operation than I had apprehended.

38. Some Officers of approved military talents, experience, and integrity, at Fort St. George, declared that your army in the Carnatic could not be assembled for offensive purposes before the commencement of the year 1800, and that a period of six months would be required for its equipment, even for the purpose of defending the Carnatic against any sudden attack. The difficulty of assembling and moving your army on the Coast of Coromandel, furnished indeed an alarming proof of the defenceless and perilous state of the Carnatic in that arduous conjuncture. But in proportion to the pressure of that difficulty, the necessity of an instantaneous and active exertion became more urgent; for whether the army, when assembled, was to anticipate or to await the attack of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared an equally indispensable measure of precaution to resume, without delay, the power of meeting that vindictive and restless Prince in the field. I was not therefore discouraged, either by the suggestions to which I have referred, or by subsequent representations of a similar character and tendency, from insisting on the immediate execution of my orders for assembling the army; and advertent to the fatal consequences which have formerly been experienced in the Carnatic, by neglecting to keep pace with the forwardness of hostile equipments at Mysore, I resolved to entrust the protection of your possessions

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on the Coast of Coromandel, to no other security than a complete and early state of preparation for war.

39. At Bombay, my orders for assembling the army were executed with great promptitude and alacrity, unaccompanied by any symptoms of indisposition to those united and zealous efforts, which the exigency of the crisis demanded from every branch of your civil and military service.

40. The unavoidable delay which obstructed the assembling your army in the Carnatic, having compelled me to relinquish my first intention of striking an immediate blow against the power and resources of Tippoo Sultaun, I applied myself to the formation of such a permanent system of preparation and defence, as while it tended to restore to the Government of Fort St. George, with all practicable dispatch, the power of repelling any act of aggression on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, might ultimately enable me to demand both a just indemnification for the expense which the Sultaun's violation of treaty had occasioned to your Government, and a seasonable security against the consequences of his recent alliance with the enemy.

41. With this view, while the army was assembling on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, my early attention was directed to strengthen and improve the defensive alliance concluded between the Honorable Company, and their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peshwa, under the treaties of Paangul, Poonah, and Seringapatam, for the purpose of establishing a barrier against the ambition and revenge of Tippoo Sultaun.

42. The state of this alliance afforded abundant matter of painful anxiety ; I found both the Peshwa and the Nizam (whose respective power it was the object of the treaty of Seringapatam to maintain in such a state of efficiency as might render them useful allies in the event of a war with Mysore) reduced to the lowest condition of depression and weakness, the former by the intrusion of Doulat Row Scindie, and the latter by the threatened hostilities of the same Chieftain, and by the establishment of a numerous and active French faction in the centre of the Decan ; and while the internal convulsions of each State had diminished the resources of both, their co-operating against Tippoo Sultaun had become impracticable by the progress of their mutual animosities and dissensions.

43. In this scene of general confusion, the power of Tippoo Sultaun alone (which it had been the policy of all our alliances and treaties to reduce) had remained

remained undisturbed and unimpaired, if it had not been augmented and improved.

44. The final result to the British Government appeared to me to be, first, the entire loss of the benefit of the treaty of triple alliance against Tippoo Sultaun, by the utter inability of our allies to fulfil their defensive engagements with the Company; and secondly, the establishment of a French army of 14,000 men, in the dominions of one of our allies, in the vicinity of the territories of our irreconcilable enemy, and on the confines of the Carnatic and of the Northern Circars.

45. In this state of our political relations, the Company was exposed, without the aid of a single ally, to the hazard of a contest with the united force of Tippoo Sultaun and of the French.

46. My separate dispatch, under date the 21st of November, forwarded by the Eurydice, will have apprized your Honorable Court of the measures which I took for the purpose of restoring to His Highness the Nizam, the power of fulfilling his defensive engagements with the Company.

47. At the same time my endeavours were employed, with equal assiduity, to give vigour and effect to the treaties subsisting with His Highness the Peshwa. The return of Nana Furnavees to the administration, afforded, for some time, a just expectation that our alliance with the Mahrattas would speedily be restored with additional vigour and advantage; but the increasing distractions of the Mahratta Empire, unfortunately frustrated the wise counsels of that experienced and able statesman, and disappointed my views at the Court of Poonah; I had however the satisfaction to ascertain, that the disposition of that Court, under the administration of Nana, continued perfectly favourable to the British interests; and that want of power would be the sole cause of its inaction, in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun.

48. Towards the commencement of the month of August 1798, I learnt the preparations making by the French in the Mediterranean. Various circumstances attending the equipment of that armament, inclined me to apprehend, that at least a part of it might be destined for an expedition to India, although I could not believe that the attempt would be made through Egypt. Under these impressions, I took the earliest opportunity of directing the attention of Rear Admiral Rainier to the Coast of Malabar, and at the same time I proposed to strengthen His Majesty's Squadron  
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in these seas, according to any arrangement which his Excellency might suggest, and I issued orders to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, to attend to His Excellency's suggestions on this important subject. I am happy to inform your Honorable Court, that His Excellency, with the utmost readiness, acceded to the proposition which I had suggested to him, with respect to the defence of the Coast of Malabar, although his original intention had been to proceed, in the first instance, to the Straits of Malacca.

49. On the 18th of September I ratified the new subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, of which I have stated the substance in my separate dispatch of the 21st of November, by the Eurydice.

50. On the 18th of October, I received the first authentic information of the invasion of Egypt by the French, and of the progress of their arms in that country.

51. It is unnecessary to call the attention of your Honorable Court, to the evident connection of the invasion of Egypt with the joint designs of the French and of Tippoo Sultaun, against the British Power in India; and I trust it is now equally superfluous to enter into any detailed reasoning for the purpose of satisfying you of the security which, at that period of time, would have resulted to your interests in India, if my original intention of anticipating the hostile projects of Tippoo Sultaun could have been carried into immediate effect, according to my anxious wish. The necessity, however, of either compelling Tippoo Sultaun to detach himself from the interests of France, or of depriving him of the power of co-operating with the French, if they should be enabled to reach India, now became too evident to admit of any doubt. My opinion had long been decided, that no negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun could be successful, unless accompanied by such a disposition of our force as should alarm him for the safety of his Capital, and that no military operation could effect an adequate or speedy reduction of his power, unless directed immediately to the siege of that city.

52. On the 20th of October, therefore, I gave peremptory orders to the Government of Fort St. George, for completing the equipment of their battering train, and for advancing it with all practicable dispatch to the most eligible station on the frontier of the Carnatic, with a view of proceeding towards Seringapatam at the earliest possible period, if such a movement into Mysore should become necessary. At the same time, I signified to the Government of Fort St. George, my intention of reinforcing

reinforcing their army with 3,000 Volunteers from the native infantry, on the establishment of Bengal, who had offered their services with the utmost alacrity and zeal.

53. To the Government of Bombay I issued further orders, for the collection, not only of their troops, but of the largest possible supplies on the Coast of Malabar.

54. On the 22d of October (as I have already informed your Honorable Court) the dismissal of the French faction in the Nizam's army was happily accomplished at Hyderabad.

55. On the 31st of October, I received the intelligence of the glorious victory gained by His Majesty's Squadron under the command of Sir Horatio Nelson; but being still uncertain of the fate of the French army in Egypt, and ignorant whether an additional force might not have been intended to co-operate with it in India, by the ordinary passage round the Cape of Good Hope, I did not relax any part of the naval or military preparations which had been commenced under my orders. The opportunity now appeared favourable for opening a negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun. I had already communicated to the Allies, the Nizam and the Peshwa, a circumstantial detail of the conduct of that Prince, and had received from both the most unequivocal assurances of their entire concurrence in my sentiments and views, as well as of their determination to support my just claims of satisfaction for the infraction of the treaty of Seringapatam.

56. On the 8th of November, therefore, I addressed to Tippoo Sultaun the Letter, of which a copy (N<sup>o</sup> 2. A. and B.) accompanies this dispatch.

Enclosure,  
N<sup>o</sup> 2. A. and  
N<sup>o</sup> 2. B.

57. Your Honorable Court will perceive, that in this Letter I have carefully avoided every hostile expression, merely apprizing the Sultaun of my knowledge of the nature of his intercourse with the French Nation, and proposing to him to receive Major Doveton on the part of the Allies, for the purpose of proceeding to an amicable arrangement of all subsisting differences.

58. My expectation was, that the necessary impression of the success of His Majesty's fleet against the French in Egypt, the revival of our defensive alliance with the Nizam, the destruction of the French influence in the Decan, the declared disposition of the Peshwa to fulfil his defensive engagements to the utmost extent of his power, the presence of His Majesty's Squadron on the Coast of Malabar reinforced

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by such of the Honorable Company's ships, as had been equipped for the purpose, and finally, the progress of our military preparations on both Coasts, might have induced the Sultaun to accede to my proposals for opening the channels of pacific negotiation; and under these circumstances I trusted that the terror of the British arms might have rendered their actual employment unnecessary.

59. With such expectations I resolved to proceed to Fort St. George, for the purpose of conducting the expected negotiation with the Sultaun, which I flattered myself my presence on the Coast of Coromandel might enable me to bring to an issue, before the season should be so far advanced as to relieve Tippoo Sultaun from those alarms for the safety of his Capital, on which I founded my sole hope of obtaining any satisfactory adjustment with him.

Enclosure,  
N<sup>o</sup> 3.

60. On the 10th December, I addressed the Letter, marked N<sup>o</sup> 3, to the Sultaun informing him of my intention to proceed to Fort St. George, and again urging him to receive Major Doveton. On the 25th of December, I embarked on board His Majesty's ship the Sybille, Captain E. Cooke, and arrived at this Presidency on the 31st of the same month.

61. A few days previous to my arrival, the corps of Native Volunteers from Bengal had landed in perfect safety, and in the highest spirits; and soon after a corps of Artillery arrived from Fort William under the command of Colonel Montague.

N<sup>o</sup> 4.

62. The Letter, marked N<sup>o</sup> 4, was delivered to me on my arrival at Fort St. George.

63. In this Letter your Honorable Court will observe the prevarication and falsehood which mark the Sultaun's statement of his late intercourse with the French, and you will perceive the evasion by which he eludes the moderate and amicable proposition of the Allies for opening a negotiation.

N<sup>o</sup> 5.

64. To this letter from the Sultaun, I returned the answer, dated the 9th of January, and marked N<sup>o</sup> 5, in which I renewed the proposition of opening a negotiation, and urged the Sultaun not to delay his reply beyond the period of one day after my letter should reach him, intimating that dangerous consequences might result from a longer delay.

65. The advanced period of the season absolutely required that I should ascertain the Sultaun's views within a short time: my proposition contained nothing derogatory to the honor or dignity of the Sultaun. It was now urged for the third time  
without

without variation, and it related simply and distinctly to the admission of an Ambassador, for the purpose of opening a negotiation. To demand an immediate answer to a proposition of such a nature, could not therefore be deemed either offensive or unreasonable.

66. Subsequently to the dispatch of my letter (N<sup>o</sup> 5) I received from the Sultaun the letter (N<sup>o</sup> 6.) in reply to my letter (N<sup>o</sup> 3.) dispatched from Fort William. The Sultaun's silence in his letter (N<sup>o</sup> 6.) with respect to the admission of Major Doveton, afforded an additional proof of his disposition to evade the pacific advances of the Allies.

Enclosure  
N<sup>o</sup> 6.

67. I now employed every effort to advance the military preparations in the Carnatic, which had already made a considerable progress during the months of November and December. From the moment of my arrival at Fort St. George, all the inhabitants of this settlement, and every officer, civil and military, appeared to be animated by an unanimous determination to discharge their respective duties with a degree of cheerfulness and ardour, correspondent to the exigency and importance of the occasion; and I was soon satisfied that the disposition, of which I lamented the appearance in the months of July and August, had either been subdued by the just exercise of authority, or corrected by reflection, and by the more full disclosure of the views of the enemy. The zeal, alacrity, and public spirit of the bankers and commercial agents at Madras, as well as the most respectable of your Civil Servants at this Presidency, enabled me, within a few weeks, to raise a large sum of money, by loan, for the public service. Previous to my departure from Bengal, I had remitted 20 lacks of rupees in specie for the use of this Presidency; I now dispatched the Sybille to Calcutta for a further supply; and the extraordinary exertion of his Excellency the Vice President in Council, assisted by the diligence and ability of Mr. Thomas Myers, the Accountant General of Bengal, furnished me with an additional aid of twenty lacks, within so short a time, that the movement of the army was not delayed for an instant, on account of a deficiency of treasure, and Lieut. General Harris was provided with a sufficient supply of specie to maintain his army in the field until the month of May.

68. Tippoo Sultaun, remaining silent for a considerable time after the receipt of my Letter, of the 9th of January, I concluded that this object must be to delay his answer until the season should be so far advanced, as to render the capture of Seringapatam impracticable during the present year.

69. In

69. In the meanwhile the advices from Bufforah, Bagdad, Constantinople, and Bombay, were of so uncertain a nature, as to leave me still in doubt with respect to the condition of the French army in Egypt. The only safe conclusion which could be drawn from those advices being, that the French still maintained the possession of that country with a large army.

70. No intelligence had been received from the Red Sea respecting the arrival of any of His Majesty's ships on that station, nor had I been able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, what means the French might either have provided, or might find on the spot, to enable them to reach the Sultaun's dominions.

71. In addition to these circumstances, I knew that while Tippoo Sultaun had declined to receive an Ambassador from the Honorable Company, and had omitted to answer my late Letters, he had dispatched native Vakeels from Seringapatam, who, together with Mr. Dubuc (one of the leaders of the French force raised in the Isle of France, under Mr. Malartic's proclamation) were on the point of embarking at Tranquebar, with an avowed mission from the Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France.

72. On the 3d of February, I had received no answer from the Sultaun to my Letter of the 9th of January, although the communication between Seringapatam and Fort St. George does not require, at the most, a longer time than eight, and is sometimes effected in four days.

73. In order therefore to defeat the object of the Sultaun's silence, and to avail myself of the actual superiority of our force, and of the advantages of the present season, before the French could effect any junction with him, I determined to commence hostilities without delay, and to suspend all negotiation, until the united forces of the Company and of their Allies should have made such an impression on the Territories of Mysore, as might give full effect to our just representations.

74. With these views, on the 3d of February, I directed Lieutenant General Harris to enter the territory of Mysore with the army assembled under his command; on the same day I issued orders to Lieutenant General Stuart to be prepared to co-operate from Malabar, and I signified to Rear Admiral Rainier, and to the several Allies of the Company, that I now considered the British Government in India to be at war with Tippoo Sultaun.

75. At

75. At length, on the 13th February, I received from Tippoo Sultaun the Letter marked N<sup>o</sup> 7, informing me, that being frequently disposed "to make excursions and hunt," he was "accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," and desiring "that I would dispatch Major Doveton slightly attended."

76. But the season for negotiation through the pacific channels, so often offered by me, was now elapsed. After mature deliberation on the grounds already stated, I had directed the advance of the army into the territory of the Sultaun, and I had signified to the Allies my determination to proceed to hostilities. To have delayed the advance of the army, would at once have thrown the advantages which I then possessed into the hands of Tippoo Sultaun, and have rendered the siege of his Capital impracticable during the present season. On the other hand an embassy, combined with the hostile irruption of our army into Mysore, would have been liable to the imputation of insincerity towards Tippoo Sultaun, and while it bore the appearance of indcision in the eyes of the Allies, would have promoted, and perhaps warranted, a similar degree of instability in their councils and operations.

77. The design of this tardy, reluctant, and insidious assent to the admission of an embassy from the British Government, could be considered in no other light than that of a new artifice for the purpose of gaining time, until a change of circumstances and of season might enable the Sultaun to avail himself of the assistance of France. This conclusion was now confirmed by my knowledge of the actual embarkation of Mr. Dubuc and two native Vakeels, on an embassy from Tippoo to the Executive Directory of France; an event which took place at Tranquebar on the 7th February.

78. I therefore replied to the Letter of Tippoo Sultaun in the terms of the enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 8; in which I have declared Lieutenant General Harris to be the only person now authorized by me to receive and to answer whatever communications the Sultaun may think fit to make, with a view to the restoration of peace, on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary to their common security. This Letter I directed General Harris to forward to the Sultaun on the day on which the army under his command should pass the Frontier, and, at the same time, I instructed him to issue, in the name of the Allies, the accompanying declaration, marked N<sup>o</sup> 9.

N<sup>o</sup> 8.N<sup>o</sup> 9.

79. The Nizam's Contingent consists of above 6,000 of the Honorable Company's troops, subsidized by His Highness, of about the same number of his own Infantry,

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(including

(including a portion of Mr. Peron's Sepoys, now commanded by British Officers) and of a large body of Cavalry.

80. This force, under the General Command of Meer Allum, formed a junction with the British Army on the 19th of February; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I remark to your Honorable Court, the beneficial effects which the Company has already derived from the recent improvement of our alliance with the Court of Hyderabad. The Nizam's Contingent actually arrived in the vicinity of Chittoor, in a state of preparation for the field, before General Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore.

N<sup>o</sup> 10. 81. I have annexed to this dispatch, N<sup>o</sup> 10, the last return of Lieutenant General Harris's army, previous to his passing the Frontier; an army more completely appointed, more amply and liberally supplied in every department, or more perfect in its discipline, and in the acknowledged experience, ability, and zeal of its Officers, never took the field in India. The army on the Coast of Malabar (of which I also inclose a return, No. 11) is in an equally efficient and respectable condition; and the extraordinary efforts which have been made by Lieutenant General Stuart and Major General Hartley, seconded by the cordial attachment and unremitting assiduity of the Rajah of Coorga, have collected, within a very short period of time, a supply so abundant, that I am induced to transmit the particulars of it to your Honorable Court, as a testimony of the distinguished merits of those valuable Officers, and of the loyalty and active exertions of that faithful tributary of the Honorable Company.

82. A considerable force, under the command of Lieut. Colonels Read and Brown, will co-operate with Lieut. General Harris in the southern districts of the Carnatic and Myfore.

83. Under these circumstances General Harris entered the territory of Myfore on the 5th March, with orders to proceed directly to Seringapatam.

84. Having thus submitted to your Honorable Court, according to the order of dates, a detailed relation of the events which have led to the war in which we are actually engaged, and having declared to you the motives and objects of my conduct in every stage of this important transaction, I must request your permission to conclude this dispatch with such reflections as arise in my mind from the review of my past measures, and from the prospect of their ultimate consequences and permanent effect.

85. From

85. From the first disclosure of the nature and object of Tippoo Sultaun's embassy to the Isle of France, every principle of justice and policy demanded from your Government in India, that an instantaneous effort should be made to reduce his power and resources, before he could avail himself of the advantages of the alliance which he had concluded. The defect of means is the sole consideration which can justify me, for not having made the effort at the early period when its success would have placed the security of your possessions on a foundation, which the invasion of India by a French force could not have impaired.

86. For without the aid of some Native Power, it is scarcely possible that the French should ever make any permanent impression on your Empire in India; and no Native Power (excepting Tippoo Sultaun) is so infatuated as to be disposed to assist or receive a French army.

87. The progress of events since the date of my orders of the 20th June 1798, has not only confirmed the principles of justice and policy, by which an attack upon the Sultaun was at that time demanded, but has manifested that the designs of France, as well as of the Sultaun, were of a much more extensive and formidable nature, than any which have ever been attempted against the British Empire in India since the hour of its first foundation.

88. While the magnitude and danger of these designs were gradually disclosed, I had the satisfaction to feel that the means of averting them were augmenting in a proportion nearly equal, by the success of the negotiations at Hyderabad, and by the advance of the military preparations which I had ordered throughout your possessions.

89. At the commencement of the month of February, the crisis arrived in which I was called upon to form my ultimate decision on the important question at issue with Tippoo Sultaun, and to determine the final result of the whole system of my measures.

90. On the one hand, the apparent establishment of the French army in Egypt, and the uncertainty of the state of our naval power in the Red Sea, rendered the danger still urgent from that quarter; while Tippoo Sultaun's repeated evasions of my proposals for negotiation, combined with his embassy to the Executive Directory of France, under the conduct of Mr. Dubuc, appeared to preclude all hope of detaching the Sultaun from his recent alliance with the enemy. On the other hand, I now possessed ample means of frustrating the most dangerous effects of that alliance, by a seasonable application of the powerful force, which the treachery  
and

and aggression of the Sultaun had compelled me to collect at a heavy expense to your finances.

91. Your Honorable Court will determine, whether, in this state of affairs, my orders of the 3d February were premature, and whether I should have been justified, on the 13th February, in recalling those orders, for the purpose of admitting, at that late period, a negotiation which would have enabled Tippoo Sultaun to defeat every object of the armament of the Allies for the present season, and would have afforded him ample time to reap the full benefit of his connection with France, before the season for besieging his Capital should return.

92. In deciding these important questions, you will necessarily consider what degree of reliance was to be placed on the sincerity of the Sultaun's disposition to conclude an amicable adjustment with your Government, at the very moment when he had actually dispatched on an embassy to the Executive Directory of France, the Commander of the French troops raised in the Mauritius, and admitted into the Sultaun's service, for the express purpose of carrying on a war of aggression against your possessions in India.

93. The admirable condition of your armies on both Coasts, and the unequalled perfection of their equipment in every department, added to the extraordinary spirit and animation with which the campaign has been opened, afford every reason to hope, that the issue of the war will be speedy and prosperous, and that it must terminate in a considerable reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's resources and power.

94. The wisdom of your honorable Court will anticipate the extensive benefit, which must result to your interests, from an event now become essential to the peace and security of your possessions in India.

95. The policy of the treaty of Seringapatam, certainly was not to maintain Tippoo Sultaun's power in such a state as should leave him a constant object of alarm and apprehension to the Company: that he has been justly so considered for some years past, cannot be doubted by any person acquainted with the Records of any of your Governments in India. The present is the second crisis within the last three years, in which the Governor General has thought it necessary to assemble the army on the Coast of Coromandel, for the sole purpose of checking his motions; and the apprehension of his intentions has obstructed our operations against our European enemies in India, during the course of the present war.

96. The

96. The continuance of Tippoo's power on its actual scale, and under such circumstances, must have proved to the Company a perpetual source of solicitude, expense, and hazard. But the engagements which he has contracted with the French, the public proofs which he has given of his eagerness to receive in Myfore as large a force as they can furnish, combined with the prodigious magnitude of their preparations, and the incredible progress of their arms, evidently directed to the destruction of the British power in India, form new and prominent features in our political situation in this quarter of the world.

97. Admitting the wisdom of that policy which dictated the preservation of Tippoo Sultaun's power, at the close of the last war with Myfore, the spirit of our present councils must be accommodated to the variation of circumstances, and to the actual position, character, and views of our enemies.

98. In such a conjuncture of affairs, I am persuaded that your Honorable Court will be of opinion, that no object can be deemed so urgent, or so necessary to the safety of your possessions, as the effectual reduction of the only declared ally of France now existing among the Native Powers of India.

99. If Tippoo Sultaun had been disposed to content himself with the quiet possession of his present dominions; if he could have been brought to a sense of his own peril in forming a connection with the French, the representations which I addressed to him would have produced an early and salutary impression. Whatever speculative opinions might have been entertained with respect to his interests, views, and power, the justice and moderation of the British Government would never have disturbed his tranquillity. But he resolved to attempt the recovery of his lost dominions, at the hazard of those which he still retains, and in the ardour of his passionate pursuit, he overlooked not only the certain destruction of his own independence, the inevitable consequence even of the most prosperous success of any alliance with France, but also the predominant influence of the English East-India Company, which would detect his treachery, and turn against his own Empire the ruin which he had meditated against theirs.

100. The secrecy of his councils, the promptitude of his resources, his constant and active state of equipment for war, added to the facility of his intercourse with the French, through his remaining territories on the Coast of Malabar, form the most

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dangerous



dangerous circumstances in the actual condition of his power and dominion, and constitute his principal means of offence.

101. If success should attend your arms in this war, I entertain a firm confidence that those dangers will either be wholly averted, or so considerably diminished, as to afford to your Government in India the prospect of durable security and genuine peace.

102. I cannot close this letter without repeating to your Honorable Court the cordial expressions of my entire satisfaction in the zealous and honorable co-operation of Lord Clive, as well as of all the members of this Government. The beneficial effect of their cheerful and ready concurrence in forwarding all my views, is manifest in the rapid progress and perfect completion of the equipments of the army in the field, and furnishes a striking and salutary example of the inestimable advantages of unanimity and concord among your servants in India.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Fort St. George,  
20th March, 1799.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII.

(N<sup>o</sup> 1.)—PROCLAMATION at the ISLE OF FRANCE.

(Translation.)

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

PROCLAMATION by

ANNE JOSEPH HIPPOLITE MALARTIC, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Isles of France and Re-union, and of all the French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Citizens,

Having, for several years, known your zeal and your attachment to the interests and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty, to  
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make you acquainted with all the propositions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two ambassadors whom he has dispatched to us.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII.

This Prince has written particular letters to the Colonial Assembly, to all the Generals employed under this Government; and has addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He desires to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and proposes to maintain, at his charge, as long as the war shall last in India, the troops which may be sent to him.

2. He promises to furnish every necessary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares, that he has made every preparation to receive the succours which may be sent to him; and that on the arrival of the troops, the Commanders and Officers will find every thing necessary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accustomed.

4. In a word, he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his assistance, to declare war against the English, whom he ardently desires to expel from India.

As it is impossible for us to reduce the number of soldiers of the 107th and 108th Regiments, and of the regular Guard of Port Fraternité, on account of the succours which we have furnished to our allies the Dutch, we invite the Citizens, who may be disposed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themselves in their respective municipalities, and to serve under the banners of Tippoo.

This Prince desires also to be assisted by the Free Citizens of Colour; we therefore invite all such who are willing to serve under his flag to enroll themselves.

We can assure all the Citizens who shall enroll themselves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his ambassadors, who will further engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who shall enter into his armies, shall never be detained after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own country.

Done at Port North-West, the 30th January, 1798.

(Signed)

MALARTIC.

Enclosure in (N<sup>o</sup> 2. A)—COPY of a LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN to the Right  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII. Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

From Tippoo Sultaun: Received 24th October, 1798.

The Talooks of Amecra and Soulia, in which Cauntmungle and Colvorbachee are situated, have belonged to Couryal (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummudee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years. Thirty-six years ago, a body of 2000 Coorga Peons were employed in service of the State; and some villages in the Talooks above-mentioned, yielding 3423 pagodas, continued for a short time to be assigned for their pay; but since six-and-thirty years, that even has ceased. This trivial affair can only be ascribed to the turbulent disposition of interested men, who by nature are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension. Of this I am confident. Your Lordship must be well convinced, the person who is now in Coorga is not of the posterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different stock.

Constantly gratify me with friendly letters.

Postscript.

Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two persons of integrity and ability from among the civil officers (Talookdars) on the Coast of Malabar, have been deputed to inquire into the claims of the above-mentioned Talook, and will shortly arrive. Orders have been issued from my Sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahaubuddien and Meer Mohummud Ally, persons of integrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies above-mentioned, and ascertain from records and facts the dependency of the above-mentioned Talooks in Couryal.

(A true translation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

Enclosure in (N<sup>o</sup> 2. B.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII. GENERAL to TIPPOO SULTAUN: dated 8th November, 1798.

To Tippoo Sultaun: Written 8th November, 1798.

I have received your letter, informing me—(Recites the substance of the Letter received on the 24th October.)

It

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn, that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honor to meet and confer with the deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulia. It is only by means of regular enquiry and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independant Powers. My determination in the case of Wynaad, was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation which always direct the Company's Government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the districts at present in question; the possession of which shall not be with-holden from you for an instant, if, after full investigation, I shall be satisfied with the justice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they are always the most ready to respect the just rights of others, who are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbulent disposition of interested men, who by nature are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension." For the happiness of mankind it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful, in all parts of the world. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French Nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on your discerning mind by that dangerous People; but my situation enables me to know that they have reached your presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your councils, and to instigate you to war against those who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the enemies of my country; nor does it appear necessary or proper, that I should any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connection, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the religion which you revere.

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Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal, I read your correspondence with the late Governor General Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke; and I perceived with great satisfaction, that in all your Letters you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord established between you and the Honorable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last Letter to Sir John Shore, in which you signified your amicable desire, that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two States. Your subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and adverting, at the same time, to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me, to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me, of your negotiations with the French, and of your military preparations; but whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required, both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British Government and the Allies, wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; entertained no projects of ambition; nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects, than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of their pacific disposition.

The Peshwa and His Highness the Nizam concur with me in the observations which I have offered to you in this Letter, and which, in the name of the Company and the Allies, I recommend to your most serious consideration; but as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly, the sole means which appear to myself and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

You

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you, to receive Major Doveton, and as soon as your friendly Letter shall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your presence.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII.

I shall expect your answer to this Letter, with an earnest hope that it may correspond with the pacific views and wishes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced, that you cannot in any manner better consult your true interests, than by meeting, with cordiality, the present friendly and moderate advance to a satisfactory and amicable settlement of all points on which any doubt or anxiety may have arisen in the minds, either of yourself or of the Allies.

(A true Copy)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

(No. 3.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 10th December, 1798.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> VII.

To Tippoo Sultaun.

December 10th, 1798.

I had the honor of addressing a friendly Letter to your Highness, on the 8th of November last; in which I stated a variety of important points, to which your Highness would no doubt perceive the propriety and necessity of giving your earliest and most serious consideration.—I particularly hope that your Highness will have been sensible of the advantages likely to result to all parties from the conciliatory measure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I proposed in that Letter.

I expect to have the pleasure of finding your answer to that Letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of setting out from Calcutta; I hope to arrive at Madras about the same time that this Letter reaches you, and should any circumstances hitherto have prevented your answering my last Letter of the 8th November, I assure myself that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, dispatch a satisfactory reply to it, addressed to me at Madras.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

(N<sup>o</sup> 4.)

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII.

(N<sup>o</sup> 4.)—COPY of a LETTER from TIPPoo SULTAUN to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL ; received at Fort St. George the 25th December, 1798.

From Tippoo Sultaun : received at Fort St. George 25th December 1798.

I have been made happy by the receipt of your Lordship's two friendly Letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide those written the 4th and 8th November.) The particulars which your Lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English Fleet over that of the French near the shores of Egypt, nine of their ships having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I possess the firmest hope that the Leaders of the English and the Company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith, and are the well-wishers of mankind, will at all times be successful and victorious; and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition, faithless, and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depressed and ruined. Your Lordship has written to me with the pen of friendship, " that in no age or country  
" were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success as  
" they are at present by the French Nation. Would to God that no impression had  
" been produced on my mind by that dangerous people; but that your Lordship's  
" situation enables you to know that they have reached my presence, and have en-  
" deavoured to pervert the wisdom of my councils, to instigate me to war against  
" those who have given me no provocation. That it is impossible that I should sup-  
" pose your Lordship ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between me and the  
" French, who I know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be  
" now engaged in an unjust war with the British; and that I cannot imagine your  
" Lordship indifferent to the transactions which have passed between me and the  
" enemies of the English."

In this Sircar (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by sea and land. Their agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and having loaded her with rice, departed with a view to traffic. It happened that she  
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went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French, and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers, and the rest servants, paying the hire of the ship, came here in search of employment. Such as chose to take service were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar (the Gift of God); and the French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken the advantage of the departure of the ship, to put about reports with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wish of my heart, and my constant endeavour, to observe and maintain the articles of the agreement of peace, and to perpetuate and strengthen the basis of friendship and union with the Sircar of the Company Bahauder, and with the Sircars of the Maha Rajah Saheb, Sure Munt Peshwa Bahauder, and His Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Bahauder. And I am resident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amusing myself with hunting, at a spot which is used as a pleasure ground. In this case, the allusion to war in your friendly Letter, and the following passage, namely, "that prudence required that both the Company and their Allies should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence," have given me the greatest surprize.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that as your Lordship is desirous of communicating to me, on the behalf of the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties; your Lordship proposes to depute to me for this purpose Major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly the sole means which appear to your Lordship and the Allies to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations; and that therefore your Lordship trusts I will let you know, at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton. It has been understood by the blessing of the Almighty, at the conclusion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were so firmly established and confirmed as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine that means more effectual than these can be adopted, for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, promoting the security of States, or the welfare and advantage of all parties.

In the view of those who inspect narrowly into the nature of friendship, peace  
N and



and amity are the first of all objects, as indeed your Lordship has yourself written to me that the allied Sircars look to no other object than the security and tranquillity of their own dominions, and the ease and comfort of their subjects. Praise be to God, that the sum of my views and the wish of my heart are limited to these same points. On such grounds then a just and permanent observance of existing treaties is necessary; and these, under the favour of God, daily acquire new strength and improvement, by means of amicable correspondence. Your Lordship is a great Sirdar, a firm friend, and the rectifier of all things, and you possess an enlightened judgment. I have the strongest hope that the minds of the wise and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be sullied by doubts and jealousies, but will consider me from my heart desirous of harmony and friendship.

Continue to allow me the pleasure of your correspondence, making me happy by accounts of your health. What more shall be written?

Dated the 9th of Rejeb, 1213 of the Hegirah.

(A true translation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

(N<sup>o</sup> 5.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL TO TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 9th January, 1799.

To Tippoo Sultaun: written 9th January, 1799.

In pursuance of the intention which I had the honour of communicating to you in my Letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the same month, and on the 31st following arrived at this place.

Previously to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 11th Jamaudy-oossaunee (20th November.)

(Recapitulate.)

My Letter to your Highness of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highness the object of the military preparations which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies, ever since the beginning of the month of July.

On

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your Letter of the 9th Rejeb (or 18th of December) in answer to my two Letters addressed to your Highness on the 4th and 8th of November.

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I am happy to find that in this Letter your Highness has been pleased to admit "That the English Nation and the Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith; and that they are the well-wishers of mankind." This declaration is peculiarly satisfactory to me in the present moment, because I am persuaded that a Prince of your Highness's discernment would not express such sentiments without full deliberation; I therefore accept with pleasure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal testimony, on the part of your Highness, to the justice of that cause in which the English Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admission that you have no ground of complaint against the English Government.

In answer to that part of my Letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you have formed with the French Nation, your Highness is pleased to mention, "that in the Sircar (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by sea and land: that their agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and having loaded her with rice, departed with the view to traffic: that it happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers, and the rest servants, paying the hire of the ship, came to your country in search of employment: that such as chose to take service were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of that Sircar (the Gift of God); and that the French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ship, to put about reports with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars."

I had no knowledge of the transaction which your Highness has thus described, until I had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter. Nor was it to this transaction I adverted, when I expressed my concern at the intercourse which your Highness had established with the French. The facts to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from those which your Highness has related. If the transaction of which I complained had not indisputably proved the existence of a connection between your Highness and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company, and to its Allies, neither the Allies nor I would

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would have resorted to those measures of precaution and defence which have attracted your Highness's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly state to your Highness, the circumstances to which I referred in my Letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonstrated against the tendency of your intercourse with the French.

Although I had been, for some time past, apprized that your Highness had engaged with several Powers of Asia, in various negotiations of the most hostile tendency towards the interests of the Company and of its Allies; and although your continued military preparations corresponded with the spirit of your negotiations; I still hoped that a sense of your own interests, and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquish projects of aggression so inconsistent with your own professions, with your real interests, and with the character of your wisdom and discretion. But I had scarcely formed that decision on your Highness's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unquestionable testimony of my disposition to render impartial and ample justice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace with your Highness) when I received from the Isle of France, an authentic copy of the proclamation, a Persian translation of which accompanies this letter.

In addition to this proclamation, I possess full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highness's Ambassadors during their residence in the Isle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exercising the powers delegated to them by your Highness; and of your Highness's conduct since the return of your Ambassadors.

From the whole evidence in my possession, the following facts are incontestably proved.

Your Highness dispatched two Ambassadors from your presence, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived there at the close of the month of January, 1798: The ship on which the Ambassadors were embarked, hoisted your Highness's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Ouest in the Isle of France. Your Ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government under a salute of cannon, and with every circumstance of distinction and respect;

and

and they were entertained, during their continuance on the Island by the French Government, at the public expense.

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Previously to the arrival of your Ambassadors on the Island, no idea or rumour existed there of any aid to be furnished to your Highness by the French; or of any prospect of a war between your Highness and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your Ambassadors, the Proclamation, of which I now forward to you a translation, was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the Town of Port Nord Ouest.

Your Ambassadors, far from protesting against the manner or style of the Proclamation, held without reserve, in the most public manner, the same language which it contains with respect to the offensive war to be commenced by your Highness against the British possessions in India; and they even suffered the Proclamation to be publicly distributed at their own houses.

In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the Island, that your Highness would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India.

Your Ambassadors were present in the Island, when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in question; and your Ambassadors aided and assisted the execution of the Proclamation, by making promises, in the name of your Highness, for the purpose of inducing recruits to enlist in your service. Your Ambassadors proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the numbers of the forces to be raised in your Highness's name, for the purpose of making war on the Company.

The Ambassadors entered into certain stipulations and engagements, in the name of your Highness, according to the tenor of the Proclamation (see the margin)\* with several Frenchmen, and others who entered into your service, particularly with Monsieur Dubuc, whom the Ambassadors engaged in your Highness's name, for

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\* We can assure all the Citizens who shall enroll themselves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his Ambassadors; who will further engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who shall enter into his armies, shall never be detained, after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own country.

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the express purpose of assisting in the war to be commenced by your Highness against the English in India.

The Proclamation therefore is proved to have been the act of your Ambassadors. It originated in their arrival at the Isle of France ; it was distributed by their agents ; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations ; and, finally, it was executed, according to its tenor, by their personal assistance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambassadors embarked at Port Nord Ouest, on board the French frigate La Preneuse, together with the force thus raised in your Highness's name.

This French frigate, with your Ambassadors, and with the troops raised in the enemy's country for your service, arrived at Mangalore about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highness permitted this force to land in your dominions ; and far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of your Ambassadors in any part of this transaction, you formally received them, and the French Officers and principal persons who accompanied them, with public marks of honor and distinction ; and you now entertain in your service a large part of the force thus raised, for the purpose of making war upon the Honorable Company.

From these several facts, the following conclusions result :

First, That the Ambassadors dispatched by your Highness to the Isle of France did propose, and actually did conclude, an offensive alliance with the French, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Allies, the Pashwa and the Nizam.

Secondly, That your Highness's Ambassadors demanded military succours from the French for the purpose of prosecuting the said war ; and declared that your Highness had already completed your hostile preparations against the Company (and consequently against the Allies) ; and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hostilities.

Thirdly, That your Highness's Ambassadors levied a military force in the Isle of France, under the conditions of the Proclamation, and for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the offensive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highness, with the enemy of the Company, and of the Allies.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, That your Highness approved the conduct of your Ambassadors, suffered the French force, raised for the purpose of making war upon the Company and the Allies, to be landed in your country, and finally admitted the said force into your army. Enclosure in  
Nº VIII.

Fifthly, That your Highness, by these several personal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation published in the Isle of France; and has taken the preliminary steps for fulfilling those engagements according to the tenor of that Proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwise have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highness's Ambassadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly, That your Highness has for some time past been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hostile spirit of your engagements, contracted with the enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly, That your Highness was prepared to make an unprovoked attack upon the Company's possessions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual succour which you had solicited through your Ambassadors.

Eighthly, That your Highness, by these several acts, has violated the treaties of peace and friendship subsisting between your Highness and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint, in my letter of the 8th of November; and such are the motives which now compel the Allies to seek relief from that ambiguous and anxious state in which they have been placed, for some years past, by the conduct of your Highness. The Allies complain that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hostile negotiations and offensive alliances with the enemy, continually expose the Allies, during a period of supposed peace, to all the solicitude and hazard and much of the expense of war.

Even under all these circumstances of provocation, the Allies entertain the most earnest desire to establish with your Highness a real and substantial peace, accompanied by the intercourse and good offices usual among friendly and contiguous states. We are, therefore, ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highness, on such conditions as shall preclude the continuance of those jealousies, which must subsist so long as a final and satisfactory adjustment of all causes of suspicion shall be delayed.

Your

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Your Highness is pleased to say, " That you cannot imagine how means, more  
" effectual than the existing treaties, can be adopted for giving stability to the foun-  
" dations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States,  
" and the welfare and advantage of all parties."

In this sentiment I entirely concur with your Highness ; and if your Highness's  
wisdom had not been perverted, by evil councils, from a due observance of your  
engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be necessary  
" for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promot-  
ing the security of the States, and the welfare and advantage of all parties." But  
a new arrangement is become indispensable, in consequence of your Highness's new  
engagements with the common enemy of the Allies, and I again entreat your High-  
ness to meet with cordiality the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies towards  
an amicable settlement of every ground of jealousy and danger.

Had your Highness received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have ex-  
plained to your Highness, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this  
advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The Allies, being always anxious to enter into the friendly explanation with  
your Highness, I once more call upon your Highness, in the most serious and solemn  
manner, to assent to the admission of Major Doveton, as a measure which I am con-  
fident would be productive of the most lasting advantages to all parties.

I trust that your Highness will favour me with a friendly letter in reply to this ;  
and I most earnestly request that your reply may not be deferred for more than one  
day after this letter shall reach your Presence ; dangerous consequences result from  
the delay of arduous affairs.

(A true Copy)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

(N<sup>o</sup> 10.)

(N<sup>o</sup> 6.)—COPY of a LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN, to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL. Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> VIII.

From Tippoo Sultaun; dated 24th Rijebe, 1213, or 2d January, 1799: Received 11th January, 1799.

The agreeable arrival of your Lordship's two Letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khereta, in reply to your Lordship's former friendly Letter, has been written and dispatched. It will, no doubt, by this time have been received; and the sincerity of my friendship and regard, together with proofs of my solicitude for tranquillity and peace (my friendly heart being bent upon their encrease) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

(A true Translation)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

(N<sup>o</sup> 7.)—COPY of a LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN, to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL. Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> VIII.

From Tippoo Sultaun: Received 13th February, 1799.

I have been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordship's two friendly Letters; the first, brought by a Camelman, the last by Hircarrahs; and understood their contents. The Letter of the Prince in station, like Tumsheid with angels as his guards, with troops numerous as the stars, the Sun illuminating the world, the Heaven of empire and dominion, the luminary giving splendour to the Universe, the firmament of glory and power, the Sultaun of the sea and the land, the King of Room (i. e. the Grand Seignor) be his empire and his power perpetual, addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted, has arrived. Being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion. You will be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton (about whose coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) slightly attended.

Always continue to gratify me by friendly Letters, notifying your welfare.

(A true Translation)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

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(N<sup>o</sup> 8.)



Enclosure in (N<sup>o</sup> 8.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII GENERAL TO TIPPOO SULTAUN ; dated 22d February, 1799.

To Tippoo Sultaun : Written 22d February, 1799.

I had the honour, on the 13th instant, to receive your Letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two Letters of the 9th and 16th January, informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion, and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton unattended to you.

I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation contained in my Letter of the 9th January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your discerning mind, and that you deferred your reply to that Letter to so late a period of the season. Your long silence on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance in concert with the armies of the Allied Powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the army absolutely necessary to the common security of the Allies. This movement of the army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Ambassador to your Presence.

Under the present circumstances, to send Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his mission at a proper season.

The Allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the British troops, has been empowered to receive any embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will also authorize such persons as he may think proper, to concert, in communication with your Ambassadors, a new treaty of friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary, to the establishment of a secure and permanent peace.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

(No. 9.)

(N<sup>o</sup> 9.)—COPY of a DECLARATION of the Right Honorable the **GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL**, for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East-Indies, on Behalf of the Honorable the **EAST-INDIA COMPANY** and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the **NIZAM** and the **PESHWA**.

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A solemn treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Seringapatam, between the Honorable Company, and the Nabob Afoph Jah and the Peshwa, on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun on the other part; and from that day all commotion and hostility ceased. Since that day, the three Allied States have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations contracted under that treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. Of this uniform disposition, abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies. Whatever differences have arisen with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysore, have been amicably adjusted without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the stipulations of treaty. Such has been the solicitude of the Allies for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years past, various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the Allies, as would have justified them, not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to Arms. On the part of the British Government every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgment and confirmation of his just rights, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the district of Wynaad, and in the negotiation opened by his Lordship with regard to the districts of Ameera and Soula. In every instance the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice, and good faith, which the Legislature of Great Britain, and the Honorable the East-India Company, have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the Native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the Allies, since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, has never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun.

taun. Far from having attempted to allege even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity, and good faith; and has preferred, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midst of these amicable professions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the British Government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was with astonishment and indignation that the Allies discovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French Nation, in direct violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent protestations of friendship towards the Allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tippoo Sultaun dispatched Ambassadors to the Isle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded, in his name, an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Peshwa and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military succours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared view of prosecuting the intended war.

When the Ambassadors returned, in a French ship of war, from the Isle of France, Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military force, which they had levied for the avowed purpose of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country; and finally, he admitted it into his army: By these personal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambassadors.

This military force, however, was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose of attacking the Company's possessions; but in the meanwhile he advanced his hostile preparations conformably to his engagements with the French; and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual succours, which he had assiduously solicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the British Nation, frustrated

trated his vain hopes, and checked the presumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the Coast of Malabar.

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The British Government, the Nizam, and the Peshwa, had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their forces for the joint protection of their respective dominions. The strict principles of self-defence would have justified the Allies at that period of time in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun; but even the happy intelligence of the glorious success of the British fleet at the Mouth of the Nile, did not abate the anxious desire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun. They attempted, by a moderate representation, to recall him to a sense of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy; and they employed every effort to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With these salutary views the Governor General, on the 8th November 1798, in the name of the Allies, proposed to dispatch an Ambassador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of renewing the bonds of friendship, and of concluding such an arrangement as might afford effectual security against any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10th December 1798, Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evasions and subterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies, and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by suddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences which had commenced with respect to the districts of Ameera and Soula, and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the Company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed, with increased earnestness, the expression of his Lordship's anxious desire to dispatch an Ambassador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expressly solicited the Sultaun to return an answer within one day to this Letter; and as it involved no proposition either injurious to the rights, dignity or honour of the Sultaun, in any degree novel or complicated either in form or substance, it could not require a longer consideration. The Governor General waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in the Letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun, however, who must have received this Letter before the 15th of January, remained silent, although the Governor General had plainly apprized that Prince, that dangerous consequences

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would

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would result from delay. In the mean-while the season for military operations had already advanced to so late a period, as to render a speedy decision indispensable to the security of the Allies: Under these circumstances, on the 3d February (eight days having elapsed from the period when an answer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's Letter of the 9th January) his Lordship declared to the Allies, that the necessary measures must now be adopted, without delay, for securing such advantages as should place the common safety of the Allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view, the Governor General on the 3d of February issued orders to the British armies to march, and signified to the Commander of His Majesty's Squadron, that the obstinate silence of the Sultaun must be considered as a rejection of the proposed amicable negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, reached the Governor General: in which the Sultaun signifies to his Lordship "That being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion;" adding "That the Governor General would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him, unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases in this letter; but it must be evident to all the States of India, that the answer of the Sultaun has been deferred to this late period of the season, with no other view than to preclude the Allies, by insidious delays, from the benefit of those advantages which their combined military operations would enable them to secure. On those advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that Prince's offensive alliance with the French) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The Allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own studied and systematic delay, nor impede such a disposition of their military and naval force, as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

Bound by the sacred obligation of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those dominions secured to him by treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and  
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compelled the Allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor. Enclosure in  
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For a period of three months, he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour, which he has eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favorite purposes of ambition and revenge. Disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination, and by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence, in a proposition which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavors to frustrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstances and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favoring the irruption of a French army.

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.

The Allies are therefore resolved, to place their army in such a position as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity, and shall preclude the return of that danger, which has so lately menaced their possessions. The Allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any Embassy which Tippoo Sultaun may dispatch to the Head Quarters of the British Army, and to concert a treaty on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent peace.

Dated Fort St. George, 22d February 1799.

(By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

(N<sup>o</sup> 10.)

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(N<sup>o</sup> 10.)—ABSTRACT RETURN of the TROOPS that marched for the Myfore Country from the Coromandel Coast; taken from the Monthly Returns of the Corps in the Adjutant General's Office, for the Month of February 1799.

C O R P S.						Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19th Regiment Light Dragoons	-	-	-	-	-	430	884
25th	-	-	-	-	-	454	
1st	-	-	Native Cavalry			439	
2d	-	-	-	-	-	422	
3d	-	-	-	-	-	437	
4th	-	-	-	-	-	453	1,751
Total Cavalry						-	
							2,635
Two Company's Bengal Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	139	608
1st Battalion Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	148	
2d	-	-	-	-	-	321	
Total Artillery						-	
12th Regiment Foot	-	-	-	-	-	693	4,381
33d	-	-	-	-	-	879	
73d	-	-	-	-	-	746	
74th	-	-	-	-	-	789	
Scotch Brigade	-	-	-	-	-	559	
Swiss Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	715	
Total European Infantry						-	
1st Battalion, 1st Regiment Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	963	1,023
2d	-	-	3d	-	-	-	
2d	-	-	5th	-	-	-	
1st	-	-	6th	-	-	-	
							1,012
Carr. forward						4,078	

C O R P S.		Non-Commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOATL.	Enclosure in Nº VIII:
		<i>Brought forward</i>	4,078	
1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Native Infantry	- - -	910		
2d - - - 9th	- - -	821		
1st - - - 12th	- - -	795		
2d - - - 12th	- - -	1,034		
Three Battalions, Bengal Volunteers	- - -	3,057		
Total Native Infantry			10,695	
Gun Lascars	- - -	1,483		
Pioneers	- - -	1,000		
Total Gun Lascars and Pioneers			2,483	

ABSTRACT.

		Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.
Cavalry	- - -	2,635
Artillery	- - -	608
European Infantry	- - -	4,381
Native Infantry	- - -	10,695
Total Fighting Men		18,319
Lascars and Pioneers		2,483
Grand Total		20,802

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DETACHMENT



## DETACHMENT under the Command of Colonel ROBERTS.

Enclosure in  
Nº VIII.

C O R P S.				Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
1	Company	Bengal	Artillery	57	142
1	- - -	Coast	- - - - -	85	
1st	Battalion,	10th	Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry	993	6,076
2d	- - -	10th	- - - - -	1,008	
2d	- - -	2d	Coast Native Infantry	1,051	
2d	- - -	4th	- - - - -	998	
1st	- - -	11th	- - - - -	989	
2d	- - -	11th	- - - - -	1,037	
Companies of Gun Lafcars				- - - - -	318
Total				- - - - -	6,536

(Signed)

JOHN BRATHWAITE,

Maj. Gen.

(Nº 11.)

Enclosure in  
No VII.

(N<sup>o</sup> 11.)—GENERAL RETURN of the Troops belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, composing the Army assembled for Field Service.—Lieutenant General JAMES STUART, Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Cananore, 11th February 1799.

C O R P S.		Commanded by	Rank and File Euro peans.	Rank and File Natives.	Total Fight- ing Men, Europeans.	Total Fight- ing Men, Natives.	Total Fighting Men.
Detachment of Artillery, and Lascars attached	- - - -	Lt. Col. Lawnam	137	314	166	344	
Detachment of Engineers	- - - -	Col. Sartorius	—	—	7	—	
Right Native Brigade,	{ 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. S. -	Major Lawrence	—	584	—	653	
commanded by Lt. Col.	{ 1st - - - 4th - - -	Major Disney	—	600	—	672	
Montrefor	{ 1st - - - 3d - - -	Lt. Col. Mignan	—	599	—	663	
Center or European Bri-	{ His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot -	Major Forties	200	—	223	—	
gade, commanded by	{ Honorable Company's E. Regiment						
Lt. Col. Dunlop	{ Foot - - - - -	Major Fyfe	467	—	528	—	
	{ His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot -	Major Spry	618	—	693	—	
	{ 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, N. I. -						
Left Native Brigade, com-	{ with Detachment of 1st or 9th						
manded by Lt. Col.	{ Battalion - - - - -	Lt. Col. Home	—	639	—	717	
Wifeman	{ 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, N. I. -	Major Paterfon	—	593	—	663	
	{ 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. I. -	Lt. Col. Marhall	—	597	—	675	
Pioneer Corps	- - - - -	Capt. B. Moncrieff	—	390	—	416	
Total			1,422	4,316	1,617	4,803	6,420

(Signed)

ROBT. GORDON,

Adjutant General.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> VIII.(N<sup>o</sup> 12.)—An Account of RICE and GRAM, collected in the Coorga Country, for the Use of the Army.

## R I C E.

Contract Rice, provided by Choakara Moufa, and deliverable at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, by the 25th February, 30,000	lbs.
Morahs of 40 Pucka Seers, or 80 lbs. each - - - - -	2,400,000
Rice collected by the Raja, and stored at Ver Rajunder-Pet 1st March, 33,000 Batties of 60 Pucka Seers, or 120 lbs. each - - - - -	3,960,000
	<u>lbs. 6,360,000</u>

Being at 1 p<sup>d</sup>. per man per day, equal to the subsistence of 40,000 men for 159 days.

## G R A M.

Deliverable at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, by the 25th February, 1,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each, or - - - - -	lbs.
	<u>560,000</u>

Being at 10lbs. per day per horse, Gram for 2,800 horses for 20 days.

N<sup>o</sup> IX.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Lord MORNINGTON to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated Fort St. George, 22d April 1799.

Since my arrival at this Presidency, I have addressed three separate Letters to your Honorable Committee, under date the \* 13th January, 13th February, and 15th March 1799; my separate Letters of the 20th of March, and of this date, to the

\* The substance of these Letters have been detailed in Lord Mornington's Letter of the 20th March 1799.

the Court of Directors, and the Letter to your Honorable Committee from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, of the 7th April, contain a view of such events as have happened in this quarter since the date of my last Letter to you.

To these advices I do not feel it necessary to add any thing at present, further than my assurance that every circumstance promises a speedy and advantageous issue to the war with Tippoo Sultaun, and that all such private intelligence as I have received concurs to favor this expectation.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that notwithstanding the export of forty lacs of rupees in specie to this Presidency, and the actual commencement of hostilities with Tippoo Sultaun, the discount upon all the public securities in Bengal has experienced a considerable diminution during the course of the last month; and with the aid of the supplies in specie which we expect from England, I flatter myself that I shall be enabled, within a short period of time, to direct an enlargement of the commercial Investment at all the Presidencies. I am naturally impatient to return to Bengal, but the experience of every hour convinces me more strongly that the avowed projects of Tippoo Sultaun, combined with his acknowledged means of carrying them into effect, have been among the most efficient causes, not only of the decline of public and private credit in Bengal, but also of encouragement to the disorderly and disaffected class of your subjects. I am therefore persuaded, that the effectual reduction of Tippoo's means of mischief is indispensable to the welfare and tranquillity of all your possessions. Under this impression, I feel it to be my duty to remain at this Presidency as long as my presence can in any degree contribute to the energy and vigour of our military operations.

By the latest accounts from Constantinople it appears, that General Buonaparte's army still consists of 17 or 18,000 fighting men. The Government of Bombay have fitted out an expedition against the Island of Perim, according to your orders. You will probably learn from them, that I called their attention to the same object, as soon as I learnt the arrival of the French in Egypt. My Letter reached Bombay towards the conclusion of the month of October, but my suggestion was not executed, in consequence of a supposed deficiency of water on the Island of Perim.

Upon receiving a similar suggestion from me, Admiral Rainier forwarded a con-  
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ditional order, for the occupation of the Island, to Commodore Blankett by the Centurion. Since the receipt of your orders, however, I understand it has been ascertained at Bombay, that the Island of Perim is not deficient in water.

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N<sup>o</sup> X.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated Fort St. George, the 18th April 1799.

The Governor General having informed us, that he has communicated, in separate dispatches to your Committee, and to the Court of Directors, the general causes which have compelled his Lordship to arm for offensive war against Tippoo Sultaun, the grounds and principles on which his Lordship's repeated applications to Tippoo for the admission of an Embassy from the Supreme Government have been founded, as well as the general political state of India, we think it premature, at this stage of affairs, to enter into any detailed explanation of the state of the war, or of the important consequences which are likely to follow its termination.

We are desirous however to take this opportunity of expressing our entire concurrence in the justice and necessity of the war in which we are now engaged, being convinced Tippoo Sultaun's repeated evasions of the Governor General's pacific propositions, as well as his attempt to frustrate the advantages of our military preparations by an insidious and tardy acceptance of the negotiation which he had so long declined, left no other means of securing your interests than those which the Governor General has employed. We are further confirmed in this opinion, by reflecting on the possibility of Tippoo deriving some of the advantages which he expected from his alliance with the French, as we are still entirely ignorant of the condition of the French Army in Egypt, as well as the state of our naval defences in the Red Sea, no intelligence having yet been obtained of Commodore Blankett's arrival at his destined station.

Under these circumstances, every principle of self-defence, and of prudent precaution,

precaution, required that the Sultaun should be deprived of the power of availing himself of the assistance of the French, before it would reach his dominions. Impressed with these sentiments, we shall continue to pay the most vigilant attention to this important object; and we beg leave to assure you of our most cordial co-operation, and our most zealous support, of the measures which the Governor General has already adopted, or which his Lordship may yet think it advisable to adopt, for the attainment of these objects.

In reflecting upon the actual state of things, it is impossible not to advert to the perfect security which we possess in the Decan, from the vigorous and decisive measures adopted for the suppression of the French Interest at Hyderabad, and from the intimate connection which at present so happily subsists between the Company and His Highness the Nizam; and which has not only relieved us from the anxiety inseparable from the former growth and extent of French Influence at that Court, but has enabled us, at the critical juncture of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, to bring the whole of the subsidiary force, with a large portion of the Nizam's, into the Mysoore Country. The unremitting exertions which have been made for the removal of our pecuniary embarrassments, have enabled us to surmount the difficulties which appeared to oppose the progress of the army.

We have the consequent satisfaction of informing you, that the army under Lieutenant General Harris, equipped beyond all former comparison in the great departments of ordnance, stores, grain, provisions, bullocks, and specie, within eight months from the issue of our first orders for assembling it, and within one month since it crossed our frontier, has finally taken up its ground for the siege of Seringapatam.

The detailed successes of the Commander in Chief, his able dispositions and movements, the brilliant advantage obtained by the Bombay Army under Lieutenant General Stuart over the flower of Tippoo's army, commanded by the Sultaun in person, the extensive and important assistance furnished by our faithful Ally the Rajah of Coorga, and the cordial co-operation of His Excellency Rear Admiral Rainier, will be subjects of more detailed dispatches at a future period; but we have thought it our duty, which we execute with particular satisfaction, to communicate to your Committee the unrivalled pre-eminence of the British Power in India, the security which we derive from our successes at Hyderabad and in Mysoore,  
against

against any present or future efforts, either of intrigue or force, on the part of the French Republic, and the well-founded expectations which we entertain from the state of your alliances and the efficiency of your military force, of establishing your interests in India upon a footing of permanent stability.

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N<sup>o</sup> XI.

**COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, 20th April, 1799.**

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. I now proceed to submit to you a detail of the operations of the armies in Mysore.

2. The army of Bombay under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched from Cananore on the 21st of February, arrived at the head of the Pondicherrum Ghaut on the 25th of the same month, and took post at Seedapoor and Sedaferre on the 2d of March, for the protection of the large supplies which had been collected at Verajunder Pett in the district of Coorga. From these positions, on Lieutenant General Harris's approach, Lieutenant General Stuart intended to form a junction with the army of Madras.

3. The army of Madras, under the command of Lieutenant General Harris, entered the territory of Mysore on the 5th of March, when Lieutenant General Harris forwarded to Tippoo Sultaun my Letter (forming N<sup>o</sup> 8, of the Enclosures of my separate dispatch to your Honorable Court, of the 20th March) and published the declaration forming N<sup>o</sup> 9, of the Enclosures of the same dispatch.

4. The operations of the army of Madras commenced by the reduction of several forts upon the frontier. Some of these forts surrendered without any resistance, and none of them were defended with spirit, although the Sultaun appears, from

from the improved establishment on which he had placed their garrisons, to have provided as well as he could for a different result.

5. The progress of the army of Madras, owing to its ample equipments in every department, particularly in that of the ordnance, necessary for the siege of Seringapatam, was unavoidably slow; its movements, however, were but little impeded by the enemy. Considerable bodies of horse hovered about its line of march, but without any other effect than that of rendering the communications with the Company's territories extremely difficult. Some parties of horse attacked the Nizam's Contingent, and his Highness's Cavalry are reported by General Harris to have conducted themselves with great spirit, a circumstance which may partly be attributed to the improvements recently introduced into the discipline and establishments of his Highness's Cavalry, at the recommendation of the British Resident, under my instructions.

6. At the period when the army of Madras entered Mysore, Tippoo Sultaun was supposed to be encamped in the vicinity of Maddoor, and to be preparing to move in the direction of Bangalore, for the purpose of opposing the progress of the army of Madras, in the event of Lieutenant General Harris actually passing the Frontier; but it soon appeared, that although the Sultaun had so recently affected a disposition to admit an Embassy from the British Government, he had probably no other view than to conceal the design which he had formed, of striking a sudden and early blow against the army of Bombay; for without allowing me the same time to answer his last Letter which he had taken for replying to those addressed by me to him, and without waiting to hear of the actual commencement of hostilities on the part of the British Government, he came to the resolution of attacking the army of Bombay, then assembled beyond the line of his Frontier in the district of Coorga, under the Command of Lieutenant General Stuart.

7. For this purpose Tippoo, taking with him the flower of his army, appears to have marched from his camp near Cenapatam on the 28th of February, (when Lieutenant General Harris was still within the Company's territories) and moving rapidly in the direction of Periapattam, to have arrived there on the morning of the 5th of March, being the same day on which Lieutenant General Harris entered Mysore on the Eastern Frontier.

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N. XII.

8. On the 6th of March, Tippoo Sultaun passed his own Frontier and attacked a detachment of the army of Bombay, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, the total strength of whose entire army did not amount to more than six thousand fighting men. The attack of the Sultaun's force was sustained by a body not exceeding two thousand men, and the Sultaun's army was finally defeated and completely dispersed, before General Stuart could collect the whole of his divided force. It is with infinite satisfaction that I enclose, for information of your Honorable Court, the Paper marked (N<sup>o</sup> 1,) containing General Stuart's account of this brilliant and important action, which took place at Seedaſere on the 6th March.

9. After this signal defeat, Tippoo retreated precipitately to his camp at Periapatam, and remained there until the 11th of March, without making any further attempt to molest the army of Bombay. The loss sustained by Tippoo's Army on the 6th of March, appears to have amounted to near 2,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners (which included several officers of rank, and some of considerable distinction): that sustained on the 7th, by the army of Bombay, will appear in Lieutenant General Stuart's Letter.

10. Adverting to the great disproportion of numbers, and to other circumstances of disadvantage, I am confident that your Honorable Court will be of opinion, that the conduct and success of the army of Bombay on that day has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed in India.

11. Under this impression, I take the liberty of recommending to your favourable notice, the several officers and corps, named by Lieutenant General Stuart in his Letter of the 8th of March, and I am anxious to request your particular attention to the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant General Stuart, and Major General Hartley, as well as of Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, and of Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop. Major General Hartley had already received a public testimony of my particular approbation of his extraordinary merit, in collecting stores and provisions in the district of Coorga, previously to the arrival of General Stuart on the Coast of Malabar,

12. Tippoo returned from Periapatam to Seringapatam, and arriving at the latter place on the 14th of March, moved from thence immediately to meet Lieutenant General Harris and the army of Madras.

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13. Lieutenant General Harris had advanced on the 26th of March to a position between Sultanpet and Malavelly, having met with no considerable impediment from the enemy. The enemy made their appearance in force on that day, but without attempting to disturb our army. On the 27th of March, when the army reached its ground at Malavelly, Tippoo opened a distant cannonade upon it, which though at first disregarded by Lieutenant General Harris, ultimately led to a general engagement, in which the enemy was completely defeated, and driven from every Post which he attempted to maintain. Our loss on this occasion was very inconsiderable; only seven rank and file being killed, and a few men (including four Officers) wounded, while that of the enemy is supposed to have amounted to near seven hundred.

14. I refer your Honorable Court to Lieutenant General Harris's Letter of the 27th of March, which forms a part of the Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 2, for a more particular account of this important victory, requesting also your attention to the merits of the several Officers and Corps distinguished by the notice of Lieutenant General Harris.

15. General Harris marched on the 20th a few miles to the southward of Malavelly, without the least interruption from the enemy; from whence it may be inferred that Tippoo Sultaun was considerably dispirited by the defeat which he had sustained on the preceding day, added to the previous success obtained over him by the army of Bombay.

16. On the 29th of March, General Harris happily accomplished a movement which must have greatly astonished and disconcerted the enemy: instead of proceeding in the direction of Arakerry and Karagat, Lieutenant General Harris suddenly turned towards the river Caverry, where, finding a Ford at some distance above the junction of the Caverry and Copany, he immediately crossed the Caverry with a part of his army, and occupied strong positions on both banks of that river, at the distance of about fifteen miles from Seringapatam. This movement was also made without the least opposition on the part of the enemy, who indeed does not seem to have entertained the most distant suspicion of the British General's design.

17. Lord Cornwallis, at a more advanced period of the year, having in vain sought for a practicable Ford to the southward of Seringapatam, Tippoo probably concluded that Lieutenant General Harris would have pursued his Lordship's route

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to the Ford of Caniambaddy, northward of Seringapatam, for the purpose of effecting a junction from thence with the army of Bombay. It is difficult to account otherwise for Tippoo's inaction, while General Harris executed this arduous and important movement.

18. The advantages of the position thus acquired by General Harris must prove considerable. In addition to the immediate acquisition of cattle and forage, it must facilitate the junction with the army of Bombay; it must afford additional security to the abundant magazines which have been formed in the Coorga country, and favor the safe approach of our convoys from the southern districts, and from the Barrahmahl, by the Pals of Caveryporam; and it promises to open to our army that range of forage situated to the southward of Seringapatam, which Tippoo seems to have reserved for the consumption of his own army.

19. Lieutenant General Harris, with his whole army, having crossed the Cavery on the 30th of March, halted near the village of Sovelly on the 31st. On the 1st of April he moved towards Seringapatam, and on the 5th, encamped two miles S. W. of that city, having experienced no opposition from the enemy since the 27th of March. On the morning of the 6th of April, after an engagement in which the enemy appears to have made considerable resistance, Lieutenant General Harris took possession of Sultanpetta, and an adjacent tope, or grove, and about the same time Major General Floyd, with a strong detachment, was sent to effect a junction with the army of Bombay. On the morning of the 6th April, Lieutenant General Stuart received at Seedapore a note from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the arrival of the latter at Seringapatam, and also signifying that Major General Floyd was to be detached from the army of Madras on the 6th April, for the purpose already stated. In consequence of this intelligence, Lieutenant General Stuart had determined to march from Sedapore to Sedaferre on the 7th April; and it is probable that the junction of the army of Bombay, with the detachment under the Command of Major General Floyd, was effected on the 8th, in the neighbourhood of Periapatam. The last accounts received by me from General Harris, are dated on the 7th instant, when he states that he had taken up his position for the siege of Seringapatam.

20. Tippoo Sultaun, on the 7th April, had not returned any answer to my Letter of the 22d of February, nor had he manifested any disposition to propose a  
negotiation.

negotiation. Lieutenant General Harris is instructed to propose preliminary articles of peace to the Sultaun, before the British batteries shall be opened against Seringapatam.

21. While General Harris was advancing towards Seringapatam, Lieutenant Colonel Read was employed in reducing the country to the northward of Ryacottah. His operations were intended to have embraced a wide range, and he had made considerable progress in them, when the more urgent service of conveying to the army the large supplies which were collected in the Barrahmahl, made it necessary for him to change the direction of his march. He is now drawing together in the vicinity of Caveryporam, the numerous Benjaries and other supplies intended for the army encamped before Seringapatam, which place it is hoped he may be able to reach early in May.

22. To the southward of the Carnatic and of Mysore, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, at the head of a respectable detachment, began his operation by the reduction of Carroor, which surrendered to him without any serious resistance on the 5th April. On the 8th he sent a detachment against Errode, and marched himself on the 9th to reduce Aravacourchy. He would, however, be obliged to suspend his intended operations in the district of Coimbatore, and to unite his detachment to that of Colonel Read, with a view of forming a force sufficiently strong to give due protection to the large and important supplies proceeding to Seringapatam.

23. Aravacourchy, which had been considerably strengthened since last war, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Brown on the 10th instant.

24. I have annexed to this Dispatch, for the information of your Honorable Court, copies of the several Letters and Notes received by me from Lieutenant General Harris, from the 6th of March to the 7th April inclusive, and also copies of the Dispatches which I have received from Lieutenant General Stuart, on the 8th March and the 6th of April.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Fort St. George,  
20th April, 1799.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

22d April, 1799.

P. S. After closing my Letter, I had the satisfaction to receive the Dispatches from Generals Harris and Stuart, of which copies are inclosed, making N<sup>o</sup> 4 and 5.

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I congratulate your Honorable Court on the successful junction of the detachment under General Floyd, with the army of Bombay. The final junction of the whole with the army before Seringapatam, was expected to take place about the 13th instant. It may be safely affirmed, not to be in the power of Tippoo even materially to retard this junction, which, when effected, must excite a serious alarm in the mind of the Sultaun for the safety of his capital, if not of his person.

Your Honorable Court will perceive, that Lieutenant General Harris, in his progress to Seringapatam, encountered the same difficulties which were experienced by Lord Cornwallis, from the failure of the cattle provided for the service of the army, which although amply sufficient in point of number at the commencement of the expedition, appears to have rapidly decreased on the entrance of the army into Myfore. The climate and water of that country are represented to be extremely unfavorable to the cattle of the Carnatic. The delay which arose from this unavoidable contingency seems to have been considerable; but your Honorable Court will no doubt view with satisfaction, the spirit and firmness with which this difficulty was met by the Commander in Chief, and the zealous exertion of the whole army, by which he was enabled to proceed on his march.

When I closed my Letter, I had not received any detailed relation of the action of the 27th March, or any official return of our loss on that occasion. The dispatch since received from General Harris supplies the defect, and at the same time shows that the loss sustained by the enemy in the battle of Malavelly, was far more considerable than I had supposed. The accounts received by General Harris on the subject of the enemy's loss, as stated in his Letter to me of the 5th instant, are confirmed by the reports of some Hircarrahs belonging to General Stuart, who were in Tippoo's camp subsequently to the engagement.

I have added, for the further information of your Honorable Court, a sketch of the position of the army before Seringapatam on the 5th April (N<sup>o</sup> 6.), a sketch of the attack made by Tippoo Sultaun on part of the army under Lieutenant General Stuart on the 6th March (N<sup>o</sup> 7.), and the order of battle of the army under Lieutenant General Harris on its entrance into Myfore (N<sup>o</sup> 8.)

N<sup>o</sup> XII.

Nº XII.

COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant General STUART to the GOVERNOR  
GENERAL in COUNCIL; dated 8th March, 1799.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of MORNINGTON, K. P. Governor General,  
&c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. I had the honor to address your Lordship on the 20th ultimo; and having marched from Cananore on the following day, agreeably to my intimation of that date, I arrived at the top of Poodiacherrum Gaut on the 25th of the same month.

2. I informed your Lordship it was my intention to assume a defensive position close to the frontiers; and there await, in conformity to General Harris's instructions, under date the 24th December, his further orders.

In pursuance of this plan I moved the corps successively forward, and placed them in such situations as might enable me most promptly to form the proposed junction with the principal army.

3. On the 2d instant the right brigade, consisting of three native battalions, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, took up their ground at Seedasere, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about seven miles distant from Periapatam.

The main body of the army, with the park and provisions, remained at Seedapore and Ahmootenaar; the first eight miles, and the latter twelve, from the advanced position.

4. It may be necessary to inform your Lordship, that I was in some measure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered with thick Jungles, to place the army in several divisions; but I had a further view in occupying the post at Seedasere, in order to preserve a more ready communication with General Harris, as this was the only spot from whence the signals established between the two armies could be observed. Although I had no reason to apprehend any immediate attack, I thought it advisable to adopt the precaution of encamping the  
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the corps at such short distances, as would either enable me to move without much loss of time, into the enemy's Territory, or to support, if occasion should require it, any quarter that might stand in need of assistance.

5. In the course of the morning of the 5th, an extensive encampment was unexpectedly observed to be forming on this side the fort of Periapatam. This circumstance was discovered at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of observation, on the summit of the high hill of Seedaferi, which commands a view of the Mysore almost to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment assumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 3 to 400 tents; amongst the number some of large dimensions were distinguished, and particularly one of a green colour, that seemed to denote the presence of the Sulthan. However much the probability of this circumstance might be strengthened by the respectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two Hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. These men generally reported, that Tippoo had marched, with all his forces, on the 20th ultimo, to oppose the progress of the Madras army; and that the Benky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was represented to be encamped at Canniambaddy, and to consist of 5,000 Piadas, or irregular Infantry, who were said to be intended as a covering party to 7,000 Benjaries, and directed to bring as much provisions as they could collect about Periapatam to the capital.

6. In this state of uncertainty I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieutenant Colonel Montresor's brigade with an additional battalion of sepoys, and waited for more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces, as affairs might render it necessary. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre; and at break of day, from the hill of observation, the whole of the enemy's army was discovered to be in motion; but their movements were so well concealed by the woodiness of the country, and the haziness of the atmosphere, that it was impossible to ascertain their object; nor, in fact, was this discovered until they had penetrated a considerable way into the Jungle, and commenced an attack upon our Line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

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7. The enemy pierced through the Jungles with such secrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and the front of our Line almost at the same instant. This dispatch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was posted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedaferé. The communication was effectually obstructed by a Column, which, according to the reports of our prisoners, consisted of upwards of 5,000 men under the Command of Baber Jung.

8. Fortunately, before the enemy had accomplished their purpose, Major General Hartley had time to apprize me of their attack, and remained himself to give any assistance that might be necessary. The best position was assumed for repulsing the enemy; and in this alarming situation the corps defended themselves with so much resolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impression. The brigade was on every side completely surrounded, and had to contend against a vast disparity of numbers, besides other discouraging circumstances.

9. As soon as I received intelligence of the perilous situation of the right brigade, I marched to their assistance, with the two flank Companies of His Majesty's 75th Regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half past two in sight of the division of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and possessed themselves of the great road leading to Seedaferé. The engagement lasted nearly half an hour, when, after a smart fire of musquetry on both sides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the Jungles, to regain their Column, which still continued the attack in front. On arriving at Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor's post, I found his men exhausted with fatigue, and their ammunition almost expended. At twenty minutes past three the enemy retreated in all directions.

10. For this decisive, and, I hope your Lordship will allow, brilliant success, considering the small number of troops who engaged, under very great disadvantages, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's Army, I feel myself peculiarly indebted to the judicious dispositions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of observing the motions of the enemy from the hill I have above-mentioned, and was thus enabled to advise Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor of the best method for defeating them. I beg leave also to inform your Lordship, that my best thanks are due to Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor, for his

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very



very active exertions ; and to the Officers and Men, including the Artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and steady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair. Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and the European Division under his command, are likewise entitled to my particular approbation, for their spirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 1.

11. Our loss on this occasion is far less than could have reasonably have been expected ; and I have the honor to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a return of this circumstance.

12. It was impossible to ascertain the exact loss sustained by the enemy, but it must have been heavy, as in the course of so long an action they were often exposed in crowds to the fire of grape shot, and volleys of musquetry.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Several men of distinction were killed, and some wounded Officers have been made prisoners. I have the honor to inclose the information of Mozan Khan, Bhushky, and the Commander of a Kutcherry, the prisoner of the greatest rank who has fallen wounded into our hands ; but concurring reports state, that Meer Ghosar is amongst the slain.

13. As the arrival of General Harris at Seringapatam, will not happen at so early a period as he first intended, the immediate possession of the Post of Seedasere was no longer an object of such consequence, and to retain it while Tippoo continued in force at Periapatam became an affair of serious difficulty. The secrecy and expedition with which he had planned his late enterprize, and the correct intelligence that the Leaders of his Columns appeared to have obtained of the private routs through the Coorga Jungles, led to an opinion that he would not remain satisfied with this abortive attempt, but might endeavour to penetrate by another direction to the southward, still more open than the passage of Seedasere, where he would only be opposed by Coorgs. This consideration derived a greater weight, as if he succeeded in forcing this entrance it would throw him into our rear, and put him in all probability in possession of the great depôt of rice collected by the Coorga Rajah. These motives have induced me to relinquish the post of Seedasere, and to collect the whole of my force at this place. I have accordingly made a disposition, either to defend my position against the Sultaun, if he should again venture to attack it, or to move in defence of any part of the Coorga Rajah's Territories that the enemy may threaten, provided it shall endanger our magazine of provisions ;

provisions; otherwise I shall remain on the defensive, until I receive advice from General Harris.

14. Since the action of the 6th, the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapatam, nor have I any intelligence either of the Sultaun's designs, or of the motives that induced him to undertake his present enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood than 'after he receives intelligence of General Harris having entered the Mysore. As my communication with General Harris is become insecure, I must take the liberty of requesting your Lordship to inform him of such part of these particulars as may appear to you necessary.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, most respectfully,

My Lord,

Head Quarters,  
Seedapore, 8th March, 1799.

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

J. STUART.

P. S. By some prisoners who have been just now brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the loss of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the first distinction fell. They mention Seyed or Meer Ghosar, and the Benky Nabob, who led the center attack, among the killed. It is added, however, that the Saultaun is collecting more forces, and is determined to make a second attack,

(Signed)

J. STUART.

Enclosure in (N<sup>o</sup> 1.)—GENERAL RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in that Part of the Army  
N<sup>o</sup> XII.  
engaged with TIPPOO SULTAN'S Troops, at and near Seedafere, on the 6th March, 1799.  
Camp, near Seedapore, 8th March, 1799.

	KILLED.						WOUNDED.										MISSING.						
	Captain.	Haveldars.	Rank & File.	Puckahly.	Total.		Lieutenants.	Ensign.	Subadars.	Jemmidars.	Serjeant.	Haveldars.	Drums & Fifes.	Rank & File.	Puckahly.	Total.		Captain.	Drums & Fifes.	Rank & File.	Total.		
					Europeans.	Natives.										Europeans.	Natives.				Europeans.	Natives.	
Artillery and Lascars attached - - - - -	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	
1st Batt <sup>n</sup> 2d Regiment	1	110	110	-	111	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	121	1	327	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	46
Right Native Brigade { 1st D <sup>o</sup> 4th D <sup>o</sup> - - -	-	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
1st D <sup>o</sup> 3d D <sup>o</sup> - - -	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	8	-	1	33	-	3	-	-	-	38
Center or European { 75th Regiment - - -	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Brigade - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	6	9	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	14
Left Native Brigade - 1st Batt <sup>n</sup> 5th Regiment	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7	
Pioneer Corps - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total - - - - -	1	324	1	1	920	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	284	1	2177	1	1	1	114	4	12	143	

OFFICERS NAMES.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Captain S. Thompson, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.	Lt. Lighton, Artillery. Lt. H. Roome, - Lt. Wilkinfon, - Ensign Eldridge, - 1st Bat. Subadr Norajee, - 2d Regt. Jemmr Mahd Sophy, Lt. Maxwell, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.	Captain Short, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.

(Signed) ROBERT GORDON,  
Adjutant General.

(N<sup>o</sup> 2.) INFORMATION of MOZAN KHAN BUKSHY.Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XII.

The wounded prisoner states, that his name is Mozan Khan, and that he is Bukshy of the Mudjid or 5th Cutcherry, consisting of about 2,000 men.

That on the day of the action, the Column with which he attacked was composed of three Cutcherries, the Futrah adan Khan Bukshy, the Suddoor Ghoolam Aly Suddor Bukshy, and Mudjid. The Keer Keeran Meer Hassen led the first Division, and that Baber Jung commanded the whole Column, which might amount to about 5,500 men; that the Mudjid Cutcherry, of which he is Bukshy, occupied the center, and emerged into the road where our two six pounders were left, and attributes the failure of the enterprize to the prematureness of the attack in front. That Khana Jahan and Ruzza Sahel, the same who commanded at Ghazinoor, led the attack in front with  $\frac{1}{3}$  or 4,000 men.

That he left Pultan with Tippoo's army three days before that of the attack; he varies with regard to the force now with Tippoo, from forty to twenty Cushoons, and twenty to twenty-five thousand men, and two Cutcherries of horse, of about seven or eight hundred each.

That there are nine guns attached to each Cutcherry of foot, and that they are now at Periapatam.

That Keer Saheb commanded the column which took the center of the plain, attended by the Benky Nabob.

That Keer Kummer Ul Deen is at present with the army, as well as Tippoo's three sons.

That Seyed, or Keer G. Nofan, by which he was indiscriminately called, rode on the day of the action a dark coloured horse, approaching to black, and wore a green turban.

That Seind Saheb commands the troops to the eastward of Pultan, and that Lally's corps is stationed a few Cofs on this side of Bangalore, but that there are no Europeans present with the Sultaun.

Y (Signed) A. WALKER,  
Military Secretary.

N<sup>o</sup> XIII.

**COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable Lord CLIVE to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, 17th April 1799.**

Gentlemen,

Fort St. George, 17th April 1799.

Understanding that the Governor General transmits to the Court of Directors, by the present Dispatch, a full and detailed account of the war in which we are engaged with Tippoo Sultaun, and of the circumstances and motives which have determined his Lordship in the choice of the measures which he has pursued relative thereto, I should remain satisfied with what is written in the Letter of this Government, of this day's date, to the Secret Committee, did it not occur to my mind, that it may be satisfactory to you to know more explicitly my sentiments upon the actual state of our affairs respecting the war; and that I should not do justice to the Governor General, if I did not express my sense of the conduct which has put us in a situation of such fair and well-grounded expectations as that in which we are now placed. Upon my arrival here, the end of August last, I entertained the most serious apprehension of the Sultaun's invading the Carnatic; which had he done, very difficult would it have been to have assembled the whole of our army, and vain would have been the hope of collecting a sufficiency of supplies and cattle to enable us to undertake the siege of Seringapatam this season, and finish the war in one Campaign. But the fortune of the Company prevented, and possibly the complete success of the measure of annihilating the French party, and encreasing the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, planned with so much wisdom by the Governor General, and executed with so much ability by Colonel Roberts, under the direction of the Resident, Captain Kirkpatrick, contounded the Sultaun and deterred him from bringing upon the Carnatic so severe a calamity.

From the time I was acquainted with the views and intentions of the Governor General, it became the object of my constant solicitude, in conjunction with the other Members of this Government, to promote his measures by the most zealous and cordial co-operation; and we had the gratification, upon his Lordship's arrival here, the end of last year, to receive his full and entire approbation of the exertions  
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that had been made, and of the advanced state in which he found our preparations for war. Since that period the same wisdom and energy which had characterized the Governor General's Councils, has guided our exertions, and we have had the satisfaction to know, that the most formidable and best equipped British army that ever took the field in India, combined with a respectable force from the Nyzam, entered Myfore the 5th of last Month. Bombay has not been less forward in its exertions; and the two victories, obtained by General Stuart on the 6th March, and by General Harris on the 27th, are presages of future success, and serve to evince how little Tippoo is able, without French aid, to contend against the force which is assailing him. The effectual assistance of the Nyzam, the close connection subsisting between that Prince and the Company, and the powerful state of our armies, encourage us to expect a speedy and glorious termination to the contest. The irreconcilable hatred of the Sultaun, and the uncertain state of the French in Egypt, of whom we have no accounts to be depended upon since August last, when Buonaparte was still at the head of 17 or 18,000 men, authorize and point out the necessity of continuing the war till we can obtain complete security, and establish the foundations of a durable and undisturbed peace.

The expenses of preparation have, from their extent, been unavoidably great: but as we have reason to expect that, if the war is not entirely finished in one Campaign, the weight of it will, I trust, upon the whole, prove an economical one; and that the acquisitions we may gain, and the security we shall derive from them, will amply repay the expenses we shall have incurred.

Concurring as I do in the views of the Governor General, bearing testimony to the wisdom and decision of his councils, and sensible of the advantages which must ever result from the person who has the controul of the Company's affairs, and the means of drawing forth the resources of the three Presidencies being as near the scene of action as possible in a contest like the present, I desire to assure you of my continuing to give my utmost support and most cordial co-operation to measures which bid fair to reflect so much honor upon Lord Mornington's Administration, and to secure the most solid advantages to the Company and the British Empire. In these sentiments I am most heartily joined by the other Members of this Government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and most faithful servant,

(Signed)

CLIVE.

Nº XIV.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, in the Political Department, to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, 11th of May 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. It is with the utmost satisfaction that we have the honor to forward to your Honorable Court the enclosed copy of a Dispatch received this day from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the important events of the fall of the City of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo Sultaun, and the capture of two of his Sons, and of many of his principal Officers, on the 4th of May.

2. Your Honorable Court may be assured, that the most assiduous endeavours of the Governor General in Council will be employed to derive from these events the inestimable advantages which they promise to the general prosperity of your affairs in India.

3. We have not yet received the details of the action of the 4th of May, but we deemed it to be our duty to transmit to you, without the delay of a moment, the intelligence contained in this Dispatch. We shall take an early opportunity of forwarding, by an overland and sea conveyance, such further details as we shall receive from Lieutenant General Harris, together with full information of the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, in consequence of the glorious success of the British Arms in Mysore.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

Fort St. George,  
11th May 1799.

MORNINGTON,  
CLIVE,  
W. PETRIE,  
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

COPY of a LETTER from the COMMANDER in CHIEF to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL ; dated Seringapatam, the 4th of May, 1799. Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XIV.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that this day at one o'clock a division of the army under my command assaulted Seringapatam ; and that at half past two o'clock the place was entirely in our possession. Tippoo Sultaun fell in the assault. Two of his Sons, the Sultaun Paudshaw, and Moyen ud Dien, are prisoners, with many of the principal Sirdars. Our loss is trifling : our success has been complete. I will send to your Lordship detail hereafter.

Seringapatam,  
the 4th May, 1799.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.  
(A true Copy)  
J. WEBBE,  
*Secretary to Government.*

### No. XV.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, in the Political Department, to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, the 16th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. On the 11th instant, we had the honor of forwarding to your Honorable Court the copy of a short Dispatch from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the event of the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo Sultaun.

2. Having since received from Lieutenant General Harris the details relative to that memorable conquest, we enclose, for your information, a copy of the Commander in Chief's Letter to the Right Honorable the Governor General; of which

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we have thought it advisable to omit a passage containing matter on which an important political arrangement actually depends, and we have, therefore, no doubt that it will be more satisfactory to your Honorable Court, that this subject should, for the present, be communicated only to the Secret Committee.

3. Having already congratulated your Honorable Court upon the important event of the capture of Seringapatam, and having assured you of the most vigilant attention of the Governor General in Council to improve the advantages which may be expected to arise from this brilliant and decisive success, it is our principal object in this address, to draw the attention of your Honorable Court to the merits of that gallant army which achieved the conquest of the Capital of Mysore.

4. We have no doubt that your Honorable Court will view with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

5. The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British Possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security; and your Honorable Court will assuredly concur in the sentiments of national pride, satisfaction, and gratitude with which we reflect, that, in this arduous crisis, the spirit and exertions of the Indian army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great-Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

6. Under the warmest impressions of its discipline, zeal, and valour, we beg leave to recommend this brave and gallant army to the favorable notice of your Honorable Court, and to the applause and gratitude of their King and Country.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

Fort St. George,  
16th May, 1799.

(Signed) MORNINGTON,  
CLIVE,  
W. PETRIE,  
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

(No. 1.)—COPY of a **LETTER** from the **COMMANDER in CHIEF** to the **Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL**; dated **Seringapatam, 7th May, 1799.**

My Lord,

On the 4th instant I had the honour to address to your Lordship an hasty note, containing, in few words, the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d instant so much destroyed the walls against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable; the troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as their troops would then be least prepared to oppose us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard our camp and outposts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier sepoys, taken from the troops of the three Presidencies, with 200 of His Highness the Nizam's Troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the Artillery, and the corps of Pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the Regiment de Meuron, and four battalions of Madras Sepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps, and Major General Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Cavary, under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the Fausse Braye and rampart of the Fort, surmounting, in the most gallant manner, every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage, and the resistance of the enemy, presented to oppose their progress. Major General Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant  
Colonel

Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XV. Colonel Dunlop : the latter was disabled in the breach ; but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo for some time after all firing had ceased from the works : Two of his Sons were there, who, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them ; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace. It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen ; Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his Chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion, at first unavoidable in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants, and their property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The Princes were removed to Camp.

It appeared to Major General Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of the slain, and soon after placed in the Palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the Family, and interred with the honours due to his rank in the Mausoleum of his Father.

The strength of the Fort is such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army, I have expressed my opinion in Orders, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose ; and I trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favourable notice of their King and Country.

I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at first imagined.

On the 5th instant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes, formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our out-posts, demanding protection ; Kerim Saib, the brother of Tippoo, had before sought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A Cowl Namah was yesterday dispatched to Futteh-Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers ; Purneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, have also been summoned to Seringapatam ; no answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the Fort.

This

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, to ask my orders for 4,000 horse, now under his command; Ali Reza was commissioned to declare, that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XV.

Monfieur Chapuis and most of the French are prisoners; they have Commissions from the French Government.

Seringapatam,  
7th May 1799.

I have the honor, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

# ABSTRACT of a RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Assault of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799.

Europeans Killed—Two Captains, six Lieutenants, three Serjeants, one Drummer, fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Ensigns, two Conductors, twelve Serjeants, five Drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Missing—One Serjeant, and three rank and file.

Natives Killed—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto Wounded—One Jemidar, two Drummers, and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto Missing—Two rank and file.

## Names of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Assault.

### Killed.

Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th flank companies; Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d; Lieutenants Farquhar Pendergraft, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Captain Cormick, of the pioneers.

### Wounded.

Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Col. Dunlop and Lieutenant Lawrence of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment; Captain

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Enclosure in  
Nº XV.

Captain Lardy and Lieutenant Matthews of the Meuron regiment flank companies; Lieutenant Shawe, of the 76th, serving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Ensigns Autil and Guthrie of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the Engineers, and Captain Prescott, of the Artillery.

Enclosure in  
Nº XV.

**COPY of GENERAL ORDERS; dated Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May, 1799.**

The Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honor to command, on the conquest of yesterday; the effects arising from the attainment of such an acquisition as far exceed the present limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops surpass his power of praise: For services, so incalculable in their consequences, he must consider the army as well entitled to the applause and gratitude of their Country at large.

While Lieutenant General Harris sincerely laments the loss sustained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmest terms to Major General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the assault, and for the humane measures which he subsequently adopted for preserving order and regularity in the place. He requests that Major General Baird will communicate to the officers and men who, on that great occasion, acted under his Command, the high sense he must entertain of their achievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requests, that Colonel Gent and the corps of Engineers under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his best acknowledgements are due to Major Beatson, for the essential assistance given to this branch of the service by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the Artillery corps are so strongly expressed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his Command, that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himself called upon to notice, in a most particular manner, the exertion of  
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Captain

Captain Dowse, and his corps of Pioneers, which during the present service have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied. Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XV.

On referring to the progress of the siege, so many occasions have occurred for applause to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, the Honourable Colonel Wellesly, Lieutenant Colonel Money Penny, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major Mac Donald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the several outworks and posts of the enemy, demands to be recorded; and the very spirited attack led by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of His Majesty's 74th regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, claims the strongest approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army since the commencement of the siege in all the operations which led to its honourable conclusion, has been such as well sustains its long established reputation. The gallant manner in which the post at the village of Agrar was seized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability displayed in directing the fire of the batteries established there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the outposts of that army was repulsed, and the spirit shewn in the assault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requests Lieutenant General Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant General Harris trusts, that Lieutenant General Stuart will excuse his thus publicly expressing his sense of the cordial co-operation and assistance received from him during the present service; in the course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the sentiments of his public duty from the warmest feelings of his private friendship.

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**EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS; dated Seringapatam, 8th May 1799.** Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XV.

Lieutenant General Harris has particular pleasure in publishing to the army the following Extract of a report transmitted to him yesterday by Major General Baird, as it places in a distinguished point of view the merit of an officer on the very important

Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XV. important occasion referred to, whose general gallantry and good conduct since he has served with this army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander in Chief.

“ If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merit, I know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose exertions “ I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack.”

(True Copies)

(Signed)

P. A. AGNEW,

*Military Secretary.*

(A true Copy)

J. WEBBE,

*Secretary to Government.*

Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XV. (N<sup>o</sup> 2.)—COPY of a GENERAL ORDER by GOVERNMENT; dated 15th May, 1799.

G. O. By Government.

Fort St. George, 15th May, 1799.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army which achieved the capture of the capital of Myfore on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favour of Providence and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war, in which we were engaged, would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honorable issue.

But the events of the 4th May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British Arms in India to a degree of splendor and glory unrivalled in the military history

history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world. Enclosure in  
Nº XV.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British Possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian Army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home; and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

(By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.)

(Signed) J. WEBBE,  
Sec. to Government.

(A true Copy) J. WEBBE,  
Sec. to Government.

## Nº XVI.

**COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET-COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 19th May, 1799.**

To the Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

1. The accidental detention of the Sarah Christiana Packet, enables me to forward to your Honorable Committee by this dispatch, documents of great importance, explanatory of the nature of the connection between Tippoo Sultaun and the French Republic.

2. These Papers were found in the Palace of Seringapatam, and were transmitted officially to my military Secretary, by the Secretary of the Commission appointed to assist Lieutenant General Harris in all matters of a political nature.

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3. The



(a) Vide  
Translation,  
Page 161.

3. The Paper, (a) N<sup>o</sup> 1. is a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory, and appears to be an attested copy of that which was dispatched by M. Dubuc, with two Native Vakeels, on the 7th of February, 1799. The Letter however is dated the 20th of July 1798, at which time the military preparations in the Carnatic had scarcely commenced.

Vide Page  
176.

4. Your Honorable Committee will observe, that in this Letter Tippoo Sultaun, in the most distinct manner, states the nature of his late embassy to the Isle of France to have been the same which I have described in my minute of the 12th of August, and in my Letter to Tippoo Sultaun of 8th November, notwithstanding that he had endeavoured to put a different colour on the transaction in his letter to me of the 18th December 1798, and received at Fort St. George 25th December.

5. It is equally remarkable, that he does not attempt to allege against the British Government any ground of complaint since the conclusion of the last war.

6. The object of his offensive and defensive alliance with France, appears to have been not merely the recovery of his former dominions, but the expulsion of the English from all their rich possessions in India, and the utter annihilation of their power in Asia.

7. You will further observe, that he declares it to be his intention to commence the attack on the first favourable occasion, and, on the whole, that he professes to make common cause with France, under the most solemn protestations of fidelity, and zeal to the Republic.

(b) Vide  
Translation,  
Page 162.

8. The Paper, (b) N<sup>o</sup> 2, is a Note of the demands which Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors were authorized by him to make upon the Executive Directory at Paris; they correspond in substance with the requisitions announced in M. Malartic's Proclamation at the Mauritius.

9. In the articles 5 and 6, you will perceive that the Sultaun intended to commence his operations in the heart of the Carnatic, in concert with a French Army to be landed at Porto Novo; and that he did not propose to wait the actual arrival of the French force, but was resolved to make himself master of the Coast of Coromandel as soon as he should find it convenient, after having received notice of the motions of the French.

10. In article 7, it appears that the Portuguese Colonies in this quarter of India were to have been divided between Tippoo Sultaun and the French. All the articles of his Paper demand particular attention, as tending to prove, in the most conclusive manner, the entire devotion of this infatuated Prince to his alliance with France. This Paper also is dated on the 20th of July 1798, both Papers are signed in the Sultaun's own hand writing, according to the abbreviated form of signature which he was accustomed to use in all his Letters and other official Documents. This mode of signature is usual among the Natives of Hindostan, and no doubt can be entertained of the authenticity of the Papers.

11. Your Honorable Committee will observe, that the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to me, which was received at Fort St. George on the 13th of February, must have been written subsequently to the dispatch of the Papers now enclosed, as M. Dubuc, with the Sultaun's two native Vakeels, embarked at Tranquebar on the 7th of February.

I have the honour to enclose two other Papers, N<sup>o</sup> 3 and 4, in the French - Vide P. 165. language, found also in the Palace of Seringapatam.

I have the honour to be,

Honorable Sirs,

Fort St. George,  
19th May, 1799.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

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(N<sup>o</sup> 1.)—COPY of a Letter (French) from TIPPOT SULTAUN to the FRENCH DIRECTORY ;, dated 26th July, 1798. Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XVI.

Vide Translation, Page 161.

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(N<sup>o</sup> 2.)—ARTICLES of AGREEMENT (French) proposed by TIPPOT SULTAUN. to the FRENCH DIRECTORY. Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XVI.

Vide Translation, Page 162.

(N<sup>o</sup> 3.)

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XVI.

(N<sup>o</sup> 3.)—COPY of a LETTER from M. DESCOMBERG to the Prime Minister of the RAJAH of TRAVENCORE.

*(Translation.)*

To His Excellency Ranan Kifren, Prime Minister of His Majesty the Rajah of Travencore, at Alepé.

My Lord,

I wait with impatience the arrival of some East India ships, to have some news, and to learn that your health is perfectly re-established, if, as is reported here, it has been disordered.

The opportunities for India are rare. I take advantage of a vessel which is going to the Coast of Malabar, to write to the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, with whom I have the honor to correspond. I beg of you to forward my Letter, after having had it translated into an Eastern language, that you may not be under the necessity of communicating it to any person.

I am often asked, why your Prince was not an ally of the Sultaun's? and on my reflecting, that the great Nabob, Hyder Ali, his father, had been the friend and ally of Ram Rajah, I was astonished, that this friendship, deranged by some event, never had been renewed. It is very common in Europe, that one Power, after having been at war with its neighbour, re-becomes its ally and friend. You have been at war with the Bagha: I conceive it necessary that all resentment should be forgotten, that the old quarrels should be extinguished, and that it is requisite to the two Princes to form a treaty of alliance and friendship, in a firm manner, and suitable to their reciprocal interests. If I was in India, I would press you much, as well as the Sultaun, believing that my wishes would be fulfilled. But it is reserved for you to have the merit of re-uniting these two Powers:—You are the counsellor and friend of your King; you manage his affairs so advantageously, that if you find this alliance worthy (and I have no doubt of it) he will suffer you to make him the proposition, and the two Princes will easily understand each other. If my wishes are satisfied in this respect, my joy will be at its height; because you will be reputed our Ally, in becoming that of a Prince, who has been united with  
France

France a long time. I pray Heaven, that your days may glide long and happy, and that it will preserve those of your King. This is the sincere wish of your servant and friend,

Île de France,  
15 Ventose, an. 6.  
5th March 1798.

(Signed) MAL DESCOMBERG.

(N° 4.)—COPY of a LETTER (French) from M. DUBUE to TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 16th December, O. S. 1798. Enclosure in  
N° XVI.

Vide Translation, Page 165.

N° XVII.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Lord MORNINGTON to the CHAIRMAN of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, 19th May 1799.

[Private.]

SIR,

Fort St. George 19th May 1799.

The Sarah Christiana having been detained for a few hours, I am enabled to acknowledge the receipt of the Dispatches of the Secret Committee, under date 24th of December.

The intelligence which I have received this day from Seringapatam, induces me to believe that I shall be able to effect a settlement of the country without quitting this Presidency. My Brother and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, are far advanced on their way towards Myfore, and I shall wait for their report before I move from hence. I request you to apprise the Court of Directors of the probability of my being able to raise the Investment nearly to the standard originally proposed.

The advices from Egypt are by no means satisfactory; it appears, that the French had gained some considerable advantages in Syria, and had taken the town of Joppa; it also appears, that they had fortified Suez, and had begun to collect craft

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craft at the head of the Arabian Gulph. The Centurion and Albatross, and two of the Company's cruizers, were gone up the Red Sea for the purpose of destroying the craft collected, and of preventing the collection of more. The Princess Charlotte Indiaman, armed, together with the Fox frigate, were probably off the Streights of Babelmandel, having quitted Bombay with that destination some time before. The last intelligence of Commodore Blankett, was of the month of January, when he was contending with adverse winds off the Coast of Africa, a very few degrees to the Northward of the Line. Admiral Rainier was at Cananore on the 8th of May; it is a satisfactory circumstance to reflect, that if the French should be able, by any accident, to push a force to India by sea, after Admiral Rainier shall have quitted his station, they will find no friend to support them; their arrival, under our present circumstances, would, I am persuaded, only serve to add another triumph to the British Arms in India.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

To the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

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N<sup>o</sup> XVIII.

COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant General GEORGE HARRIS to the CHAIRMAN of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Seringapatam, 6th May 1799.

The Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors of the United East-India Company, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor of congratulating you and the Honorable Court, on the prosperous issue of the expedition committed to my charge by the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington.

Seringapatam

Seringapatam was carried by storm at mid-day of the 4th instant ; Tippoo Sultan killed, with many of his principal Officers, and thousands of his adherents ; and his family, with the families of his chief Sirdars, in our possession.

My attention is now directed to secure my position, and maintain our advantages, until I can receive further instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With respect,

Head Quarters, Seringapatam,  
6th May 1799.

Your very obedient humble servant,

GEO. HARRIS,

*Lieut. General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Forces on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar.*

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Nº XIX.

COPY of a LETTER from JOHN SPENCER, Esq. to the COURT of DIRECTORS ;  
dated Calicut, 21st May 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for all Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Par. 1. Admiral Rainier having been pleased to order His Majesty's Frigate the Carysfort, on her voyage to England, to touch at this place, for such intelligence as might be attainable here, of a nature sufficiently interesting to be worthy of your notice, I avail myself of the opportunity to address you, while my anxiety to avoid the detention of the Carysfort, particularly at this late period of the season, will necessarily oblige me to be very concise.

2. General Harris's dispatches will advise you of his glorious and important success at Seringapatam, on which I have the honor to present you with my most cordial congratulations.

3. On

3. On the 11th instant, Kummeer Odien Khan, one of the principal Officers of the late Tippoo Sultaun, came in to General Harris with 4,000 horse; and on the 12th, Purnea, a Bramin, one of Tippoo's Civil Officers, also came in; Futteh Hyder, Tippoo's eldest son, illegitimate, was expected to come in on the 13th; and a salute, which was heard by the Bombay Army on that day at Seringapatam, was supposed to announce that event.

4. The Bombay Army, under General Stuart, left Seringapatam for the Malabar Coast, on the 15th instant, and there is every reason to expect, that the whole will reach Cananore by the 25th; they have had the advantage of very fine dry weather, notwithstanding the advanced period of the season. I understand that the whole of General Stuart's army, including the two Native Corps lately forming a part of Colonel Little's Detachment, will be cantoned for the present at or near Cananore and Tellicherry.

5. The intelligence of our success at Seringapatam of the 4th instant, reached the Right Honorable the Governor General, at Madras, on the 11th.

6. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Honorable Court, that during the late hostilities between the Honorable Company and Tippoo Sultaun, the tranquillity of the Province, and the realization of the revenues, have remained uninterrupted, and there is great reason to conclude, that the general state of the Province will be very much ameliorated by the very successful termination of the war.

7. It is expected that part of General Stuart's army will shortly march into and take possession of the country of the late Tippoo Sultaun, which lies on the Malabar Coast, between Kabye, our late northern frontier, and Goa.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

Most respectfully,

Calicut,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

21st May 1799

J. SPENCER,

*President of the Commission for executing  
the Office of Supervisor and Chief  
Judge and Magistrate in Malabar.*

\* \* \* *The preceding Papers, No. I. to XIX. with their several Enclosures, have been laid before both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, and printed by their Orders.*

Nº XX.

Nº XX.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL  
to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 11th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of  
Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

No particular comment is required from me, to illustrate the numerous advantages which cannot fail to flow from the brilliant and decisive achievement announced to your Honorable Court, in the Dispatch of the Governor General in Council of this date; but I cannot refrain from offering to you my separate and most cordial congratulations on an event, the glory of which has never been surpassed (if it has ever been equalled) in the history of the military transactions of the British Nation in India.

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of your Honorable Court, a copy (Nº 1.) of a letter addressed to me by Major Beatson, one of my Aides de Camp, whose extraordinary abilities and excellent character originally recommended him to my notice. He was principally entrusted with the arduous charge of planning and conducting the approaches and attack of the army at Seringapatam. From his letter it appears, that the fall of Seringapatam, under all the circumstances which accompanied that event, has placed the whole Kingdom of Mysore, with all its resources, at the disposal of your Government; and that the only Power in India, to which the French could look for assistance, or which could be deemed formidable to your interest, is now deprived of all vigour, if not entirely extinct. When your Honorable Court recollects, that these advantages have been acquired within four months from the date of my arrival at this Presidency, and within two from the period of the army's entrance into Mysore, I trust you will be of opinion, that your servants have not been deficient in alacrity or diligence.

Vide Enclosure, Nº 1.

When Lieutenant General Harris took the field, I thought it my duty to invest him with the most efficient and extensive powers, which it was possible for me to delegate; and he has carried with him, to the gates of Seringapatam, the full vigour and energy of your Supreme Government. To the judicious exercise of this ample authority, combined with the liberal supplies which had been provided for the army, may be ascribed, in a great measure, the unparalleled rapidity and promptitude of its operations. I have the further satisfaction to add, that the particular detail of those operations, which I shall hereafter submit to your Honorable Court, will furnish the most brilliant examples of judgment, skill, discipline, firmness, and valour, under many arduous trials, of all those distinguished qualities.

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The dreadful fate of Tippoo Sultaun cannot be contemplated without emotions of pain and regret: but I trust it will serve as a salutary lesson to the Native Princes of India, and will prove the danger of violating public engagements, and inviting foreign invasion, for the prosecution of schemes of ambition and hatred against the British Power. He was interred within his own capital, on the day following its capture, in the Mausoleum of his Father, with the honours of war paid to his remains by the British army. I am persuaded that your Honorable Court will derive peculiar satisfaction from the intelligence that his Family and Palace suffered no insult or violence, during the heat of the assault, and have since been protected with the utmost care.

Previous to General Harris's departure from the Carnatic, I appointed a Commission to assist him in all matters relating to political negotiation, and I furnished him with instructions applicable to every contingency which I could then foresee. The conduct of the Commissioners under General Harris's orders has hitherto been completely satisfactory to me; but the present crisis appearing to demand my own immediate direction, it is my intention to proceed, without delay, to Ryakottah, and from thence, eventually, to Seringapatam, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of the Kingdom of Myfore, on such a foundation as shall permanently establish the tranquillity of your possessions in this quarter of India. As it will require some days to make the necessary preparations for my journey, I have dispatched my Private Secretary Mr. Henry Wellesley, and my Military Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, directly to Seringapatam, with such orders as appear immediately requisite for the guidance of Lieutenant General Harris. In the mean-while, the enclosed extract (N<sup>o</sup> 2.) of a letter from Captain Macauley to my Military Secretary will satisfy your Honorable Court, that Lieutenant General Harris has proceeded with the same dispatch and judgment, in securing the advantages of his present situation, which he manifested in obtaining it.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and most faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,  
May 11th, 1799.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XX. (No. 1.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from MAJOR BEATSON to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

To the Right Honorable Earl Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

It is with the greatest pleasure I inform your Lordship, that on Saturday the 4th instant, about half past one in the afternoon, the breach was assaulted, and in less than

than an hour our troops were in possession of the whole of the rampart of Seringapatam. On this most happy event, I beg leave sincerely to congratulate your Lordship, particularly as it has been attended with every circumstance that could have been desired, to render it the most important event that perhaps ever happened.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XX.

The death of the Sultaun, who was shot through the head, and bayoneted in three parts of his body, as he attempted to make his escape; the possession of his whole family, treasure, and jewels, which were secured from ravage and plunder, by the accidental circumstance of the Palace not having been taken possession of until the fury of the storm was over; and the families of the principal Chiefs of the Sultaun's army having been detained prisoners in the Fort, and now fallen into our hands; are altogether a chain of such fortunate events, and so highly advantageous, that nothing seems to be wanting to ensure an immediate peace throughout the Peninsula.

No account has yet been taken of the treasure, but from what has been seen it must be immense: and as many of the apartments of the Palace, which are sealed up, have not yet been opened, it is impossible to form any idea of the amount: nor in this instance, can we be guided by information; for the Sultaun, it is said, was of late so suspicious, that he trusted nobody, and locked up and sealed those apartments with his own hands.

There is also an immense quantity of grain and military stores of every kind.

I have said nothing of the operations of the siege, of which your Lordship shall have a minute detail in my journal: I will only observe, that it affords me the highest satisfaction to find, that the forlorn hope was only six minutes crossing the rocky bed of the river, the ditch, and ascending to the top of the breach, which was to me a sufficient proof, that I was not mistaken in the judgment which I had formed of the river and the ditch, after reconnoitering them, and which I had the honor of communicating to your Lordship in my Letter of the 18th ultimo.

As I have now nothing to detain me here, it is my intention, with General Harris's permission, to proceed to the Carnatic, as soon as the communication is open, in order to have the honor of attending your Lordship, and receiving your commands, in whatever way you may be pleased to employ me.

Seringapatam,  
6th May, 1799.

(Signed) A. BEATSON.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup>. XX.

(N<sup>o</sup> 2.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from Captain COLIN MACAULEY to Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK; dated Head Quarters, Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

The General now directs his attention to break up Tippoo's army. Kummeer-o-dien, and Purneah, are still at the head of large parties: their families are in our possession, and there can be little doubt of their soon surrendering.

(Signed) C. MACAULEY.

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No. XXI.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 16th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. I now proceed to communicate to your Honorable Court such details of the progress of the Allied Arms against Tippoo Sultaun, as the imperfect advices which I have received enable me to furnish. The interrupted state of the communication between Seringapatam and this Presidency, has not been favorable to the transmission of minute and copious information, either by Lieutenant General Harris or by individuals.

(a) Vide  
Page 73.

Vide Enclo-  
sure, N<sup>o</sup> 1.

2. The latest accounts which had been received from the army before Seringapatam, when I addressed your Honorable Court on the (a) 22d April, were dated the 7th of April. From that time, nothing material occurred till the 9th, when General Harris received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, in which the Sultaun declared, "that he had adhered firmly to treaties; and demanded the meaning of the advance of the English armies, and of the occurrence of hostilities." To this Letter, General Harris briefly replied, by referring the Sultaun for an explanation of the advance of the English and Allied Armies, and of the commencement of hostilities, to the several Letters which I addressed to Tippoo Sultaun on the subject.

3. Major

3. Major General Floyd's detachment, and the army of Bombay, joined the army before Seringapatam in the afternoon of the 14th of April. A large body of the Cavalry of the Enemy, under the command of Kummeer-o-dien Khan, had attended them closely, during their march from Periapatam, but without having been able to make the slightest impression upon them. Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 2.

4. The army under Lieutenant General Stuart rested on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th crossing the Cavery, took up a position extending from near its northern bank towards the Eedgah, while General Floyd, with the left wing and Cavalry, moved to the Delawa Eery (a tank beyond Myfore) to cover a party sent out the preceding night to collect cattle and sheep, and to examine the new fort of Myfore. The party returned with considerable success, the evening of the 16th; and on the 17th, General Floyd's division encamped near the army. Vide N<sup>o</sup> 3 & 4.

5. The enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north side of the river, which was on the line of enfilade of the S. W. side of the Fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be used as cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it, on the afternoon of the 17th, from his division, which was on this occasion reinforced by His Majesty's 74th regiment and a Native Battalion from the main army, while his attack was assisted by the fire of cannon from the posts in advance. In a very short time, the enemy was driven from the post, within 900 yards of the western angle of the Fort. A favourable opportunity presented itself, at the same time, for advancing our posts on the southern side of the river, in connexion with General Stuart's attack, a Nullah, destined to form a first parallel, was seized, after some contest, by the troops on duty. Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 4.

6. In the night of the 17th, a battery of six guns was erected at the post seized by General Stuart, and six eighteen-pounders were placed in it on the night of the 18th. This battery opened on the morning of the 19th, and scourged the enemy's intrenchments in front of our intended attack. Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 5.

7. On the same morning General Floyd marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Native Infantry, and the Nizam's Horse, to meet Colonel Read near Caveryporam.

8. Lieutenant Colonel Read had advanced in the meantime to Caveryporam, which surrendered to him without resistance on the 22d April. There he collected his Benjaries, and other supplies for the army, and leaving them under the protection of the Fort of Caveryporam, proceeded with his detachment to clear the pass, which proved a most arduous service; for although he marched from Caveryporam on the 23d, he did not reach Maratelly, or the head of the pass, until the 27th of April, and with every exertion which he could make, it was the 6th May before the supplies

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Vide Enclo-  
sure, N<sup>o</sup> 6.

supplies got through the pass; and even then a large proportion of the Benjaries, and several carts, were still behind. In the meanwhile General Floyd's detachment had reached Cowdehully, a station within a few miles of Maratelly. He had been closely followed on his march from Seringapatam, by the enemy's Cavalry, headed by Kummer-o-dien Khan, who however had not opposed any serious resistance to his progress. On the 6th of May, the united detachments of General Floyd and Colonel Read were reinforced by the southern division of the army, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Brown, and on the 7th the whole, with their convoy, moved forward from Hannoor towards Seringapatam. General Floyd expected to be harassed by the enemy's Cavalry in his return to the army; but in the meanwhile events had taken place at Seringapatam, which removed this, and every other obstacle of an hostile nature.

Vide Enclo-  
sure, N<sup>o</sup> 5.

9. On the evening of the 20th of April, the most advanced of the enemy's intrenchments in front of the intended attack, was carried by our troops, and a parallel established on the spot. On the night of the 21st, a battery for six guns was erected near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day on the 22d on all General Stuart's posts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the fort the same morning, with considerable effect in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Vide Enclo-  
sure, N<sup>o</sup> 5.

10. On the night of the 20th, General Harris received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, expressive of a desire to open a negotiation for peace. To this overture the General answered, at noon, on the 22d (after consulting Meer Allum and the Commissioners appointed by me to assist in matters of political arrangement) by transmitting a draft of preliminaries, founded on instructions with which I had furnished Lieutenant General Harris, but so modified, with respect to the security to be required, as the change of circumstances, since the date of those instructions, appeared to demand. The terms proposed to the Sultaun are detailed in the enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 7. b. In lieu of forts, which it was now too late in the season to receive,

Vide N<sup>o</sup> 7 (b)

additional hostages were required; namely, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal Officers, to be selected by General Harris. These, with the treasure stipulated in the draft of preliminaries, were to be sent, in forty-eight hours, to Camp, otherwise the General reserved to himself the power of extending his demand, even to the possession of Seringapatam. It is here proper to observe, that the stock of rice, at this time remaining in Camp, was only sufficient to subsist the fighting men of the army, at half-allowance, till the fifth of May. An immense depôt had, indeed, been formed in the Coorga country; but the reduced state of the cattle of the army rendered it wholly impracticable for the General to avail himself of this resource. The cause of so alarming and unexpected deficiency in the provisions of the army, has not yet been satisfactorily explained, and will require future investigation. Every account, public and private, which had reached me previous to Lieutenant General Harris's note of the 18th April, had taught me to calculate upon a supply, amply sufficient to subsist the army for at least forty days from the 7th of April.

Vide N<sup>o</sup> 4.

11. The approaches to the Fort were advanced 250 yards on the night of the 24th of April, and a battery of four guns was erected on the 25th, to destroy the defences of some works which bore on our attack. This battery was opened with considerable effect on the morning of the 26th; and in the evening of that day, the enemy's entrenchments in advance were attacked and carried, not without an obstinate contest, which continued through the night. Our troops occupied these works on the 27th, and on that night, their lodgement was made secure. The possession of these works was of great importance, as it gave us the ground on which the breaching battery was to be erected. The enemy accordingly disputed every inch of ground, calling forth, on various occasions, the most animated exertions of our troops.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 8. & 9.

Vide N<sup>o</sup> 10.

12. On the morning of the 28th, Tippoo Sultaun acknowledged the receipt of General Harris's Letter of the 22d, and stated, " that the points in question " (meaning the proposals contained in the draft of preliminaries, sent to him by " the General) were weighty, and could not be brought to a conclusion without " the intervention of Ambassadors, and that therefore he was about to send to the " General two Gentlemen, who would explain themselves personally to him." To this proposition, evidently calculated to gain time on the part of the Sultaun, the General replied, by referring to the terms which he had forwarded on the 22d, as those on which alone he would treat; by declining to admit any Vakeels, unless accompanied by the hostages and specie required; and by insisting on an answer before three o'clock on the 29th.

13. On the night of the 28th, a breaching battery for six guns was erected, and opened partially on the morning of the 30th. This battery demolished, in the course of that day, part of the outward wall at the west angle of the Fort, and considerably shook the masonry of the bastion within it. Its fire continued on the 1st of May, with increased effect, and on the 2d of May an additional battery, constructed on the night of the 30th April, was opened. The breach appearing practicable on the 3d, every preparation was made for an assault to be attempted on the following day. The details of the attack on the 4th May, appear in General Harris's Letter of the 7th May, of which a copy forms the enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 14. It is proper to observe that Tippoo never returned any answer to General Harris's last Letter of the 28th.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 11, 12, & 13.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 14.

14. The consummate judgment with which this rapid and brilliant campaign has been conducted by the Commander in Chief, and by the several Officers employed under him from His Majesty's service, and from the three Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay; the discipline, valour, alacrity and zeal, manifested universally throughout the whole body of the united Army, and the particular lustre and value of the conquest achieved on the 4th of May, cannot fail to excite, in the minds of your Honorable Court, the same sentiments of admiration, gratitude, and honorable pride, which have been diffused through every part of your possessions,

possessions, and amongst every description of your Servants in India, on this important occasion. Under these impressions, I am persuaded that your Honorable Court will honor the army employed in Mysore with every mark of your approbation, and that you will recommend the transcendent merit of their services to the particular notice of His Majesty, and to the grateful applause of their Country.

15. It is further my duty to request the special attention of your Honorable Court to the cordial co-operation of the Nizam's Officers and troops, throughout the whole campaign, during which the Commander in Chief has repeatedly borne testimony, not only to their alacrity and zeal, but to the substantial utility of the services which they have rendered to the common cause.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Fort St. George,  
16th May 1799.

Your most obedient and most faithful Servant,  
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Enclosure in (N<sup>o</sup> 1.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 9th April 1799.  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

My Lord,

I this morning received a letter of the 6th from General Stuart, who was to march on the 7th, in consequence of a letter he had received from me of the 4th, informing him of the intended march of General Floyd's detachment, which I trust will join the Bombay Army this day, near Periapatam. I expect their united force here on the 14th instant. I also, this day, received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, a copy of which, and my proposed answer, is inclosed. The persons who brought it were informed, that "a reply would be sent when necessary." Nothing else has occurred deserving of report.

Camp before Seringapatam,  
9th April, 1799.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from TIPPPOO SULTAUN to GENERAL HARRIS; received the 9th April.—

The Governor General, Lord Mornington Behauder, sent me a letter, copy of which is inclosed: you will understand it. I have adhered firmly to treaties; What then is the meaning of the advance of the English Armies, and the occurrence of hostilities? Inform me.

What need I say more?

From

FROM GENERAL HARRIS TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

Your letter, enclosing copies of the Governor General's Letter, has been received. For the advance of the English and Allied Armies, and for the actual hostilities, I refer you to the several letters of the Governor General, which are sufficiently explanatory on the subject.

10th April, 1799.

(N<sup>o</sup> 2.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL ; dated 14th April, 1799.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

My Lord,

I had the honor to receive, this morning, a duplicate of your Lordship's letter of the 3d instant; and am happy, that the conduct of the army has met your approbation. The dispatch of the 29th ultimo, referred to in that of the 3d instant, has not yet reached me. It is not possible for me to fix the sum which may be required for the use of the army, but I hope as large an amount of specie, allotted for this service, may be forwarded to the nearest secure station, so as to reach us by the end of May: till that time I hope our funds will suffice. The least expenditure may be calculated at two lacks of pagodas a month. General Floyd's detachment, and the Bombay Army, joined us this afternoon. I shall, without delay, arrange a force to proceed under General Floyd, and bring Colonel Read's Benjarries safely to us. The materials for the siege are in great forwardness, and I hope to be enabled to break ground two days from this date. I have heard nothing of Colonel Brown or his force.

Camp before Seringapatam,  
14th April, 1799.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

General Harris begs me to request Mrs. Harris may be informed that he is well, and has received her letter of 3d. Your Lordship will, I trust, excuse my making a similar request, that Mrs. Agnew may know I am well. Your letter of the 3d to Colonel Wellesley arrived safe:—he is in good health and spirits.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW.

F f

(N<sup>o</sup> 3.)



Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

(N<sup>o</sup> 3.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL ; dated 16th April, 1799.

My Lord,

I have the honor to report to your Lordship, that the Bombay Army crossed the Cavery this morning, and took up a strong position north of the river, to co-operate in the siege from that side. I am sorry to add, that this morning, on measuring the rice, to ascertain the exact quantity in store, we discovered that, from loss or fraud, the bags were so extremely deficient, that only eighteen days rice, at half-allowance, is in Camp for the fighting men. Unless Colonel Read's Benjarries arrive before the 6th of May, the Army will be without provision. There is plenty of provisions in the Coorga country, but we have no means to convey or escort them hither.

Camp before Seringapatam,  
16th April.

P. S. I hope to be in Seringapatam by the end of this month.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

(N<sup>o</sup> 4.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL ; dated 18th April, 1799.

Camp before Seringapatam, 18th April, 1799.

My Lord,

On the 5th instant I wrote to your Lordship by General Floyd ; and as my letter was transmitted to the Coast of Malabar from Periapatam, I trust it reached you in safety, and gave information of the proceedings of the Army to that date. On the night of the 5th, the post formerly occupied by General Abercrombie's Picquet, and the village of Sultanpett, were attacked ; but the obscurity of the night was unfavorable to our advance, and the first of these posts only was in part seized. A renewal of the attack became necessary on the morning of the 6th, which was completely successful, putting us in possession of a strong line of posts, from very near the Bank of the Cavery to Sultanpett, which formed the right of our position. The nature of these attacks was such, that some loss was to be expected. Major Colin Campbell, of the Honorable Company's service, Lieutenants George Nixon and Falla, of the 12th Regiment, with Fitzgerald of the 33d, were killed ; Lieutenants N. Nixon and King, of the 12th, and Brooke of the Bengal Artillery, wounded ; eleven Europeans killed, fifty wounded, fourteen missing ; nineteen Natives killed, seventy-five wounded.

Major

Major General Floyd marched for Periapatam early on the 6th, and on the 7th the cavalry of the Enemy followed. We continued in quiet possession of the posts we had seized, and busily employed in preparing materials for the works, during the absence of this Detachment, which returned on the 14th, accompanied by the Bombay Army. A very large body of the Enemy's cavalry had harassed their march, but without attempting any determined attack. The fatiguing marches made by this division of our troops, rendered one day's halt necessary; but on the 16th General Stuart crossed the Caverry, taking up a position, extending from near its northern bank towards the Eedgah, while General Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delawa Eery (a tank beyond Mysore) to cover a party sent out the preceding night, to collect cattle and sheep, of which we were greatly in want for the European troops, and to examine the new fort of Mysore, in which there is no water. The party returned with considerable success the evening of the 16th; and on the 17th, General Floyd's Division encamped near our line. The Enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north side of the river, which is on the line of enfilade of the S. W. side of the Fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be used as a cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it yesterday afternoon from his division, which was on this occasion reinforced by His Majesty's 74th Regiment, and the Native Battalion from mine, and his attack was assisted by the fire of cannon from our posts in advance. In a very short time, the enemy was driven from the post, within nine hundred yards of the western angle of the Fort, and a favorable opportunity presented itself of advancing our posts on the southern side of the river, in connection with this attack. A Nullah, which will form the first parallel, was seized, after some contest, by the troops on duty. The Enemy have some strong entrenchments (at the ruins of a powder-mill) close in front of this post, which at present rather confine it; but as a six-gun battery was finished in the course of last night at the post seized by General Stuart, in which six eighteen-pounders will be placed this night, I expect to convert their entrenchments to our use in the course of to-morrow, and very shortly to establish a battery near the spot they now cover.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXL

Major General Floyd, with all the Cavalry, and three battalions of Native Infantry, marches to-morrow morning towards Caverryporam, to meet Colonel Read, and escort his Benjarries to Camp. Their arrival is of the utmost consequence, as on measuring our bags, to ascertain what rice they really contained, they were found so much diminished by loss or fraud, that eighteen days provision for the fighting men, at half-allowance, is all that remains in Camp; our supplies must therefore arrive before the 6th of May, to save us from extreme distress. I hope, even before that time, the place will be in our possession. Tippoo has shewn no wish to negotiate. The advanced period of the season, joined to our want of provisions, renders any proposition from us too hazardous. No security, but possession of the Fort, could now justify our delaying the operation of the siege for an instant. On this principle I shall act, conceiving it to accord with the spirit of your Lordship's instructions.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

structions. Your Lordship's Letter of the 3d reached me on the 14th: That of the 29th ultimo, has not come to hand. The expence of this army is, at least, two lacs of pagodas per month. Our treasure will, I hope, carry on the necessary disbursements to the end of May; but I must request, that as large a sum as can be allotted for this service, may be sent to the nearest secure station, so as to reach the army in the course of that month. Much trouble will be avoided, if it is sent in the current coins of the Carnatic.

On your Lordship's Letter of the 3d instant, General Floyd's detachment has been arranged. We have no other account of Colonel Read, and none of Colonel Brown, from any quarter: This is extremely embarrassing. The distance of the depôt, want and weakness of cattle, and the difficulty of sparing troops to escort them, render our large Coorga supplies of no immediate use.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

(N<sup>o</sup> 5.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated the 22d April, 1799.

My Lord,

On the 18th instant, I had the honor to address to your Lordship a report of the proceedings of the army to that date, which was given in charge to General Floyd, who on the 19th marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Native Infantry, and the Nizam's horse, to meet Colonel Read near Caveryporam, and assist in escorting the Benjarries to Camp. That morning, a battery was opened on the north side of the Cavery, to enfilade the Enemy's intrenchments in front of our intended attack. The 20th, in the evening, the most advanced of these was carried by our troops, and a parallel established on the spot. On that night, the Letter, of which a translation is annexed, was received from Tippoo Sultaun. On the night of the 21st, a battery for six guns was erected, near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day of the 22d, on all General Stuart's posts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the Fort this morning, with considerable effect, in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Yesterday, after consulting the Commissioners appointed to assist me in subjects of a political arrangement, and with Meer Allum Behauder, I determined, in reply to the Sultaun, to transmit a draft of preliminaries, founded on your Lordship's paper, B, with such alterations, as the change of circumstances seemed to require in the security exacted. Additional hostages in lieu of Forts, which now we have no time to receive. I have required, as hostages, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of his

his principal Officers, to be selected by me. These, with the treasure, to be sent in forty-eight hours to Camp ; or I reserve to myself the power of extending the demand even to the possession of Seringapatam. The Letter was sent this day at noon. A duplicate of your Lordship's Letter of the 29th ultimo has been received from the Coorga Country. The particular accounts you require cannot now be sent. We want only provisions and cattle at present : money will be necessary next month. Of rice we have collected, by various modes, enough to subsist our fighting men to the middle of May.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

Camp before Seringapatam,  
22d April, 1799.

(Signed)

Geo. HARRIS.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to Lieutenant General HARRIS, bearing no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the Evening of the 20th April, 1799.

In the letter of Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at issue is proper, and that therefore you having been empowered for the purpose, will appoint such persons as you judge proper for conducting a conference, and renewing the business of a treaty. You are the well-wisher of both Circars. In this matter, what is your pleasure ? Inform me, that a conference may take place.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

B. CLOSE.

The above is a duplicate of a Letter sent, but lost, on the 22d instant.

Camp, 24th April, 1799.

(N<sup>o</sup> 6.)—Major General FLOYD to the GOVERNOR GENERAL ; dated  
26th April, 1799.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

Earl of Mornington.

Camp at Codebutty, eight or ten miles from  
the Head of the Caveriporam Pass at  
Marathally, April 26, 1799.

My Lord,

I had the honor of writing to you two days ago. Having this day received advices from Colonel Read, dated 23d instant, from Caveriporam, I have taken measures.

G g

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

tures to secure the head of the pass to-morrow morning. His Hircarrah relates, however, that he left Colonel Read this morning, and expects he may be at Marathally to-morrow; if so, my advanced battalion will meet him. Deeming this a safe conveyance, I now forward General Harris's dispatches, which will, doubtless, convey the latest accounts from before Seringapatam. Since I left General Harris on the 19th, nothing but rumours have reached me. It is said, that Tippoo made an heavy attack on General Stuart's posts, but was beat off with great slaughter; and that he had immediately possessed some advanced and important posts. When I left General Harris, all were sanguine that we should be masters of Seringapatam by May-day.

I find Colonel Brown was not expected at Caveriporum before the end of the month. Colonel Read had advanced without his supplies to open the pass. I have written to Colonel Read; and intend to return to Seringapatam, with such proportion of supplies as my troops may be able to cover, and with the least possible delay. I propose offering your Lordship a few details by another opportunity. Constant movement, and being out all day, made it necessary to halt to-morrow; but on the 28th it is my intention to follow my advanced battalion to Marathally.

The Enemy's horse attend us, but so artfully, that I am not master of their number. A Pandary Sirdar we took, makes their number very considerable, but I have never seen on this trip above a couple of thousand. There were, however, dust, and indications of something still behind.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. FLOYD, M. G.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

(N<sup>o</sup> 7. a.)—DRAFT (B.) of PRELIMINARIES, as sent to General HARRIS by the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

B.

DRAFT of PRELIMINARY ARTICLES for the Establishment of the ancient Friendship, and for the Adjustment of existing Differences between the Honorable ENGLISH COMPANY, the Nawab ASOPH JAH, ROW PUNDIT PURDAM, and TIPPOO SULTAN; settled by Lieutenant General George Harris, &c. &c. &c. in virtue of Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington,

ington, K., P., Governor General; by Meer Allum Bahaudur, on the Part of the Nawab Asoph Jah; by ———, on the Part of the Paishwa; and by ———, on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun.

Enclosure in  
Nº XXI.

*Article 1.*

Tippoo Sultaun to receive and honorably entertain an Ambassador from each of the Allies, as often and for as long a period of time as any of the said Allies shall require; the Allies, on their part, severally consenting to receive and entertain, in the same manner, and on the same terms, an Ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun.

*Article 2.*

Tippoo Sultaun to dismiss, without delay, from his service, and to remove from his dominions, not only all Frenchmen or natives of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, or of any other countries, now subject to France, but also all Europeans, natives or subjects of countries now at war with Great Britain.

*Article 3.*

Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connexion with the French Nation; and to engage, that none of the subjects of that nation shall ever hereafter be entertained in his service, or be allowed to reside within his dominions.

*Article 4.*

One half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultaun was in possession before the war, to be ceded to the Allies, from the countries adjacent to their present respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selection: and it is hereby agreed and determined, with a view to the prevention of delays, that the several districts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun, shall be taken at the valuation at which they were respectively rated, in the accounts delivered in by his Vakeels, during the negotiation of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

*Article 5.*

Tippoo Sultaun to relinquish, for ever, all claims to the lately disputed districts of Ameera and Soulea, and Ersawaraseemy, to any part of the territory possessed by the Rajah of Coorga at the commencement of the war, to the whole of the Tambacherry Pass; and generally to all places on the present borders of any of the Allies, which may at this time be in dispute.

*Article 6.*

Two crores of sicca rupees to be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars:

1st. One crore shall be paid immediately, in pagodas or gold mohurs, or rupees of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion.

2d. The remaining crore shall be paid within six months from the date of the present treaty.

*Article 7.*

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

*Article 7.*

All prisoners, in the hands of the several Powers, to be fairly and unequivocally released.

*Article 8.*

Until the due performance of the articles of the present treaty, two of the three eldest Sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be delivered into the hands of Lieutenant General Harris, as hostages; and as a further security for Tippoo's faithful execution of the same, the fortress (or fortresses) of \_\_\_\_\_ \* shall also be delivered up to the Company. On the arrival of the said Sons of Tippoo Sultaun in Camp, and on the payment of the first moiety of the money agreed to be paid by the 6th article, a cessation of hostilities shall take place; but the army of the Allies shall not quit their position before Seringapatam, until the fortress (or fortresses) of \_\_\_\_\_ above-mentioned, shall be actually in the possession of the Company's troops: And whereas the territory to be ceded to the Allies will contain several forts, it is hereby further agreed, that of the said forts, the Allies shall be at liberty to require (if they judge proper) to be put in actual possession of any three of them, which they may think fit to select, before Tippoo Sultaun shall be entitled to require the departure of the Allied Armies from the vicinity of Seringapatam.

*Article 9.*

When an agreement, containing the articles above-written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter-agreements shall be sent to Tippoo Sultaun from the Allies, and after the cessation of hostilities, a definitive treaty of perpetual friendship shall be settled and entered into by the several Powers.

(N<sup>o</sup> 7. b.)—GENERAL HARRIS to TIPPPOO SULTAUN, with Draft of Preliminaries as sent in by the General to Tippoo Sultaun.

COPY of a Letter to TIPPPOO SULTAUN from Lieutenant General HARRIS, dated and dispatched from Camp before Seringapatam, by Noon of the 22d April, 1799.

Your Highness's friendly letter has been received, and its contents understood.

The

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\* This blank to be filled up by the Commander in Chief; but it must be observed, that it is not to be filled up by the word (Seringapatam.)

N. B. The fortress or fortresses here to be specified are to be exclusive of those within the districts to be ceded (see the conclusion of this article.) Espaul Droog was in contemplation in this passage.

The Governor General, Lord Mornington Bahauder, informed you, in his Letter of the 8th November, that the British Government and the Allies, wishing to live in peace with all their neighbours, entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of these pacific dispositions. The Governor General, in that Letter, expressed his desire of communicating to your Highness a plan, calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, and proposed to depute Major Doveton to you for that purpose. You rejected the pacific advances of the Governor General, and of the Allies, and you refused to receive Major Doveton, until the lateness of the season had compelled the Governor General to order the armies to advance; but since you now express a desire to know my pleasure upon the adjustment of the business at issue, and as I hope this request is made with sincerity, and from a regard to your true interests, I have to inform you, in reply, that being vested by the Governor General with full powers of treating and concluding a treaty, the demands contained in the enclosed draft of a Preliminary Treaty, are those alone on which any negotiation can be founded: and I have further to inform you, that unless these demands are agreed to, and your acquiescence signified to me, under your seal and signature, within twenty-four hours from the moment of your receiving them, and the hostages and specie delivered to me within twenty-four hours more, the Allies reserve to themselves the right of extending these demands for security, even to the possession of the Fort of Seringapatam, till a definitive treaty can be arranged, and its stipulations carried into effect.

Enclosure in  
No XX.

The four Sons demanded of your Highness as hostages are, Sultaun Padshaw, Futteh Hyder, Moyer ud Deen, and Abdul Khalick. The four Sirdars are, Meer Kummer ud Deen, Meer Mahomed Sadick, Syed Goffar, and Purneah.

What need I say more?

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES for the establishment of the ancient Friendship, and for the Adjustment of existing Differences between the Honorable ENGLISH COMPANY, the Nawab ASOPH JAH, Row PUNDIT PURDHAM, and TIPPPOO SULTAUN; settled by Lieutenant General George Harris, &c. &c. &c. in virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General; by Meer Allum Bahader, on the Part of the Nawab Asoph Jah; by \_\_\_\_\_ on the part of the Peishwa; and by \_\_\_\_\_, on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun.

[The words printed in Italics mark the difference between the Articles sent to  
H h General



Enclosure in General Harris By the Governor General, and those actually offered to Tippoo by the  
N<sup>o</sup> XX. General.]

*Article 1.*

Tippoo Sultaun to receive and honorably entertain an Ambassador from each of the Allies, and for as long a period of time as any of the said Allies shall require; the Allies, on their part, severally consenting to receive and entertain, in the same manner and on the same terms, an Ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun.

*Article 2*

Tippoo Sultaun to dismiss, without delay, from his service, and to remove from his dominions, not only all Frenchmen or natives of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, or of any other countries now subject to France, but also all Europeans, natives or subjects of countries now at war with Great-Britain, *to which end they shall be sent to the British Camp, in the course of forty-eight hours, where (with the exception of deserters) they will be treated as prisoners of war, and sent, at the expense of the British Government, by convenient opportunities, to their respective countries.*

*Article 3.*

Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connexion with the French Nation; and to engage, that none of the subjects of that Nation shall ever hereafter be entertained in his service, or be allowed to reside within his dominions.

*Article 4.*

One-half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultaun was in possession before the war, to be ceded to the Allies, from the countries adjacent to their respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selection: and it is hereby agreed and determined, with a view to the prevention of delay, that the several districts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun shall be taken at the valuation at which they were respectively rated, in the accounts delivered in by his Vakeels, during the negotiation of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

*Article 5.*

Tippoo Sultaun to relinquish, for ever, all claim to the lately disputed districts of Ameera and Soulea and Ersawaraseemy, to any part of the territory possessed by the Rajah of Coorga at the commencement of the war, to the whole of the Tam-bacherry Pass, and generally to all places in the present frontiers of any of the Allies which may at this time be in dispute.

*Article 6.*

Two crores of ficca rupees shall be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars :

1st. One crore shall be paid immediately in pagodas or gold mohurs, or rupees, of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion. Enclosure in  
N° XXI.

2d. The remaining crore shall be paid within six months from the date of the present treaty.

*Article 7.*

All prisoners in the hands of the several powers to be fairly and unequivocally released.

*Article 8.*

Until the due performance of the articles of this present treaty, four sons of Tippoo Sultaun, to be selected by Lieutenant General Harris, shall be delivered, as hostages, into the General's hands. And as further security for Tippoo's faithful execution of the same, four of his principal Officers, to be named by Lieutenant General Harris, shall also be delivered into the General's hands. On the arrival of the said Sons and Officers in Camp, and on the payment of the first moiety of the money agreed to be paid by the sixth article, a cessation of the hostilities shall take place, but the army of the Allies shall not quit their position before Seringapatam (unless they deem it expedient) until the forts and districts, to be ceded under the fourth article, shall actually be in possession of the troops of the Allies.

*Article 9.*

The Allied Armies shall be entitled to a free and uninterrupted communication with the Malabar Coast and the Carnatic, on both sides of the river Cavery, until the Allies are put in possession of the forts and districts, to be ceded under the fourth article, in which event Tippoo shall be entitled to require their departure from his territories.

*Article 10.*

Tippoo Sultaun shall signify his assent or rejection of the above articles within twenty-four hours after receiving them, and in twenty-four hours more, the hostages and money must arrive in Camp.

*Article 11.*

When an agreement, containing the articles above written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter-agreements shall be sent to Tippoo Sultaun from the Allies, and after the cessation of hostilities, a definitive treaty of perpetual friendship shall be settled and entered into by the several Powers.

(N° 8.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 22d April, 1799. Enclosure in  
N° XXI.

My Lord,

On the 18th instant, I had the honor to address to your Lordship, a report of the proceedings of the army to that date, which was given in charge to General Floyd,

Enclosure in  
No. XXI.

Floyd, who on the 19th marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Infantry, and the Nizam's Horse, to meet Colonel Read near Caveriporam, and assist in escorting the Benjarries to Camp. That morning, a battery was opened on the north side of the Cavery, to enfilade the enemy's entrenchments in front of our intended attack. The 20th, in the morning, the most advanced of these was carried by our troops, and a parallel established on the spot. On that night, the Letter, of which a translation is annexed, was received from Tippoo Sultaun. On the night of the 21st, a battery of six guns was erected near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day of the 22d, on all General Stuart's posts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the Fort this morning, with considerable effect, in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Yesterday, after consulting the Commissioners appointed to assist me in subjects of political arrangements, and with Meer Allum Behauder, I determined, in reply, to transmit a draft of Preliminaries founded on your Lordship's paper B, with such alterations as the change of circumstances seemed to require in the security exacted. Additional hostages, in lieu of Forts, which now we have no time to receive. I have required as hostages, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal Officers, to be selected by me. Those, with the treasure, to be sent in forty-eight hours to Camp; or I reserve to myself the power of extending the demand, even to the possession of Seringapatam. The letter was sent this day at noon. A duplicate of your Lordship's Letter of the 29th ultimo, has been received from the Coorga country. The particular accounts you require cannot now be sent. We want only provisions and cattle at present: money will be necessary next month. Of rice we have collected, by various modes, enough to subsist our fighting men to the middle of May.

Camp before Seringapatam,  
22d April, 1799.

(Signed)

GEO. HARRIS.

TRANSLATE of a Letter from TIPPPOO SULTAUN to Lieutenant General HARRIS, bearing no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the Evening of the 20th April, 1799.

In the Letter from Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at issue is proper, and that therefore you having been empowered for the purpose, will appoint such persons as you judge proper for conducting a conference, and renewing the business of a treaty. You are the well-wisher of both the Circars. In this matter, what is your pleasure? Inform me, that a conference may take place.

(A true Translation)

(Signed)

B. CLOSE.

The above is duplicate of a Letter sent, but lost, on 22d instant.  
Camp, 24th April, 1799.

(N<sup>o</sup> 9.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 27th April, 1799. Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

My Lord,

On the 24th instant I had the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant, in a letter, duplicate of which is annexed. On the 25th, I received letters from Colonel Read, which lead me to hope he has, ere this, joined General Floyd's division, and that their united force is marching towards us.

Our approaches to the Fort were advanced 250 yards on the night of the 24th, and a battery of four guns was erected on the 25th, which destroyed the defences of some works which bore on our attack. This opened with considerable effect yesterday morning; and in the evening, the enemy's entrenchments in advance were attacked, and carried, not without an obstinate contest, which continued through the night. Our troops now occupy their works, and their lodgement will, I trust, this night, be made secure. The possession of these works is of great importance, as it gives us the ground on which the breaching battery must be erected; and every circumstance of the siege promises favorably. The enemy has disputed every inch of ground; and the spirit and conduct of the troops on every occasion (and we have had several) which required animated exertion, has been such as I cannot applaud too highly.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

(N<sup>o</sup> 10.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 28th April, 1799. Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> XXI.

My Lord,

I yesterday reported to your Lordship the successful attack made the preceding evening on the advanced works of the enemy. In the course of last night, the position occupied by our troops was strongly secured. This morning, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, of which I annex a translation, was received. In reply, I have referred to the terms forwarded on the 22d, as those only on which I would treat, declining to admit any Vakeels, unless they were accompanied by the hostages and specie, in consequence of those terms being agreed to, and insisting on an answer by three o'clock to-morrow.

This night, our breaching battery will be built, and its fire to-morrow will probably have considerable effect on the Sultaun's determination. No offer to negotiate shall, for an instant, delay our military operations; and every appearance of their present state and progress is extremely favorable.

Camp, Seringapatam,  
28th April, 1799.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XXI. **TRANSLATE of a Letter from TIPP<sup>oo</sup> SULTAUN to Lieutenant General HARRIS,**  
having no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the 28th  
April, 1799.

I have the pleasure of your friendly letter, and understand its contents. The points in question are weighty, and without the intervention of Ambassadors, cannot be brought to a conclusion; I am therefore about to send two gentlemen to you, and have no doubt but a conference will take place. They will personally explain themselves to you. What more can I write?

(A true Translation)

(Signed) **BARRY CLOSE.**

Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XXI. **(N<sup>o</sup> 11.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated**  
1st May, 1799.

My Lord,

Camp, near Seringapatam, 1st May, 1799.

On the 28th ultimo, I had the honor to report to your Lordship the state of the attack on Seringapatam, and the offer of Tippoo Sultaun to negotiate, since which no further communication has been received from him. A breaching battery for six guns, built the night of the 28th, was opened on the morning of the 30th, and in the course of the day demolished part of the outward wall at the west angle of the Fort, considerably shaking the masonry of the bastion within it. This day its fire has continued with increased effect; and an additional battery, constructed last night, is to open to-morrow, which will, I doubt not, soon complete a practicable breach. I have received no advices from General Floyd, or Colonels Read or Brown, since my last.

Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup> XXI. **(N<sup>o</sup> 12 and 13.)—CAPTAIN MACAULAY to Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK; dated 1st and 2d May, 1799.**

This morning the breaching battery, completed, opened with great effect. To-morrow the breach may be practicable: at all events, the assault will not be delayed beyond the 4th. The more arduous the enterprize the greater the glory.

**Lieutenant**

Lieutenant Colonel Montague unfortunately lost an arm this morning, but is doing well. No accounts of Floyd yet. Enclosure in N° XXI.

(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

I wrote you the 25th, and have sent it in triplicate. Our breaching battery opened partially yesterday morning. This morning it is completed, and to-night the guns will be got in; notwithstanding which Tippoo indicates no symptoms of serious alarm. He has not even deigned to answer General Harris's letter of the 28th. It would appear as if he had thoughts of pushing matters to the last extremity, and trying the issue of an assault. This will, probably, take place in two or three days, unless the river prematurely swells.

Tell Mrs. Harris that the General is well; her Son also is well.

Camp, Seringapatam,  
1st May.

C. MACAULAY.

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(N° 14.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated  
7th May, 1799.

Enclosure in  
N° XXI.

Vide page 87.

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### N° XXII.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 6th June, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United  
Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Since the date of my last of the 16th ultimo, I have received intelligence from Seringapatam, that Futteh Hyder, eldest son of Tippoo Sultaun, Purneah, the Dewan of the Sultaun, and Meer Kummier-o-deen, had surrendered themselves to Lieutenant General Harris, at Seringapatam. The whole of Tippoo Sultaun's Sons, thirteen in number, together with all his Sirdars of note, are now at Seringapatam.

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The primary objects of General Harris's attention, after the fall of Seringapatam, were to disband the late Suldaun's army, and to obtain possession of the principal strong holds throughout his dominions.

The measures necessary for effecting the first of these objects were accordingly taken, through the agency of Purneah. The Sillehdar Horse, of their own accord, returned to their lands: some discussions, however, took place, with regard to the disposal of the Bargeir, or stable horses, which were at length terminated, on the 18th ultimo, by the assistance of Purneah.

The corps, formerly Lally's, has surrendered; and the Europeans composing it, together with those under M. Chapuy, recently arrived from Mauritius, were secured, and have been sent prisoners of war into the Carnatic.

Upon the whole, I have the satisfaction to inform your Honorable Court, that the late Suldaun's army is now entirely disbanded. The stable horses, elephants, and camels, belonging to the Circar, have been delivered up, and many of the former have been allotted to complete deficient corps of the Company's cavalry, while others, not calculated for that service, have been appropriated to the use of His Highness the Nizam.

In the mean-time, the necessary measures have been pursued, for taking possession of the remaining parts of the Suldaun's dominions. On the 13th, the army of Bombay, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched on its return to Malabar, by the way of Coorga, with the intention of detaching troops to take possession of the district of Canara. This army arrived at Cananore on the 22d, at which period, fortunately, the rains had not commenced in that quarter.

Circular orders were addressed by Lieutenant-General Harris to the Commandants of the principal fortresses in Canara, and supported by similar requisitions from the Meer 'Suddoor (or General Superintendent of Garrisons) under the late Suldaun's government, requiring the surrender of their respective forts to the British troops, and giving them general assurances of favour and protection. There is every reason to believe, that the forts will be quietly delivered up; in which case, troops will be immediately detached by Lieutenant-General Stuart to occupy them.

Similar measures have been adopted, to obtain the surrender of the forts in other parts of the late Suldaun's dominions; and, as far as our troops have yet proceeded, with uniform success.

The villagers have returned to their occupations in most parts of the country; and the strongest symptoms have appeared, of a general disposition to submit to the orders of the British Government, without opposition or reluctance.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Honorable Court, that the whole of  
the

the late Tippoo Sultaun's records having been fortunately secured, they are found to contain a series of Correspondence between the Sultaun and the French. Previous to the departure of the Sarah Christiana, I received some of these documents; and although incomplete, they appeared to be of so much importance, that I forwarded copies of them to the Secret Committee by that conveyance. I have now the honor to transmit to your Honorable Court a complete copy of the whole series: No comment upon them can be necessary. The circumstances under which they were found, as well as the internal evidence which they contain, render their authenticity indisputable.

Nº XXIII.  
to XLVIII.

I am now occupied in framing a general arrangement of the affairs of Mysore, which I hope to be able to effect in a short space of time, upon principles calculated to promote the interests and honor of the Honorable Company, and to secure future tranquillity and safety to our Eastern Dominions. It would be premature, at this time, to enter into a discussion of the measures in contemplation for this beneficial purpose; I however expect to complete this arrangement without quitting this Presidency, according to my first intention.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

Fort St. George,  
6th June, 1799.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

*\*\*\* The following papers, Nº XXIII to XLVIII are translations of the French papers, mentioned in the preceding letter to have been found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.*

*The French Copies were all attested at Seringapatam by Captain Macaulay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and transmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General.*

*The orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original papers, especially in those dated in the year 1797, which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by a Captain of a French vessel then residing at Seringapatam.*

*From those papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three embassies to the Isle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797. — The first in April 1797, the second in October 1797, and the third in July 1798; but the Ambassadors employed did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th February 1799. The nature and object of these several embassies is fully explained in these papers.*

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Nº XXVII.



N<sup>o</sup> XXVII to XLIII contain a detailed statement of the transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March, 1798; of the landing of the French force under the command of Messrs. Dubuc and Chapuy, at Mangalore, and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's service.

In N<sup>o</sup> XLIV to XLVII will be found the particulars of the embassy which the Sultaun dispatched to France, from Tranquebar, at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an ambassador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of amity and peace with the British Government in India.

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No XXIII.

**TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, to the Citizens composing the Executive Power of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.**

Citizens,

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the  
5th Year of the French Republic.

I salute you, and wish every happiness to you and your nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my country: after having sustained an engagement, his small vessel had nearly foundered at sea; as I have for a long time been desirous of receiving intelligence from your nation, I brought him to my usual place of residence. I questioned him with regard to the operations of the war and to your condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient Ally; he informed me of all your plans, and of your good intentions towards me and my country. His communications gave me cordial satisfaction, and encouraged me to make the present advances towards a revival of intercourse, by sending to you three of my confidential Chiefs, to testify to you my friendship, and to renew our ancient alliance. In the writing which I send to you, you will perceive my attachment, my disposition, and the sentiments of my heart for your nation, which I have always loved. Study the welfare of my country, as I study that of yours.

Your Ally,

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

**TIPPOO**

**TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, to the Representatives of the People  
residing in the Isles of FRANCE and of LA RE-UNION.**

Citizens Representatives,

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the  
5th Year of the French Republic.

You cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every opportunity of proving it during your former Government, and I have done all in my power, since the commencement of your Revolution, to make known to you the sentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able, before this time, to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation: I acknowledge the sublimity of your Constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity, I propose to your nation and to you a treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation, with myself and my people, may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine, and those of my people; and, that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my Allies. You now see my disposition towards your country. When I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises; but Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you, until I see your forces, as well naval as military, actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained, with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Marrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army, under the command of M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his party: This I opposed, and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the loss of half of my dominions, and three crores and thirty thousand rupees in specie. Behold what have been my losses Representatives! What is past is past: I have cited these truths in order to apprise you, that, if I should declare war against your enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making peace without my previous consent, nor without including

including myself and my people in the treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith, it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this; that as my people are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my country, if one of the Citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good Allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance of the most severe discipline and of respect for the laws exists in the Republican army: Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also, that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common enemy, because I am acquainted with the country, its customs, and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends, the hatred which I bear against those oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it by your free negroes. With these new Citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion; my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a deserter of his country and of his colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare). I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myself. I detained him; nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its army.

*Article 1.*

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the Coast, to victual both the land and sea forces, (European liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as flour, rice, meat, wood, &c.

*Article 2.*

I engage also to make advances of money for all the wants of the land and sea equipments.

*Article 3.*

I engage to provide all the bullocks necessary for the Artillery of the Republic  
Troops,

troops as well as the bullocks, camels, and Lascars, for carrying the baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

*Article 4.*

I engage to provide palanquins for the Generals, and horses for the Officers of the troops of the Republic.

*Article 5.*

In case the French Army should happen to be in want of gunpowder, or other ammunition, I engage to supply it.

*Article 6.*

As soon as the French Army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which shall, in the first instance, consist of thirty thousand Cavalry, and thirty thousand Infantry and Artillery, well disciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprise.

What I require on the part of France is as follows :

*Article 1.*

That the French Republic shall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such treaty.

*Article 2.*

That as the troops of the Republic will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective armies.

*Article 3.*

Should the French General or Republican Troops detect traitors in my country, or should I or my troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship; since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

*Article 4.*

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of money to the French Republic, both for the land and the sea forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the war, from the sums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

*Article 5.*

Every capture made from our common enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. shall be equally divided, at a fair valuation, fraternally, between the troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

*Article 6.*

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories, or contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article; that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of justice from my brethen.

*Article 7.*

If the fortune of war shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay, and the Territories dependent on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.

*Article 8.*

I demand that all male and female prisoners, as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with humanity; and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expense, out of India, to some place far distant from the territories of the Allies.

*Article 9.*

As the towns, ports, forts, and territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that Article shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed useless.

*Article 10.*

In order to achieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese Possessions, and those of their Allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from five to ten thousand regular troops or national guards, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand of your new Citizens, (if you have put the decree into execution) selecting the most subtle and best instructed of them; those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

*Article 11.*

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port essential for your Squadron and your transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my Port of Onore, situated in Latitude  $14^{\circ} 35'$  N. and  $70^{\circ}$  Longitude.

*Article 12.*

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a packet-boat to  
Mangalore,

Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprise or doubt, the ship, during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American colours, with the national Flag at the main-top-mast head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this packet-boat, as he knows my harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my Country.

*Article 13.*

I depute four of my Chiefs, who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I transmit to you; but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect, without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I request you to dispatch three of my Chiefs in one of your best vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France. I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power. I cannot send my ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part. If you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs, and also my ship, which I request may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the ship cannot be coppered without delaying the voyage of the convoy, you will send the ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

*Article 14.*

We will commence hostilities against the English and the Portuguese; when in case the Nizam and the Mahrattas should join them, we will make war against them also, for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also, and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions: do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered. I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprize, for the continuation of prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(Signed) ———

(A true Copy.)

C. MACAULAY, *Secretary.*

N° XXIV.

Citizen General Malartique, The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the  
French Republic.

I address to you, as well as to your Representatives and principal Chiefs, the assurances of my intentions, of my friendship, in short, of every sentiment of my heart towards your nation. I send four of my Chiefs to confirm these assurances verbally. I hope you will take my propositions into consideration, and send me an answer, conformable to the desire of my heart, by the packet-boat which I have requested you to dispatch. I expect every thing from your zeal for your country. Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wisdom which has preserved your Colonies. Send me troops, and I will divert the English from the idea of attacking you.

I request you to send by the packet-boat a person qualified to write my dispatches in the French language.—Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and besides is no writer. I expect every thing from your wisdom.—I revere you.

Your Ally,

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

N° XXV.

Citizen General Mengalon, Seringatam, the 21st of April, 1797, the  
5th Year of the French Republic.

Since I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you:

The Nizam, an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four children, who are disputing the right of succession; one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs and of the people, and is expected to succeed.

Sewoy Mahdoo Row, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the disputed succession has kindled a Civil War in that State.—Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zemân Shah,  
my

my friend, who, has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence!—Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes in India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English, who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a Civil War exists in the Mahratta and Nizam's dominions, the English are not better situated; for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Afoph ud Doula) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zeman Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiate Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed, in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the taxes which they have imposed.

On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal esteem I entertain for you; it is a weapon made in my country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality as I offer it to you.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.



N<sup>o</sup> XXVI.

Citizen Representatives,

Serengapatam, the 21st April, 1797, the  
5th Year of the French Republic.

Since I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you :

The Nizam, an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four children, who are disputing the right of succession. One of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs and of the people, and is expected to succeed.

Sewoy Madhoo Row, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the disputed succession has kindled a Civil War in that State. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zemân Shah, my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence!—Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas. —All the Princes in India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English, who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a civil war exists in the Mahratta and the Nizam's dominions, the English are not better situated ; for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemân Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed, in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the taxes which they have imposed

On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights ; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who are become desperate.

I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India: With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal. The arrival of the Nabob Zamân Shah at Lucknow has

has made the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Dowla) from joining Zemân Shah. It appears, that both these Princes are determined to be revenged of the English: send me then troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deserve.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

Nº XXVII.

General,

The Isle of France, the 26th January, 1798,  
the 6th Year of the Republic.

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the alliance with the French Republic, to take a solemn Oath, under the standard of the two Nations, and to perform this ceremony according to your customs; therefore we address this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship, and of the offensive and defensive alliance, indissoluble. We request you to assemble all the officers and men necessary for this ceremony, and in our presence, to draw up a written instrument, to be signed by all parties present, sealed with the seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our Enemies and rejoice the two Allied Powers.

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your servants.

(Signed)

ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHOMED IBRAHIM.

(A true Copy, by order of the Ambassadors)

(Signed)

DEBAY, *Interpreter.*

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

Nº XXVIII.

Nº XXVIII.

COPY of the stipulations and propofals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors, Affen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, have difpatched to Europe, from the Ifle of France, by two frigates, which failed from thence on the 5th February, 1798; for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for folliciting the affiftance of France, to fubdue our common enemy the Englifh, and to drive them out of India, if poffible.

The Prince engages to furnifh the whole French Army with the neceffary provisions, fuch as rice, meat, ghee, &c. fpirituous liquors he cannot fupply. He will provide the French Army with carriage for the Officers and for their baggage; he will alfo provide all military ftores. Done at the Ifle of France, the 4th of February, 1798.

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

DEBAY.

- × Seal of Affen Ali Khan,
- × Seal of Mahomed Ibrahim,
- × Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

Nº XXIX.

The REPRESENTATIVES of the Colony of the ISLE of FRANCE, to  
TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Salutation and Fraternity!

Your Ambassadors have communicated to us your intention of forming with the Colony of the Ifle of France, a connection equally advantageous to both nations.

We fhall make every effort in our power to anfwer your wifhes.

We have communicated the object of your Embaffy to the Legislative Body  
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of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic, will apprise you of the steps which he has taken already, and of those which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual interests.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this Colony, either for internal consumption or exportation; and we can supply you, in return, with all the articles which the execution of your military projects require.

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, *President.*

(By order of the Colonial Assembly)

HAULNIER, *Secretary.*

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N<sup>o</sup> XXX.

The Isle of France, the 21st February, 1798,  
the 6th Year of the Republic.

General,

May health and happiness attend you.

It is known to you, that we came hither with the expectation of finding a considerable force, which we were informed was in this island, and with which, upon the conclusion of an alliance with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your enemies, who are also ours. You know, that had we been deputed to make the levies ourselves, we should have brought a supply of money, and all that might be necessary for that purpose.

That we might not return empty handed, as we came, you have agreed to raise Volunteers for us. The small force which you have offered cannot accomplish the designs of our Prince; but even this inconsiderable force cannot be raised without money: all those who offer to enlist, require money from us. We cannot enlist them, it is contrary to our orders; such, however, as choose to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their pay shall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this proposal appear inconvenient, we request you will send Ambassadors with us to adjust this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn on what terms the French, now

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in

in his service, are entertained. Those who may embark afterwards, shall be entertained on the same terms, and for this purpose our Prince will send money with his Ambassadors; but it must be understood, that whether men are to be enlisted for his service, or whether your troops are to be sent to his assistance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We request you to enable us to depart speedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHOMMED IBRAHIM.

(A true Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambassadors, by me the Interpreter)

(Signed) DEBAY.

X } Seals of the Ambassadors.  
X }  
X Seal of Debay.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

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Nº XXXI.

TO THE AMBASSADORS.

Gentlemen,  
Isle of France, the 27th February, 1798,  
6th Year of the Republic.

I am of too sincere a temper to suffer you to remain ignorant of the great dissatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me. Your Sultaun deputed you to solicit our aid, on such conditions as we might deem just, and not on those which you now prescribe to us.

The demands which I have proposed to you within these few days past, were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whose orders he served when a Captain of Grenadiers, in the Battalion of the Regiment of the Isle of France, which made a campaign during the last war, under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun; I therefore persist in demanding for all the Officers and

and Volunteers, the pay and provisions stipulated in the last statement which I transmitted to you.

The pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the pay which ought to be given now.

Those who at that period received 150 rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not chuse to take Surgeons ; you shall not have them : but your Master will not be satisfied with your conduct on this article.

The Officers and Volunteers who are to accompany you, shall not make a journey of 500 leagues to ascertain what pay Tippoo Sultaun may chuse to fix for them ; I shall order them not to disembark until Tippoo Sultaun shall have satisfied them, that he will allow the pay and provisions which I propose to him.

We have not fought you, you came to solicit our aid ; you ought therefore to submit to the conditions which I propose to you ; they are just and reasonable.

Salutation and Fraternity,

(Signed) MALARTIC, *Governor General.*

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

## N° XXXII.

**The GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Isles of FRANCE and of LA RE-UNION,  
to the Nabob TIPPPOO SULTAUN.**

Isle of France, Port North West, the 18th Ventose, 6th  
Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible,  
answering to the 8th March, 1798, O. S.

Citizen James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this Government, being desirous of obtaining a Perwannah from your Highness, for the purpose of being employed in the factory which you propose to establish in this island ; permit me to request your favor towards him, and the grant of the office which he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here ; his morals are good, his integrity unblemished, and his temper tractable ; he is besides intelligent, active, and laborious.

You

Your Ambassadors, who have seen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of some service, will confirm to you all the advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged, Prince, by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed)

MALARTIC.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

Nº XXXIII.

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY, commanding the Naval Force of France in the Indian Seas, to the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN in his Territories.

Prince Tippoo,

Isle of France, the 14th Ventose, the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March, 1798.

Your Ambassadors Assen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the Letter with which you have honored me, by which I learnt that they possessed your confidence, and that you desired that France should send you troops, in order that you might declare war against the English, the oppressors of India. I am extremely concerned, that the naval force under my command is not at present sufficiently considerable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make such a diversion as might forward your interests; but if I should be reinforced, as I expect, I shall be very eager to seek our common enemies, and to assist you in their reduction. Previous to the arrival of your Ambassadors, I had addressed the Government of my country in Europe, on the necessity of expediting this measure; and the day subsequent to their arrival, I dispatched two frigates to France, with the new proposals which you offer; it is to be regretted, that you did not sooner apprise us of your favorable disposition.

Prince Tippoo, your Ambassadors have exerted great zeal for your service; but unfortunately, we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our colony: your Ambassadors having, however, informed me of your wish to have some well-instructed officers to form your marine, I hasten to send to you Captain Dubuc, who commands a vessel in the service of France,

France, and six other Officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favor, and who, I hope, will answer your views, by their good conduct and their naval skill.

Your Ambassadors having testified an anxious wish to return to you as speedily as possible, I have given them one of my best frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, a distinguished Officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation.

(Signed.)

SERCEY, Rear Admiral.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

Nº XXXIV.

COPY of a Letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY to the AMBASSADORS of the Prince TIPPOO SULTAUN, at the Moment of their Departure.

I beg leave to offer my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha: my ill health, has prevented me from paying them a visit; but I should have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propose to write, which I desire they will transcribe, for the purpose of transmitting it to the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun.

I assure the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun of my respect and devotion. I give him my word, that I faithfully transmitted, at the time when I received them, his propositions and his Letter to the French Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate; agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that he might not be committed with the English, and because the French Government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its operations.

The proof that the propositions of Tippoo Sultaun have been received, is that they have remained secret even in France. Perhaps it is not convenient for France to send an expedition to India, as it must depend upon the prospect of peace, more or less distant, with the English; but I assure the Padsha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor of the confidence he has reposed in me.

France; I am certain, will always consider the Padsha as one of its most faithful Allies: His Vakeel and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true interests of the Padsha; interests which we

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consider



consider as necessarily blended with those of the French Nation in India. I hope the time will come, when Tippoo Sultaun will be convinced that I have served him, on this occasion, with the same zeal, as when I was near his person.

Peter Monneron is no more: the Padsha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is still ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has sent to this place a copy of the Letters of Peter Monneron: it is therefore Tippoo who has published his own secret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the consequences.

I do not write to the Padsha, as my health, and the gout which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wish, and because he has not thought proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confess, that I should be very sorry to have my Letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. All the Letters which I have at various times written to Tippoo Sultaun, as well as those which he has personally written to me, I have constantly forwarded to the French Government; the Letters have always been, and will continue to remain secret, because his interest, and that of the French Nation, require it.

I must again repeat my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, if my ill health should prevent me from seeing them before their departure from this Colony; for I should have had the strongest desire to become acquainted with them, and to have conversed with them, respecting the Padsha. Their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their discretion, and the good conduct observed by them here, during the course of the embassy with which they were entrusted by the Prince, inspired me with a very great desire to know them. It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with distinction and dignity, the honorable post which they occupied here for the interests of their master, and to have acquired the general esteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this Island, by their wisdom, their prudence, and discretion, in the mission with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themselves with that good sense and dignity, becoming the Ambassadors of a great Prince, from whose justice they have every reason to expect a favourable reception. I beg them to accept my best wishes for their health, and the success of their voyage.

I am persuaded, that they will use their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in support of the Memorial which my nephew, Lahausse La Louviere, has addressed to him, as well as the request made by him to the Prince.—His Memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the interests of the Padsha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more request them to assure the Prince, that I shall always take the greatest  
interest

interest in his glory, and that I am anxious that the success and name of so great a Sovereign should be extended throughout the Universe.

(Signed) GENERAL COSSIGNY, at his House, the 14th  
Ventose, 6th Year, corresponding with the  
5th of March, 1798.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

Nº XXXV.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.  
OUR COUNTRY,—HONOUR,—AND LIBERTY.

MAGALLON, General of a Division, to the Nabob TIPPON SAIB.

Prince,  
Head-Quarters, Isle of France, the 4th of March, 1798,  
the 6th Year of the French Republic.

I received the letter with which you honored me: sickness prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambassadors held with the Governor General, on the subject of the mission with which you had charged them. I have however no doubt, that the French Republic will soon learn, and joyfully partake your overtures of friendship and alliance.

I should have been glad if the state of the French force, at this time in India, had allowed me, in person, to have assured you of the friendship of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms against our common enemy; but the actual state of affairs deprives me of that double honor.

I intreat you, Prince, to accept my wishes for the prosperity of your Arms, and the continuation of your glory.

(Signed) MAGALLON.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

Nº

## N° XXXVI.

To the great Prince, TIPPoo SULTAUN BACHA, at his Court of  
Seringapatam.

Great Prince,

A Frenchman, whose name is not unknown to you, and who wishes to be useful to the generous Ally of his Nation, avails himself, with eagerness, of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambassadors, Hussain Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himself to your remembrance.

I had the honor to write to you from Pondicherry, in the month of September, 1792, enclosing the manifest of the cargo of my ship, the Phoenix, and I informed Governor Defresne, that I proposed going to Mangalore, for the express purpose of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent grenadier fuses, intended for you.— That General observed to me, that I ran the risk of being searched and detained by the English; but when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumstance has afforded me the inestimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preserve.

Your Minister, Atheruff Ali Khan, arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the fuses, and was satisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 rupees upon Brown of Mahe, who gave me a bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment; but it is no longer your Highness who is responsible to me for the amount.

Being a Representative of the people of the Isle of France, I had the happiness of being President of the Committee of Public Safety, when your Ambassadors landed in this Colony; and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt, at receiving amongst us the subjects of an Allied Prince, to whom we are sincerely attached: But if our happiness was great for a moment, our grief was profound, to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud, as to our forces on this island: the only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France, since the commencement of the war, is one battalion, which we have sent to Batavia, to assist the Dutch, in the preservation of that place: this we did in return for the assistance which we had drawn from thence in money, provisions, and naval stores: For you must know, Great Prince, that our own resources are sufficient for our support, and we have sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins of our island, rather than see our enemies the possessors of it.

I often had the pleasure of visiting your Ambassadors, and I succeeded in relieving them from the painful situation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their mission, I encouraged them by saying, that you could not desire impossibilities; and

and that having done every thing in their power, their conscience ought to be at ease : you know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an agent who has used every effort, although without success, has still a claim to the gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

If Houssein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely successful, if your wishes have not been accomplished, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumstances of the times ; but I swear by the sacred name of honor, that they have used every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themselves like subjects truly attached and faithful to their Master.

The conferences were conducted at the Government House, with the Generals, and three Representatives of the Colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your envoys were always desirous that nothing should be made public, but what could not possibly be concealed ; and I may venture to assure you, Great Prince, that we have every reason to be satisfied with the correct and becoming conduct observed by them, during their residence here ; it was such as was to be expected from the honor of their character and from your Ambassadors. They observed, that the allowances fixed for the different ranks were too great ; and that the French in the Camp of Lally are not so highly paid ; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarrassment on that point, by permitting the French to return, should you not be satisfied with what has been concluded here.

The situation of your envoys was critical ; they found themselves in a state of suspense, desirous of being useful to their Master, but at the same time apprehensive of incurring his displeasure. To have refused these succours, though trifling, would have been a confession, that you would not sacrifice a small sum of money ; this, I think, would have been impolitic, not only with respect to the present, but also to future times ; besides, it is necessary to make some distinction, in favor of those who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to serve as Volunteers in a country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing less than our great desire to serve you, would have induced us to permit these Citizens to leave the Colony, during war, particularly as some of them are experienced soldiers, who possess a knowledge of their profession, and therefore are a loss to us ; but there is no merit in obligations which cost nothing.

Permit me, Great Prince, to converse a moment with you. My love for my country, my attachment to its Allies, particularly to the deserving Son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and my well-founded hatred of the English, or rather of their Government ; all this, I say, should convince you, that I shall say nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true interests.

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Asia ? Nothing is more easily understood. It is the dark policy of the English, their Machiavelian

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chiavelian principles, which have subjected so many nations to their yoke; and rendered them the oppressors of Asia.

There is still time however to crush this ambitious nation; but it is necessary that the Court of Poonah—the Soubah of the Decan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travancore—all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soubahs; that all the Chiefs of Asia, in short, should unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel those haughty English; but it is absolutely necessary, that the Alliance should be founded on good faith, and that it should be skilfully formed, in order that the Princes, whose forces are inconsiderable, may not find themselves overpowered, in consequence of a want of concert between the parties, but when the plan shall have been properly arranged, and when the English shall find themselves assailed from every quarter of Asia, their destruction must be inevitable. You have been at war with all the Princes of Asia, you must now become their friend, and prove to them, by the proposals you make, that you are really willing to become such. One Prince must not aggrandize himself at the expense of another; but it is proper that those who groan under the bondage of the English should be emancipated, and that each individual should participate in their spoils, in proportion to the aid he shall furnish, as well as to his local position. I will repeat, that if the Alliance be made with good faith; if each of the contracting parties shall find his interest in it, the engagements will be observed; but should it prove otherwise, should any one of the contracting parties be injured, he will observe his engagements no longer, than until some circumstances or favorable event shall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If fortunately, we should receive troops from Europe, which we can dispose of in your favor; if the Commission with which the naval and military Generals of the Colony have entrusted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the commander of the frigate which carries your dispatches to the French Government, and the latter Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, sent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as possible. I say, if this deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand, the means of avenging yourself, by punishing those who have caused you to be betrayed by your own subjects; and of recovering that inheritance, of which you have been in part deprived, because the Princes of Asia, who took up arms against you, were not sensible, that in proportion as the English became powerful, they would furnish the Powers of the East with arms against each other.

The difference of religion has often prevented Alliances, which would have proved advantageous to divers Nations; but these false principles have disappeared, philosophy and reason have silenced prejudice, and the same State in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran Churches. The man who adores the Creator, and offers up vows which are sincere and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveness.

The dispositions of the Soubah of the Decan are known to you, as are also those of

of the Mahratta and Tartar States. I think I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince, Ram Rajah of Travencore, is tired of the oppression of the English. Raman Keshvin, his prime Minister, would, I conceive, be well disposed to act against these despots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he consented to send away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his troops at Parour, as well as the other French Officers who commanded his battalions. The interests of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you shall propose to him an Alliance, that all resentment should cease, and that your ancient feuds should be extinguished and forgotten for ever: but above all, Great Prince, conduct the negotiation in such a manner, that the English may not suspect it; for otherwise this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English, in despoiling him, will encrease their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brightest days of my life will be that on which I shall hear that, by re-uniting with the Princes of Asia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the English in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether you may not consider my observations as officious; but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish is, that you may make great conquests from the English; and that by this success, you may be enabled to render your people and yourself happy. This is the sincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who is with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

Isle of France, the 15th Ventose,  
in the 6th year of the French Republic,  
or the 5th of March, 1798, old stile.

(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEEBLE, *French Translator.*

# Nº XXXVII.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Isles of France and La Reunion, to  
the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Isle of France, Port North West, the 17th Ventose, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one  
and indivisible, answering to the 7th March, 1798, Old Stile.

(Copy.)

I received, on the 20th January last, (old stile) your Letter under date the 9th  
October,

October, 1797, which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your service, and two Ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the state of your affairs, and that I might place the greatest confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambassadors afterwards delivered to me your memorandum of proposals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an Alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French, and by which you offer to entertain, at your own expense, as long as the war in India shall last, the troops they may be able to send you.

Not thinking myself authorized by my powers to conclude this Alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two frigates to France, with your propositions to the Executive Directory. I have not the smallest doubt, but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration ; and I am persuaded, that they will send you, as speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your enemies, who are also the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean-time, and whilst waiting the arrival of these succours, I dispatch the *Preneuse* frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your Ambassadors and their Suite, with the Officers, Surgeons, and Volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two Islands for your service.

I have annexed to this Letter,

1. The roll of the Officers composing the Marine Establishment, whom you were desirous of having to command your ships, and to form Seamen for you.
2. The roll of the land Officers, of the Surgeons, and of the Volunteers.

These lists exhibit the respective ranks of the Officers.

You will also receive with this Letter the monthly pay-tables of the allowances to be given, independently of the appointments and provisions for each rank, and for every person who shall enter your territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your Ambassadors and myself, and signed by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your Ambassadors; but I could not persuade them to undertake to sign the treaty. They assured me, that you would most unquestionably agree to my demand, and that the appointments and pay of the troops, as well as the establishment and provisions, which I had requested, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwise, I authorise all the Officers, Volunteers, and others, to avail themselves of the return of the frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to these islands.

I must also premise, that it is my intention that they shall, at all times, be at liberty

liberty to quit your territories; and I therefore request you will give orders, that they may be furnished with the necessary means, that every assistance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be subjected to any hindrance or molestation on the part of your subjects.

The establishment of the factory which you are anxious to have in this Island, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourself more closely with the French, presenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to establish it whenever you may think proper. The two Mussulmans and the Frenchman, whom you propose to send for that purpose, will easily find a commodious house for their reception. They shall be under the protection of Government, and they shall enjoy all the privileges usually granted to such establishments.

I must now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambassadors, and the anxiety they have always shewn to execute punctually, the commission with which you had entrusted them; I am happy to render them this justice, which they on every account deserve.

Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the Letters with which they were entrusted, for the Representatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and strenuously solicited the dispatch of a considerable force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their instructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having, for some time, hesitated to accept of the inconsiderable assistance in men which was offered to them, your Ambassadors determined to receive it upon the solemn assurances which I gave them, to dispatch to you not only such troops as might arrive from France, but also those from this island, who might hereafter resolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambassadors having likewise solicited me, with great earnestness, to cement the Alliance existing between the French and yourself, by a formal oath, I informed them, that as this Alliance still remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory, and the Legislative Body of the French Republic, had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In short, I can only give you advantageous testimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themselves, I can assure you, with the most perfect honor and propriety, and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your interests the considerable force which you had directed them to obtain.

They will tell you, that I published a Proclamation, which has been sent into all the Cantons of this Island, for the purpose of raising Volunteers.

They will inform you, that a vessel has been dispatched to the Island of La Reunion, for the same purpose.

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They will inform you, likewise, that a general embargo has been laid on all the vessels in this Port, in order that none might sail to India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the *Preneuse* Frigate, which conveys your Ambassadors back to your territories.

I thought it necessary to adopt this last-mentioned measure, lest the English, our common enemy, should be apprized of the part which you seem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the supply of men which I have sent to you.

In consequence of the request made to me by your Ambassadors, I send six cases, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, containing garden-trees, plants of the Isle of France, and drawings of different flowers, with two flasks, each containing a nutmeg full blown, an object of much curiosity in Natural History. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the account of these articles, under my signature, has been delivered to your Ambassadors.

I conclude my Letter by requesting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I shall write to you.

Believe not so readily those who deceive you.

Endeavour, by every means in your power, to point out to the Marattas their true interests, by satisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindostan, and to all the Nabobs of Bengal; tell them that your enemies are also theirs, and that the time is come to rid yourselves of your common enemy.

Make sacrifices of money, pay your army well; and give money to the Marattas.

Of what use to you is money? A great reputation is superior to every thing.

Your courage, and the resources of your genius, are known to me; both will every where attend the Son of the great Hyder Ally Khan; you are destined to surpass even his fame.

Write to me sometimes. Why have you delayed so long to give me an account of yourself; you cannot have received false reports? I know, however, that much has been said to you of the Legislative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its policy, and particularly its desire to perpetuate friendship with your Government, and to confirm the harmony which has ever subsisted between you and the French, will induce it to send troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a translation in French, in English, or in Portuguese.

I am your most zealous and most attached servant,

(Signed) MALARTIC.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

(*Marine*)—STATEMENT of the PAY of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Distinction of Rank.	Pay per Month, independently of the Establishment fixed by Law.
To a Captain of a ship, or Captain of the Port, - - -	Rupees 2000
To each Lieutenant of a ship, - - - - -	500
To each Ensign of a ship, - - - - -	300
To the Master of the Port, - - - - -	250
To the ship builder, - - - - -	200

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine the present rates of the pay of the Officers of the Marine, of all ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North West in the Isle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

(COPY.)

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

(*Marine*).—LIST of the OFFICERS and MASTERS who enter into the Service of the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN,

Their Names.	Their Rank.	Their
Pierre Paul Du Buc, - - - - -	Captain.	
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinaire, - - -	} Lieutenants.	
Sangenait, - - - - -		

Their Names.	Their Rank.
Jacques Barthe	Ensigns.
Jacques Roberts,	
Pierre Filletas,	
Pierre Petit,	
Jacques Dudemain,	Master of the Port. Ship Builder.
Michael Lelée, of L'Orient,	
Jacob Mullet, of Bourdeaux,	

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion, at Port North-West, the 7th of March 1798, the 6th Year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MALARTIC.  
(A true Translation.)  
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.  
RATES of the PAY of the VOLUNTEERS of all Ranks, who enter into the  
Service of the Nabob TIPPoo SULTAUN.

Distinction of Rank.	Pay per Month of the Volunteers independent of Provisions, which are to be furnished them.
The Chief of Brigade, commanding,	Rupees 2000.
To each Chief of a Legion,	1800.
To each Chief of a Battalion,	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry,	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant,	300.
To the Bearer of the Colours,	60
To each Serjeant-Major and Serjeant,	50.
To each Corporal,	40.
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry,	28
To each Drummer,	22.
To each Surgeon,	500

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Establishments East of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine the present rates of the pay of Volunteers of all ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North-West, in the Isle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.  
(A true Translation.)  
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

Nº XXXVIII.

The CAPTAIN in the Navy of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, commanding the Frigate la Preneuse, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince TIPPOO, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

Sovereign Prince,

Having been dispatched from the Isle of France, by Admiral Sercey, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, on service in the Indian Seas, to bring back to one of your Ports your Ambassadors, Affen-Alli Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripaud, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honor to announce to you my arrival this day, the 25th of April, in the Roads of Mangalore, with your Ambassadors and the Frenchmen, whom General Malartic has sent to you, under the orders of M. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this honorable commission, did not the approach of the stormy season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprives me of the honor of presenting to you, in person, the assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Affen-Alli-Khan, who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embassy, to express to you my zeal for your service, and at the same time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged so soon to depart.

With as much justice as pleasure I can assure your Majesty, that your Ambassadors, during the fifty days they have been on board my ship, have rendered themselves conspicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the station with which you have invested them, and that their quitting my ship, as well as their departure from the Isle of France, has been the cause of regret to those friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wish you greater happiness, than to possess many subjects as faithful and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious to evince my zeal to serve you, and to procure you the means of corresponding with my Government, before the approaching monsoon, I have the honor to acquaint you, that in fifteen or eighteen days at furthest, I may possibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps sail for the Isle of France; you might by that period honor me with your answer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Isle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither, on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honor to make a demand for the same.

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I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ship, at your Government of Mangalore, to whomsoever you may please to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be possible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my Government to you, of which they will acquit themselves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honor to observe to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furthest, your coast will no longer be safe, I offer my services, and confine my request to that period; for when it is passed, I shall be under the absolute necessity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be serviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you, which could prove advantageous to you, as well as to the Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to serve you.

As for the rest, rely on my zeal and good wishes for your service, and accept, with the sentiments of my lively respect and attachment to your interests, the ardent prayers which I address to Heaven for the triumph of your Arms, and the splendour of your Government.

I have the honor to be,

With a devotion that knows no bounds,

Your Majesty's most attached and zealous servant,

(Signed) L'HERMITE,  
Captain in the Navy, commanding  
the *Preneuse*.

(A True Translation.)

G. G. KEEBLE, *French Translator.*

# N° XXXIX.

The COMMANDER in CHIEF of the Forces sent by the FRENCH GOVERNMENT to the Pacha Tippoos, the Victorious.

Sovereign Pacha,

I hasten to announce to your Majesty my arrival in your Kingdom, and that of the French Officers and Volunteers, sent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the Muster Roll annexed.

Your Majesty will observe, that among the Volunteers there are about twenty soldiers

soldiers of colour, of different nations and castes, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the Artillery.

You will there observe the Chief of a Legion, possessing every military qualification for filling with distinction the station of Commander in Chief, and two Officers of Artillery, with whom I hope you will be satisfied.

I flatter myself, that your Majesty will afford an opportunity to the Military which the French Government already has sent, and may hereafter send you, of shewing that they never will make any distinction between the service of a Prince whose alliance we so highly esteem and appreciate, and the service of their Country.

I have the honor to inform your Majesty, that I have found here almost all the assistance which I could desire for my troops.

The zeal and activity shewn by the Commandant of Mangalore, in the disembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well deserved commendation which General Malartic has expressed to your Majesty, of your Ambassadors, Affen-Alli-Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct, on every occasion, at the Isle of France, on the passage, and particularly during the action which we had in Tellichery Roads with two English ships \* mounting 52 guns, having on board the Officers of a regiment, a battalion of Sepoys, and two standards, all which we captured and dispatched to the Isle of France, has merited our general esteem.

\* The Wood-cot and Raymond.

I have the honor to express to your Majesty, the extreme desire which I feel to present my homage to you in person, and to communicate all the details respecting the mission with which the French Government has entrusted me; and also to assure you, that I shall seize every opportunity of proving to you, that your interests and your glory shall henceforth be considered by me, as united with those of my country.

I request your Majesty will enable me to proceed to your presence as soon as possible, and issue your orders, that the detachment with the baggage, which is considerable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myself hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honor to be respectfully,

Sovereign Pacha,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

CHAPUIS.

*The Commander in Chief sent by the French Government.*

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

Nº XL.

The CAPTAIN of the Ships of War of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, one and indivisible, appointed by the Government to the Chief Command of the Naval Force acting under the Sovereign Pacha TIPPOO SULTAUN, the Victorious.

Sovereign Pacha,

I unite with General Chapuis in apprizing your Majesty of my arrival, and of that of my Officers dispatched by Generals Malartic and Sercey to serve under your orders.

We have no wish but to convince your Majesty of the zeal and fidelity with which we shall act, in every service which can contribute to your glory and to the success of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your august Father, has received your embassy to the Isle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you, that the respective interests of the two Nations will be considered as one: and we are especially deputed to your Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and consolidating that friendship and harmony, which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The near approach of the rainy season renders it necessary that your Majesty should give orders for our journey to your presence, with our baggage, as speedily as possible, that we may incur no risk of delay in our mission.

I enclose a return of the Officers under my command. It seems advisable that they should remain at Mangalore until your naval establishment shall be fixed, by the reports which I shall have the honor to submit to you, with regard to the situation of the Coast and Harbour of Mangalore; and in the mean-time you should issue orders to the Governor of that place, to supply them with every thing necessary, until your final pleasure shall be known.

I have brought a Port Master and Ship-Builder, both well qualified for their respective departments; I have also with me a Master Carpenter, and a Marine Cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter, without paying a tribute of praise to your Ambassadors, Haffin Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim. Their duty could not have been more faithfully discharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has such zealous and faithful subjects. I feel a particular pleasure in rendering this justice to  
their

their merit. With General Chapuis, I shall relate more particularly to your Majesty, their exertions in soliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Isle of France for your glory and interests.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sovereign Pacha,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) DUBUC,

*Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and commanding a Naval Force.*

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

RETURN of the Naval Officers of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, one and indivisible, sent by the Generals MALARTIC and SERCEY, for the Service of the Sovereign Prince TIPPOO.

*viz.*

M. M. Dubuc, - - { Captain of the ships of war of the French Republic, and commanding the Naval Force.

M. M. St. Genes, - -  
Barth, - - -  
La Rabinais, } Lieutenants in the French Navy.

M. M. Fileras, - - - Acting Marine Major.

Petit, - - -  
Dudemaine, } Midshipmen in the French Navy.

Lelee, - - - Master Director of the works of the Port.

Merlet, - - - Ship Builder and Carpenter.

Bessiere, - - - Marine Cadet.

Francois Robert, Carpenter.

Eleven persons attached to the Marine.

Mangalore, the 28th of April, 1798.

(Signed) FILLIETAZ, Major of Marine.

(Attested by me, Captain of the ships of war of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and commanding the Naval Force.)

(Signed) DUBUC.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

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Nº XLI.

COPY of the QUESTIONS put to the FRENCH GENERALS, by the Chiefs of the SIRCAR.

1. We request you to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey have sent you to the Pacha, as Ambassadors from them. When we are informed on this point, you shall be introduced according to your dignity, and our customs.
2. We request you also to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey have sent you to serve the Pacha. You shall be received as men of distinction, according to our customs.
3. We request you also to inform us, if you have full power to transact business with the Durbar; and at the same time to serve the Pacha. You shall then be received and introduced as men of distinction, according to our customs.

In the Camp of the Pacha,  
this 20th June, 1798, O. S.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

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The FRENCH GENERALS, having nothing more at heart than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, TIPPoo SULTAUN, the Explanations and Information which it is in their power to afford, as to the dignity and the object of their Mission, answer to the first Question;

1. That the Governor General Malartic, representing the French Republic, in his Government of the Isle of France, has dispatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has also Rear Admiral Sercey, to represent them at the Court of the Pacha.
2. The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have sent us to serve the Pacha in arms, according to our respective ranks and professions.
3. We have full power and authority, in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the Generals who represent the Republic in the Isle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two Nations, which is to serve as the fundamental basis for all the great objects which we may

may have to propose; and all our treaties shall be presented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1st Thermidor, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, corresponding with the 20th June, 1798, O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic,

(Signed) CHAPUIS. DUBUC.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

\* \* In the original, these questions were written in the Persian Language, in a separate column opposite to the French.

Nº XLII.

RATES of PAY for the Officers of the MARINE.

The Commander in Chief, Dubuc, 2,000 rupees\* per month, out of which he will leave 500 rupees in the hands of the Sircar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1,500 rupees per month.

Lieutenants,	-	-	-	-	Rupees 250
Midshipmen,	-	-	-	-	200
Master of the Port,	-	-	-	-	150
Builder,	-	-	-	-	125
Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	50
The Marine Cadet, Bessiere,	-	-	-	-	50

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed)

DUBUC,  
*The Commander in Chief.*

I accept,

\* (Of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 rupees per month,)

I accept, for the present, 1,500 rupees per month, payable immediately, with a promise from the Pacha, to pay me 2,000, on my return from Europe, after having executed the commission with which he charges me.

The 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,  
The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

Nº XLIII.

I have received from the Sircar Coudadad, the sum of two thousand seven hundred eighty-one Behader pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that is to say:

	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Eight months due to Debay, - - - - -	171	0
Six months in advance, - - - - -	1,282	0
Six months to General Dubuc, - - - - -	1,928	1
Six months to Filletas, - - - - -	385	10
One month to the Marine, as follows:		
One Lieutenant, - - - - -	53	8
One Midshipman, - - - - -	42	12
One Master of the Port, - - - - -	32	2
One Builder, - - - - -	26	11
One Carpenter, - - - - -	10	11
Total Behader Pagodas -	2,781	5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,  
Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every Officer, or other person, belonging to the Marine, who shall not discharge his duty punctually and with skill, shall be dismissed and sent back.

(Signed) DUBUC,  
Commander in Chief of the Marine.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

N<sup>o</sup>. XLIV.

The Sircar COUDADAD to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, representing the French Republic, One and Indivisible, at Paris.

In the name of that friendship which the Sircar Coudadad, and the subjects of the Sircar, vow to the French Republic, which friendship and alliance shall endure as long as the sun and moon shine in the Heavens, and which shall be so solid that the most extraordinary events shall neither break nor disunite them.

The English, jealous of the connection and friendship which for so long a time has subsisted between my Sircar and France, some years ago united against me with the Mahrattas, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other Enemies; and declared a war as odious as unjust, which lasted several years, and of which the result was so fatal, that it cost me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my finest provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances, nor of the many efforts I made to dispute, inch by inch, the possession of that country, which at last I was obliged to relinquish to our common Enemy. I should not have been driven to such cruel sacrifices, had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway, the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt, the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the English from their rich possessions in India.

These sentiments, with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Isle of France, through the organ of two Ambassadors, from whom I have had the great satisfaction of receiving such an answer as I desired, together with the Republican Flag, by the hands of Chapuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a ship, who also brought with them the inconsiderable succour of Officers and men, with which circumstances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to supply me.

I retain with me the first of these Officers, and send the second to you as my Ambassador, who in requesting your alliance, offensive and defensive, will I trust obtain such a reinforcement of troops, as joined to mine, may enable me to attack, and annihilate for ever, our common Enemies in Asia.

I send you my standard, (which united with that of the Republic, will serve as a basis for the alliance into which our respective nations are about to contract), and  
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with it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my subjects Sheik Abdoulraim and Mahomet Bismilla, who are equally authorized to represent me with your Government.

Whatever may be the future state of our two nations, whether blended or separate, into whatever engagements they may respectively enter, may the prosperity, the glory, and the success of both, be still the common object of each,—may the sentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual assurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and the earth meet and unite, ere the alliance of the two nations shall suffer the smallest alteration.

In my Palace at Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

**A Note of the PROPOSALS to be made by my AMBASSADORS to the  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY at Paris.**

*Article 1.*

For ten or fifteen thousand troops, of every description, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery.

*Article 2.*

A naval force to act on the coast where our armies may be, to favour, and to reinforce them, in case of necessity.

*Article 3.*

The Sircar will furnish all military stores and provisions for the army of the Republic, as well as horses, bullocks, carts, and tents, together with every other necessary; excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

*Article 4.*

On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be observed.

*Article 5.*

The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel Coast, and  
in

in preference, to Porto Novo, where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place; and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French Army, or at any time appointed, it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the Enemy's country.

*Article 6.*

The King desires that the Republic will inform him, by dispatching to Mangalore two corvettes from Europe, within twenty days of each other, of the number of ships and troops which are to be sent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel Coast, before the arrival of the Republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.

*Article 7.*

All the conquests which may be made from the enemy, excepting those provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mahrattas, and to the Nizam Ally Khan, shall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their respective convenience. The same division shall also be made of the Enemy's ships, and of the Portuguese Colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the expenses of the war.

*Article 8.*

Should any difficulty arise between the allied armies, each shall observe justice, according to their own laws and customs; and every discussion relating to them shall be conducted in writing between the two nations.

*Article 9.*

Whatever may be the desire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the war, the King trusts the Republic will always have the kindness to consider him as a friend and faithful ally, and accordingly comprehend him in all its treaties, and apprise him of all its intentions.

*Article 10.*

All French whatever, who now are or may hereafter come within the territories of the King, shall be treated as friends and allies; they shall have the liberty of passing and repassing, and of trading, without any molestation or hindrance; on the contrary, they shall receive every assistance and succour which they may want.

*Article 11.*

To procure for my service, four founders of brass, and four founders of iron  
cannon,

cannon, four paper makers, twelve manufacturers of glafs, in different branches of the manufacture, two naval engineers, and two good ship-builders.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my signature and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N<sup>o</sup> XLV.

To the FRENCH REPUBLIC, One and Indivisible.

Placing entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifested by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint him one of my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpose, I give him all the most extensive powers necessary to the success of the mission which I have entrusted to him, promising and binding myself to the French Republic, one and indivisible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into in my name, with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the artists and workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my service.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my signature and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798:

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

**LETTER of CREDIT** from the Sircar COUDADAD for Citizen DUBUC, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, One and Indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.

Placing entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine,

Marine, I authorize him, by his present Letter of Credit, to procure, either from the French Republic, or from individuals, such sums as he may require, to fulfil the orders I have given him for different purchases, or to defray expenses which he may think urgent or necessary, for the advantage of his mission.—Being desirous that the said Letter of Credit should have full power and value, I hereby bind myself to pay, or cause to be paid, all the Bills of Exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my signature, and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEEBLE, *French Translator.*

Nº XLVI.

**COPY of a LETTER from DUBUC to TIPPoo SULTAUN, dated 16th  
December, 1798, O. S.**

To the SIRCAR COUDADAD.

Great Pacha, Health and Respect,

The men have arrived safe, but their letters, the articles most essential, are still wanting, having been left on the road: I hope, however, to get them in a few days. The men were so much afraid, that they have been four months on their journey: you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your service; for my own part, I believe they must have tied their legs for three months and a half. Hircarrah's, which I sent you on the 11th of last month, have returned with your Majesty's reply, dated the 29th of the same month; I hasten to send them back, as they are faithful men, and I should wish them to be liberally recompensed. The person who is to furnish the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I consider it as indispensably necessary, that you should send me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of Mercier, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requested by me. The importance of my mission is such, and the result promises to be so advantageous to your Majesty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be considered as nothing, when matters of such consequence are in agitation. I must set off; but to do this, money is necessary. In all countries, money is the sinew of intrigue and of war; if your Majesty does not wish to be ruined



ruined by the English, and to lose the assistance of your good and faithful friends the French, shew me a sufficient mark of your confidence, in supplying me with the means; they will not stop Soucars on the road with specie, especially if it be in star pagodas. Send me a supply with all expedition, and I will set off immediately. The cloths are not arrived, and I am about to send persons in search of them. I request your Majesty will authorize me to take up a year's advance of pay, according to your promise, to enable me to secure to my family the means of subsistence during my absence; as the six months for which I received an advance, will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had, and have now nothing remaining, the English having taken both my vessel and money; you will find my request reasonable, when you consider that my family is in a strange country, and destitute of resources. I again solicit from your Majesty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furnished me. As the Hircarrahs assure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty. It will be advisable, that you should station here with your Vakeel eight Hircarrahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days, which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you, his pay is insufficient, and it is now eight months that the Cuchery has given him nothing; he should have besides a Palankeen: The Ambassador of so noble and generous a Prince as yourself, ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you satisfied with me? Tell me in a word; you know my attachment to your person, and you shall have sincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majesty to continue your goodness and friendship to my true friend and colleague, General Chapuis: see him often; the more you know him the more you will be satisfied that he merits your confidence: he is a man of the purest honor, faithful, and a sound adviser.

I have been informed, that your Majesty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the issue of their reply? Be on your guard against them; be ready to defend or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity; the Nizam's troops must by this time be on their march; they must be checked. The English attempted to carry off your Vakeel, Sada Chidevaran, but I discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded.

Your Majesty should write instantly to the Government of Tranquebar, by a Camel Courier, requesting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fillietaz, the interpreter Debay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coast at the end of this month, for the purpose of entering upon a negotiation with your Majesty, which should it not be successful, will be followed by a Declaration of War; the object of which will be, to take away your country, and to dethrone you; substituting in your place, and that of the Allies of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation;—your Majesty must perceive, that nothing less than your kingdom is at stake. You must exert yourself, and in particular endeavour to preserve it by negotiation.

tiation, till the moment when I flatter myself I shall secure it to you, and to your august children for ever.

By means of the intrigues carried on by the English in all the Durbars of India, it is easy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies. It is very probable, that by division and negotiation, in the event of their succeeding in a new war against your Majesty, they may accomplish the destruction of the Mahratta Power, and seize with impunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of peace; it is evidently then their interest, to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may establish a firm security for each other; and in this league each ought to co-operate, in defending the acquisitions or cessions that either may have made at the peace concluded at your capital, with the several contracting Parties. The English threaten you; the Mahrattas ought to support you, and not allow you to be exposed to destruction; the barrier that separates you from the former ought to be preserved, so that nothing may be able to break or destroy it. You may place a dependence on your Allies while your interests are the same; but you will be abandoned, if those interests should cease to be mutual, or more certainly still, if they should be absolutely at variance, or if your Allies should begin to fear you. Your time is short and precious, you must convince them of your good intentions: anticipate the English by your activity, and throw impediments in their way, which shall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under such circumstances, the Mahrattas ought to insist on the faith of treaties; to remind the English of the assistance they afforded them against your Majesty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different interests of the parties with the delicate situation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith, either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it. If these means of conciliation fail, they must immediately arm and menace the Nation which shall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps put a stop to all the military and hostile proceedings against your Majesty; if otherwise, the sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be cast away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war must decide the event.

We have not yet received any interesting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies, and refuses peace to England. Scindia has already taken Delhi, and I think he must have completed the conquest of Agra. Your Majesty will do well to dispatch couriers to inform him immediately of the situation you are in.

I beg your Majesty will read attentively my Letter, which has been solely dictated by candor, truth, and a regard for your real interests.

I pray

I pray to God that every thing may succeed, according to the wishes of your Majesty. I have the honor to be with respect.

(Signed) DUBUC,  
*The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy  
of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

Major Filletaz begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your Majesty.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

## Nº XLVII.

### LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN to M. DUBUC.

Seringapatam, the 2d January, 1799.

The Hircarrahs, who were the bearers of your Letter of the 16th ultimo, arrived on the 30th. They have been paid, as a present, ten rupees. You must make every exertion to depart with all possible expedition, for it is urgently necessary. The cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have caused them to be returned again without delay; but should they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The letter of credit for France, which you desire, is in the packet. I hope that you will find the person who ought to pay you the money: we consider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he should fail, you will endeavour, by means of your letter of credit, to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible. You need not doubt that you possess my entire confidence, and that I consider you as one of my very good friends. We have settled together every thing which you have to do. It is useless, and even dangerous, to write again; because letters may be lost, and what I am most anxious about, is, that you should depart as quickly as possible. Your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted. If you should write again, mention no names; we shall always understand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.

You ask me to send money from hence: how can this be done, when letters pass with so much difficulty? I authorize you to take up, by means of the letter of credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourself, as well as for other purposes. After the departure of this dispatch, I will send the necessary persons to carry on the correspondence. I rely solely on Providence expecting that I shall be  
3 alone

alone and unsupported; but God and my courage will accomplish every thing. I have sent to Poonah, but it is your departure which most interests me, and which is most pressing. Overcome all obstacles, and depart with speed.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

(Signed)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

Nº XLVIII.

To the Citizen SULTAUN TIPPOO, the Victorious, at Puttun  
(Seringapatam.)

To TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, the Ally of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, and the  
well beloved of the Republicans, his Children; Health.

Citizen Sultaun,

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decad  
of Prairial, the 5th Year, (May 23d, 1797.)

I have received the Letter, which you have done me the friendship to write to  
me, and I take the liberty of replying to it article by article.

With respect of that which relates to Monsieur Raymond; I have read the  
Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars:—M. Raymond, more subtle than him,  
has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman, or who would at least wish to be  
thought so; and this with a view to discover your intentions, and those of the Republic,  
your Sister;—he expresses a wish, to be informed of our means, and of our force,  
alleging that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property, to prove his attach-  
ment to the French, and to support the French, and their name in India; that his  
party is called the French, and that he has always borne the French colours.

He is known to you, excellent Prince, and still better to France.—He has made  
war,—on whom?—on you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove  
to you his sincerity. He has erected the ancient standard of France: this was only to  
disengage you from the French, who acted under your orders—he is in the service of  
a Prince, who is both your enemy and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance  
with the English, with whom he is in constant habits of intercourse. But, my Prince,  
in dealing with traitors, we must make use of their own arms. You must not let  
him perceive that you have unmasked him.—If you will permit me to write to him,  
I will manage matters in such a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to  
enter entirely into your wishes. In politics, we should avail ourselves of the arms of  
those whose hands we should be glad to see cut off, and put it out of the power of our  
enemy to hurt us, either by word or deed.

X x

I repeat

I repeat to you, that your interests are as dear to me as those of my own Nation, and you may rely on the frankness of my heart; but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be assured that he will submit himself to your pleasure; subtle as he is, I will outwit him, and you shall be satisfied.

With respect to the men who are in irons, had they deserved death, be persuaded that they should have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may rest assured that your Camp shall be ordered with all the dignity and respect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a Republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they must earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they must be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to listen to me. I will render them worthy of this honor, and this is no trifling attempt, after their late disorderly behaviour. An order from you to Citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing enclosed, would have the best effect. Your will shall be complied with; on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permission, the citizen gunners to your place of exercise, that they may fire at the mark. I make them practise daily firing at the mark. But as it is the custom among the Republicans to attach a small piece of artillery to each Company of Infantry, for the purpose of manœuvring, and to favor attacks or retreats, or the skirmishes of Cavalry, I request of you merely to lend me one of your smallest field pieces; these pieces, in time of action, are drawn with traces. Your wishes are laws, I wish you all the happiness you deserve.

Your Citizen,

(Signed)

RIPAUD.

I desire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to qualify himself, that he may be able to command in person, the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will, in the same manner, require his officers to qualify themselves to command, as well as his inferior officers. I give you all one month to enable you to practise, and I shall judge myself of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period. — To be Republicans, it is necessary to be well informed, to possess a degree of pride, and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected these duties of honorable men; repair your former errors, and merit my esteem. You will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any distinction, except that of age, practise with the musquet and great guns. Those who perform their exercise well, with the musquet and canon, will practise only every Monday on my parade; those who will not make the most of their time, shall be formed, according to their respective acquirements, into second and third classes: those of the second class shall exercise three times a week; those of the third daily, until all your Citizens become qualified for the first class, both with respect to the management of the musquet and of the artillery; they must all be equally expert at the musquet and the artillery.

Be

Be careful that this order be carried into execution ; you will be answerable to me for it. Issue orders also to your Cavalry to instruct themselves. It is proper that all should be perfect. Such is my will.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

\* \* This Letter establishes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the standard under which M. Raymond's corps served, they were delivered up at Hyderabad, on the 22d October, 1798 ; they consisted of the Three-coloured Flag, surmounted by an Emblem, representing the Ottoman Crescent transfixed by a dagger, out the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.

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Nº XLIX.

✶ The Originals of the following Translations from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilson at Mocha—and the Translations were by him transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

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FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the most Magnificent SULTAUN, our greatest Friend, TIPPPOO SAIB.

Head-Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluviose, 7th Year of the Republic, One and Indivisible.

You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the desire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation.

I would even wish you could send some intelligent person to Suez or Cairo, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty encrease your power and destroy your enemies:

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

(Seal.)

(True Translate from the French.)

(Signed)

FRANCIS WOPPERS, *Translator.*

TRANSLATE of a Letter from General BUONAPARTE to the Sheriff of MECCA, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at JUDDA, the 17th February, 1799.

You will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between those places, and of the tranquillity which is established among the inhabitants. Not a single Mamaluke oppressor remains in the country, and the inhabitants, without dread or fear, employ themselves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades, as formerly; and by the blessing of God, this will be daily encreasing, and the duties on merchandize and the taxes will be lessened. The duties on merchandize are now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mamalukes; the merchants have every assistance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and safe; therefore do you assure the merchants of your country, that they may bring their goods to Suez, and sell them, without dread or apprehension, and may purchase in exchange for them such articles as they may wish.

I now send you a Letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun; oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

S. WILSON.

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonshce for me, by Shaik Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriff's first Vizier and first Secretary.

(Signed)

S. WILSON.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

*The preceding Papers form but a small Part of the Mass of the voluminous Correspondence found in the Palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency, and manifesting the same implacable Hatred of the British Nation, but are deemed, by the Governor General, more than sufficient to shew the unremitting Ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun has pursued the Objects of his unsatiable Revenge.*

*In some of these papers, Tippoo is called Sircar Coudadad, this is a Designation adopted by him at the Conclusion of the last War, in 1792, Coudadad, literally signifies, God given.*

N<sup>o</sup> L.

COPY of a Letter from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL  
to the COURT of DIRECTORS ; dated 3d August, 1799.

To the Honorable Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of  
Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. The rapid succession of active measures in which I have been engaged, has not admitted of my recording, in a connected shape, for the information of your Honorable Court, the several opinions which I have entertained, at different periods of time since the month of June 1798, relative to the terms of an adjustment with the late Tippoo Sultaun. The knowledge of my progressive sentiments on this important subject may appear necessary to your Honorable Court, in forming your judgment of the measures which I have pursued; it is therefore my intention, in this Letter, to review my original plan for a settlement with Tippoo Sultaun, and the variations which it has undergone, according to the change of circumstances and of the general aspect of affairs, since the first disclosure of the nature of the embassy dispatched by the Sultaun to the French Government.

2. In my Letter of the 20th March 1799, I have declared to your Honorable Court, that as soon as I had ascertained the views of Tippoo Sultaun to be such as they are represented in the Proclamation of Monf. Malartic of the 30th January 1798, I determined to make an immediate effort for the reduction of that Prince's resources and power; but the defect of the requisite means had precluded the possibility of the attempt at that time.

3. In this state of things, my intention was to have endeavoured to detach Tippoo Sultaun from his connexion with the French Nation; and I should then have been contented with any adjustment, which appeared to offer a reasonable prospect of securing that object. The arrangement which occurred to me at this period of time was stated in a Minute recorded in the Secret Department on the 12th August 1798. My views were then limited to the establishment of permanent Residents, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, at Seringapatam; to the dismissal of all the French, then in the Sultaun's service; and to the perpetual exclusion of the French from his armies and dominions.

Vide N<sup>o</sup> LI.

4. But before I could safely attempt to propose even this moderate arrangement to Tippoo Sultaun, it was necessary that the vigor of the triple alliance should be restored, and that our armies should be placed in a posture, not only of defence,

Y y

but



but sufficiently respectable to enforce the just and moderate demands at that time in my contemplation, or any augmentation of those demands, which the obstinacy, treachery, or violence of the Sultaun, might ultimately compel me to make: for although my views were then limited to the objects stated in the preceding paragraph, it appeared prudent to provide for every possible contingency.

5. The measures which I pursued for the purpose of restoring our alliances, and of assembling our armies, are already known to your Honorable Court: you are also apprized of my several unsuccessful attempts to open a pacific negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun.

6. In the month of November 1798 (at the period of my first attempt to open such a negotiation with him) my opinion, with respect to the nature of the terms necessary for our security against the designs of the Sultaun, had undergone some change. I had received the intelligence of the French invasion of Egypt; and it could not be doubted, that this expedition, if it had not been originally planned with a view to the assistance of Tippoo Sultaun, might be converted to that purpose. On the other hand, our strength was considerably increased; we had subverted the French party at Hyderabad, and by that successful blow, had secured the effectual co-operation of the Nizam's Government: our military forces and preparations were also in a state of forwardness. Under these combined circumstances, my opinion was, that Tippoo Sultaun should not only be compelled to renounce his connexion with France, to dismiss all the French in his service or dominions, and to receive resident Ambassadors from the Allies, but also to cede, as an additional security against a renewal of his hostile intercourse with the French, the maritime province of Canara to the Company, for an equivalent to be given to him at a distance from the coast. It would not have been difficult for the Company to have made the necessary exchanges, for the purpose of obtaining the equivalent, if circumstances had favored such an adjustment with the Sultaun.

7. This plan, without any material variation, formed my views of the settlement necessary to be concluded with Tippoo Sultaun, until the period of my arrival at Fort St. George, on the 31st of December, 1798.

Vide  
Page 46. 8. With this plan in contemplation, I addressed to the Sultaun my Letter dated on the 9th January; but I was induced, towards the close of the month of January, to extend my views beyond the limits by which they had hitherto been circumscribed.

9. Tippoo Sultaun's neglect of my Letter of the date above-mentioned, manifested a strong indisposition to any amicable adjustment of our differences, and appeared to indicate a determination to pursue his project of instigating the French to invade India. His obstinacy had already induced a very heavy expence upon the finances of the Company, and threatened to augment, and even to perpetuate, the charge.

charge of our defensive system. On the other hand, the armies of the Allies were now so concentrated, as to warrant the expectation of our being able to enforce any demands, which we might think it just and prudent to make. On these grounds, towards the close of the month of January, 1799, my intention was to have required from Tippoo Sultaun, in addition to the terms already stated, the payment of a considerable sum of money, as an indemnification for the expense to which his hostile and treacherous conduct had subjected the Allies.

10. The next change in my view of the subject, took place at the commencement of the month of February 1799, after I had obtained the intelligence that Tippoo Sultaun, while he declined the amicable advances of the Allies, had actually dispatched another Embassy to the French, under the conduct of M. Dubuc. The insidious conduct of Tippoo Sultaun now determined me to suspend all negotiation with him, until the advance of our armies into Mysore should seriously menace his capital. It was reasonable, that the indemnification to be demanded should keep pace with the burthens which the progress of his unjustifiable proceedings imposed on the Allies. The French, at this period of time, being to all appearances established in Egypt, the necessity of reducing the power of Tippoo Sultaun was greatly increased; and as our means of effecting this important object were proportionably augmented, I now determined to raise my demands, to the extent stated in the Enclosure marked (A.) of my Letter of the 22d of January, 1799, to the Commander in Chief, already submitted to your Honorable Court. I resolved, at the same time, in the event of our obtaining any decisive advantage in the field, and of our being compelled, by the obstinacy of the Sultaun, to open our batteries upon Seringapatam, to insist on greater concessions from him; and I therefore provisionally directed the Commander in Chief to demand the terms stated in the Enclosure (B.) of the same Letter to his Excellency.

(Not received.)

Vide  
Page 114.

11. Towards the end of April, fresh circumstances arose, which disposed me to think, that if the course of the war should favor the attempt, it would be prudent and justifiable entirely to overthrow the power of Tippoo: accordingly on the 23d of April, I signified to Lieutenant General Harris, my wish that the power and resources of Tippoo Sultaun should be reduced to the lowest state, and even utterly destroyed, if the events of the war should furnish the opportunity.

12. The Commander in Chief in the interval, however, (as stated in my Letter of the 16th of May to your Honorable Court) had been induced to offer to Tippoo Sultaun the terms marked (B), contained in the Enclosure of my instructions of the 22d February; and for the powerful reasons detailed in his Letter of the 18th April, his Excellency, with great propriety, had not offered these, or any other proposals, to Tippoo Sultaun, previously to opening the batteries on the fort of Seringapatam. After the batteries had been opened, Lieutenant General Harris was not authorized, by my instructions, to offer or accept any terms, less advantageous to the Allies than those contained in the paper (B), to which I have already referred.

Vide  
Page 104.

Vide  
Page 110.

Vide  
Page 114.

13. Accord-

Vide  
Page 118.

13. Accordingly, his Excellency, on the 22d day of April, proposed the terms contained in that paper, with such a modification of the securities, as the actual state of circumstances appeared to require. Tippoo Sultaun not having agreed to Lieutenant General Harris's propositions, and his Excellency possessing no authority to depart from them, the necessary consequence was the prosecution of the siege, which terminated in the reduction of the place.

14. I have already informed your Honorable Court, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Harris, in this respect, as well as in every part of the campaign and siege, has met with my entire approbation. I shall expect, with anxiety, the judgment of your Honorable Court on the important questions submitted to it in this letter; requesting you to consider every act of Lieutenant General Harris, in the management of the negotiations with Tippoo Sultaun, to be founded in the spirit of my orders, and to be strictly conformable to my views of my duty towards you, and of the exigencies of your service.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Fort St. George,  
3d August, 1799.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,  
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Nº LI.

EXTRACT from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE  
in the SECRET DEPARTMENT, dated the 12th of August, 1798.

The first regular authentication of the Proclamation, which I received, was contained in the Letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Christian of the same date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the Proclamation actually had been issued by the Governor General of the Isle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monsieur Malartic in this transaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although fortunately for our interests, his success has not yet been answerable to the extent of his design. Of the object of that design, I soon possessed ample proof, arising from the best evidence which the nature of the case could admit. In the first place, it appeared by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the transaction, to be an undisputed fact, that Tippoo dispatched two Ambassadors to the Isle of France, and that the

the Proclamation in question was published subsequent to their arrival, and during their residence in that island. These facts would perhaps have been sufficient, without further inquiry, to warrant a strong presumption, that this proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the Embassy, must have been framed with the consent and knowledge of the Ambassadors of Tippoo, then on the spot, and must have corresponded with their instructions from their Sovereign, whose orders they would scarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of such serious consequence as the conclusion of an alliance offensive and defensive with the French. In order, however, to obtain the most accurate information, with respect to the circumstances attending the reception of the Embassy, the publication of the Proclamation, and the conduct of the Ambassadors, I examined upon oath some respectable persons, who were present in the Isle of France during the residence of the Ambassadors at Port North Oueſt; from the concurrent testimony of these persons, since corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole transaction.

Tippoo dispatched two Ambassadors who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived there at the close of the month of January, 1798. They hoisted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Oueſt, were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and were entertained, during their continuance on the Island, at the public expence. Previously to their arrival, no idea or rumour existed in the Island of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo by the French, or of any prospect of a war between him and the Company. The second day after the arrival of the Ambassadors, an advertisement\* was published of the same purport as the Proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the Proclamation was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the town. The Ambassadors (far from protesting against the matter or style of the Proclamation) held without reserve, in the most \* public manner, the same language which it contains with respect to the offensive war to be commenced against the British possessions in India; they even suffered the Proclamation to be publicly distributed at the place of their residence. In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the Island, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India, which opinion had gained so much force, that the persons who gave this evidence, and all those who arrived at that period in India from the Isle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The Ambassadors were present in the Island, when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in question, and they aided and assisted the execution of it, by making promises, in the name of

Z z

Tippoo,

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\* Although the Ambassadors, on their first arrival at the Mauritius, were very solicitous, according to the tenor of their instructions, to keep the object of their mission secret, yet when the Government neglected this precaution, and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the Ambassadors became equally public, and the object of their mission equally undisguised.

Tippoo, for the purpose of inducing the recruits to enlist: they proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the numbers of the force to be raised. The Ambassadors aided and assisted in the levy of 150 Officers and Privates for the service of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purposes stated in the Proclamation. Few of the Officers are of any experience or skill, and the Privates are the refuse of the democratic rabble of the Island: Some of them are Volunteers, others were taken from the prisons and compelled to embark: Several of them are Caffrees, and people of half cast. With such of those troops as were Volunteers, the Ambassadors entered into several stipulations and engagements, in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambassadors embarked on board the French frigate *La Preneuse*, together with the force thus raised, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Isle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the same service.

The Proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France, was distributed by their Agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed, according to its tenor, by their personal assistance and co-operation.

The Proclamation itself furnishes the most powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the Ambassadors in all its essential parts, the principal facts stated therein are :

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“ That Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambassadors, dispatched for the purpose to the Isle of France, had addressed letters to the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France, to all the Generals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of France, and had made the following propositions :

1st. “ That he desired to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French, and offered to maintain, at his expence, during the continuance of the war in India, whatever troops should be furnished by the French, and to supply (with the exception of certain stores) every necessary for carrying on the war.”

2d. “ That he had given assurances, that all his preparations were already completed, and that the Generals and Officers would find every thing necessary for carrying on a species of war, to which Europeans have not been accustomed in their contests with the Native Powers in India.

3d. “ That he only waited for the succour of France to declare war against the English, and that it was his ardent desire to expel the English from India.”

Upon the ground of these facts, the Proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the service of Tippoo, and it concludes by assuring “ all the citizens “ who

"who shall enlist, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and allowances, which will be fixed by his Ambassadors, who will also engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that the Frenchmen who shall have enlisted in his army, shall never be detained there, after they shall have expressed a desire of returning to their native country."

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The avowed purpose of this proclamation is to acquaint the inhabitants of the Island with the proposition made by Tippoo Sultaun, through his Ambassadors, on the spot. It enumerates those propositions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the presence of the Ambassadors, if the facts stated had not been correctly true, or if the propositions enumerated had varied in substance from those communicated by the Ambassadors, under the order of their Sovereign; But the last paragraph of the Proclamation, connected with the conduct of the Ambassadors, as already described, establishes, in the clearest manner, their participation in the whole transaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the power of the Ambassadors, and engages on their behalf, that they shall enter into certain stipulations, in the name of their Sovereign, with respect to the pay and final discharge of such French subjects as shall enlist in his army, under the conditions of the Proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Isle of France concur in stating, that the Ambassadors openly acted under this part of the Proclamation; and in the name of Tippoo entered into engagements and stipulations with the recruits according to the assurances specified in the proclamation. Monsieur Dubuc, now Master Attendant at Mangalore, stated to one of the witnesses whom I examined, the whole substance of the engagements which had passed personally between him and the Ambassadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company, with the aid of the French force then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence which I have collected, that the Ambassadors had not brought to the Isle of France a supply of treasure sufficient for advancing bounty-money to the recruits. It was stated that an apprehension of the English cruizers had prevented the embarkation of treasure for this purpose; and no doubt was entertained, that if the Ambassadors had been better provided with money, they might have raised a much greater number of men, who refused to engage on the mere security of promises in the name of Tippoo.

The Ambassadors, together with the force thus collected during the time of their mission in the Isle of France, landed with the frigate La Preneuse, at Mangalore, on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with respect to the exact number of the force landed: the most probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred persons. Tippoo (far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of his Ambassadors, in any part of the transaction) formally received them, and the Officers and leading persons so landed, with public marks of honor and distinction. One of his Ambassadors resided for some time with the French Recruits in a fortress near Mangalore, and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of Officers and men into his service.

Referring,

Referring, therefore, to the conduct of the Ambassadors in the Isle of France; to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in consequence of their mission, and finally to the reception of the Ambassadors and of the French Recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following conclusions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly established :

First. That the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Government of the Isle of France, proposed to that Government an alliance offensive and defensive, against the British Possessions in India, which alliance was\* accepted by that Government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public Proclamation.

Secondly. That the Ambassadors were charged with letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France; which letters were stated to contain the same propositions; and that the Ambassadors delivered those letters to the Governor General of the Isle of France, for the purpose of transmission to France.

Thirdly. That the Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, gave public assurances, that he had actually compleated the necessary preparations for commencing immediate hostilities, and that he only waited the arrival of succour from the French, to declare war against the Company, for the express purpose of expelling the British Nation from India.

Fourthly. That the Ambassadors demanded unlimited military succour from the French, and levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared object of commencing immediate war against the British Nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his service, with signal marks of approbation; and that the Ambassadors have been received with similar distinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun (by receiving with public marks of approbation his Ambassadors, who had concluded, in his name, an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and by admitting into his service the military force raised for effecting the objects of that alliance) has personally ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation of the Governor General of the Isle of France, and has proceeded to act under those engagements, conformably to the tenor of that Proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the succour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offensive alliance with the French, is inconsiderable, yet the tenor of the Proclamation.

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\* Although it appears the Government of the Isle of France did not actually enter into a formal Treaty of defensive and offensive Alliance with the Ambassadors, by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided measure of sending all the troops they could raise, and of promising more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to express the object of that Alliance, and with the same view they dispatched his Letters to France, and assured him that the Alliance would there be formally concluded.

Proclamation, the proposition made to the French Government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the Ambassadors prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun to receive into his service the largest force which he could obtain, for the purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company in India.

Having thus entered into offensive and defensive engagements with the enemy, having proceeded to collect, in conjunction with the enemy, a force openly destined to act against the possessions of the Company, having avowed, through his public Ambassadors, that he has completed his preparations of war, for the express purpose of attempting the entire subversion of the British Empire in India, and having declared, that he only waits the effectual succour of the French, to prosecute offensive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the treaties of peace and friendship subsisting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hostility against the British Government in India.

Before I proceed to apply the principles of the law of nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire, what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for some years past, and whether he had received any provocation, to justify or to palliate his late proceedings.

Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the British Governments in India have uniformly conducted themselves towards Tippoo Sultaun, not only with the most exact attention to the principles of moderation, justice, and good faith, but have endeavoured, by every practicable means, to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit. Some differences have occasionally arisen, with respect to the boundaries of his territory bordering upon the confines of our possessions on the Coast of Malabar; but the records of all the British Governments in India will shew, that they have always manifested the utmost anxiety to promote the amicable adjustment of every doubtful or disputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the most unequivocal proofs of the constant disposition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his just rights, and to remove every cause of jealousy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace.

The servants of the Company in India have not, however, been ignorant of the implacable sentiments of revenge which he has preserved, without abatement, since the hour of his last defeat. It has always been well understood, that Tippoo Sultaun's resentment was not to be appeased by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his lost power, the disgrace of the British arms, and the ruin of the British interests in India. With such views, it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the first favorable occasion of striking a blow against our possessions; and his intrigues at the Court of Hyderabad and Poonah, together with his embassy to Zema Shah (although managed with such a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggression) were sufficient indications of an hostile mind. But none of these circumstances have,



in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's servants towards him. The correspondence between him and the late Governor General, and the letters from Bombay on the subject of the district of Wynaad, furnish ample proofs of a sincere desire to bring that question to a fair issue, "*with the consent and knowledge of both parties,*" according to the tenor of the 7th article of the Treaty of Seringapatam.

I appeal to the Letter which I dispatched to him, soon after my arrival in Bengal, proposing an amicable adjustment of the same question, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the district of Coorga, for a testimony of the pacific spirit, which has marked my first communication with him, although, perhaps, a less mild representation might have been justified, by his unwarrantable precipitation in stationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the prescribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore allege even the pretext of a grievance, to palliate the character of his recent acts. He has indeed alleged none, but has continually professed the most sincere desire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean Ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received in Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, "That his friendly heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two States;" and he signifies his desire, that "Sir John Shore would impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two States."

This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of Tippoo these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the Sultaun's friendship, can now admit of no question, since it is now proved, that these letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour which he had solicited from the Enemy, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company's possessions.

The motive, therefore, of Tippoo Sultaun, was no other than that avowed in his correspondence with the Enemy, and published under the eyes of his own Ambassadors,—"*an ardent desire to expel the British Nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable, that he was instigated by the promises and exhortations of the Government of France (whose emissaries have reached his councils) to hasten the execution of a project, in which every consideration of interest, and every sentiment of passion, which would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardor, and rancour, not inferior to his own.

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The importance of these possessions to all the most valuable interests of Great-Britain, has pointed the particular attention of the Government of France to the destruction of our empire in India. The prosperity of our settlements in India has long been the primary and undisguised object of the jealousy of France, avowed by all her ministers in every negotiation, and by all her rulers, in every stage of her innumerable revolutions: Tippoo, therefore, might reasonably hope, that if the cessation of hostilities on the continent of Europe should, at any time, enable the French Directory to turn their views to the disturbance of the peace of India, such an adventure would be amongst the earliest of their operations.

The conclusion of a peace upon the Continent of Europe may have appeared, both to Tippoo and to the French, to offer a favorable opportunity for the prosecution of their joint design. The premature disclosure of this design may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo. Whether the scope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expose his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt: but whatever circumstances occasioned the premature disclosure of the design, whether the design was wisely or rashly conceived, whether it has partially succeeded or entirely failed, are questions, the solution of which, in no degree affects the offensive nature of an aggression so unprovoked, and of a violation of faith so flagrant and unqualified. The history of the world scarcely furnishes us with an instance, in which any two Powers have united in confederacy or alliance precisely with the same motives. The party proposing an offensive alliance against the Company cannot be absolved from the consequences of such an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting such a proposal: the conduct of Tippon Sultaun, therefore, cannot be correctly estimated by reference to the supposed motives of Monsieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this case, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company, and of my own duties. With reference to the aggression of Tippoo, the course of reasoning which I pursued may be stated in the following manner:

The rights of States, applicable to every case of contest with Foreign Powers, are created and limited by the necessity of preserving the public safety. This necessity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim of all nations to explanation of suspicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to security against injuries intended.

In any of these cases, when just satisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumstances, cannot otherwise be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to resort to arms, for the vindication of the public safety; and in such a conjuncture, the right of the state becomes the duty of the Government; unless some material consideration of the public interest should forbid the attempt.

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If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or suspicious; if he had merely increased his force beyond his ordinary establishment, or had stationed it in some position on our confines, or on those of our Allies, which might justify jealousy or alarm; if he had renewed his secret intrigues, at the Courts of Hyderabad, Poonah, and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obscure, it might be our duty to resort, in the first instance, to his construction of proceedings; which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a satisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's Ambassadors, ratified by himself, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and ambiguous declaration of war, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor security, but the total destruction of the British Government in India.

To affect to misunderstand an injury or insult of such a complexion, would argue a consciousness, either of weakness or fear; no State in India can misconstrue the conduct of Tippoo; the correspondence of our Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah sufficiently manifests the construction which it bears at both those Courts; and in so clear and plain a case, our demand of explanation would be justly attributed, either to a defect of spirit or of power. The result of such a demand would therefore be, the disgrace of our character, and the diminution of our influence and consideration in the eyes of our Allies, and of every Power in India. If the moment should appear favorable to the execution of Tippoo's declared design, he would answer such a demand by an immediate attack. If, on the other hand, his preparations should not be sufficiently advanced, he would deny the existence of his engagements with France, would persist in his denial until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and finally, after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the accession of an additional French force, he would turn the combined strength of both against our possessions, with an alacrity and confidence inspired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the present case, the idea therefore of demanding explanation must be rejected, as being disgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object. The demand of reparation, in the strict sense of the term, cannot properly be applied to cases of intended injury, excepting in those instances where the nature of the reparation demanded may be essentially connected with security against the injurious intention.

Where a State has unjustly seized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by restoring what has been unjustly taken, or by a subsequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed; but the cause of our complaint against Tippoo Sultaun, is not that he has seized a portion of our property which he might restore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain that, professing the most amicable disposition, bound by subsisting treaties of peace and friendship, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he

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has manifested a design to effect our total destruction, he has prepared the means and instruments of a war of extermination against us; he has solicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy, for the declared purpose of annihilating our empire; and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual succour to strike a blow against our existence.

That he has not yet received the effectual succour which he has solicited, may be ascribed either to the weakness of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cause, or to the rashness and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the measure of his hostility, nor of our right to restrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be estimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of military assistance were unlimited, we know that they were addressed, not merely to the Government of Mauritius, but to that of France, and we cannot ascertain how soon they may be satisfied, to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the case of an injury to be repaired, but of the public safety to be secured against the present and future designs of an irreconcilable, desperate, and treacherous enemy. Against an enemy of this description, no effectual security can be obtained otherwise, than by such a reduction of his power, as shall not only defeat his actual preparations, but establish a permanent restraint upon his future means of offence.

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Nº LII.

(COPY.)

LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the  
COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 3d August, 1799.

To the Honorable Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. My last separate letter to your Honorable Court was dated on the 6th of June, at which period I informed you, that I was occupied in framing a general settlement of the conquered Territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun. In this dispatch, I shall submit to your Honorable Court a summary abstract of the principles by which my conduct has been governed in framing the settlement, and of the means which I have employed for carrying it into effect.

2. From the justice and success of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, the  
3 B Company

Company and the Nizam derived an undoubted right to the disposal of the dominions conquered by their united arms. This right of conquest entitled the Company and the Nizam to retain the whole territory in their own hands: the cession of any portion of it to any other party might be a consideration of policy or humanity, but could not be claimed on any ground of justice or right.

3. The Mahrattas (whatever might have been their disposition) having taken no share in the war, had forfeited every pretension to the advantages of the peace. The numerous progeny of Tippoo Sultaun (even if it had been possible to adjust their separate pretensions to the succession) could plead no title, which had not been superseded by the conquest of the kingdom; nor was it possible, in estimating their claims, to forget the usurpation of Hyder Ally, and the sufferings of the unfortunate family, expelled by his crimes from the Throne of Mysore. A lineal descendant of the ancient house of the Rajahs of Mysore still remained at Seringapatam; but whatever might be the hopes of his family, from the moderation and humanity of the conquerors, this young Prince could assert no right to any share of the conquered territory.

4. To the free and uncontrolled exercise of the right of conquest, thus vested in the Company and the Nizam, no obstacle existed in the internal state of the kingdom of Mysore. The whole body of the people had manifested the most favourable disposition to submit to our authority: the Commanders of most of the principal fortresses had surrendered, or expressed their readiness to surrender to our arms; and within a few days after the fall of Seringapatam, I was satisfied that no difficulty would arise, from the influence of the Mahomedans introduced into Mysore under the reigns of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. It had been the uniform policy of the latter, to destroy every vestige of hereditary right, established office, or territorial possession among his subjects, and to concentrate, not only the whole authority of the State, but the whole conduct of the Government, in his own person; during his reign, therefore, his numerous Mahomedan Chiefs possessed neither individual weight nor collective force; many of them had fallen at Malavelly, Sedasere, and Seringapatam, during the course of the war, and most of the survivors, together with their families, were actually in the fortress of Seringapatam, subjected to our discretion, and confiding in the clemency of the British Government, without union, spirit, or strength to resist its power. The inclination and temper, both of the surviving Chiefs, and of the people, were also most happily disposed to receive any new settlement, which might promise to secure them against the revival of a despotism, the barbarity and caprice of which has never been surpassed, even by any of the Mahomedan Conquerors of India.

5. In regulating the exercise of our right of conquest, it appeared to me that no principle could more justly be assumed, than that the original objects of the war should constitute the basis of the peace, and of the general settlement of our territorial acquisitions. These objects had been repeatedly declared by the Allies to be a reasonable

sonable indemnification for our expence in the war, and an adequate security against the return of that danger, which originally provoked us to arms.

6. With a view to each of these just and necessary objects, it was requisite that the Company and the Nizam should retain a large portion of the conquered territory; but it required much consideration to determine the precise extent of that portion, as well as the just rule of partition. The war had not been undertaken in pursuit of schemes of conquest, aggrandizement of territory, or augmentation of revenue. In proportion to the magnitude and lustre of our success, it became a more urgent duty to remember, that a peace, founded in the gratification of any ambitious or inordinate view, could neither be advantageous, honorable, nor secure.

7. The approved policy, interests, and honor of the British Nation, therefore, required that the settlement of the extensive kingdom, subjected to our disposal, should be formed on principles acceptable to the inhabitants of the conquered territories, just and conciliatory towards the contiguous Native States, and indulgent to every party, in any degree affected by the consequences of our success.

8. To have divided the whole territory equally between the Company and the Nizam, to the exclusion of any other State, would have afforded strong grounds of jealousy to the Mahrattas, and aggrandized Nizam Ally's power, beyond all bounds of discretion. Under whatever form such a partition could have been made, it must have placed in the hands of the Nizam many of the strong fortresses on the northern frontiers of Mysore, and exposed our frontier, in that quarter, to every predatory incursion. Such a partition would have laid the foundation of perpetual differences, not only between the Mahrattas and the Nizam, but between the Company and both those Powers.

9. To have divided the country into three equal portions, allowing the Mahrattas (who had borne no part in the expence or hazard of the war) an equal share with the other two branches of the Triple Alliance, in the advantages of the peace, would have been unjust towards the Nizam and towards the Company; impolitic, as furnishing an evil example to our other Allies in India, and dangerous, as affecting a considerable aggrandizement of the Mahratta Empire, at the expence of the Company and the Nizam. This mode of partition, also, must have placed Chittledroog, and some of the most important northern fortresses, in the hands of the Mahrattas, while the remainder of the fortresses, in the same line, would have been occupied by the Nizam, and our unfortified and open frontier in Mysore would have been exposed to the excesses of the undisciplined troops of both Powers.

10. The Mahrattas, unquestionably, had no claim to any portion of the conquered territory; and any considerable extension of their empire was objectionable, especially when accompanied by the possession of strong fortresses, bordering on the line of our frontier; it was, however, desirable, to conciliate their good will, and to offer to them such a portion of territory, as might give them an interest in the

new settlement, without offence or injury to the Nizam, and without danger to the frontier of the Company's possessions. On the other hand, it was prudent to limit the territory retained in the hands of the Company and of the Nizam, within such bounds of moderation, as should bear a due proportion to their respective expences in the contest, and to the necessary means of securing the future safety of their respective dominions.

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11. For the information of your Honorable Court, I have annexed to this dispatch a comparative statement of several plans for the partition of Tippoo Sultan's dominions, drawn up under my instructions, with a view to the relative interests and power of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the Company; to the nature, produce, and geographical boundaries of the country; and to the position and strength of the several fortresses and passes. An attentive investigation of every comparative view of these important questions, terminated in my decision, that the establishment of a central and separate Government in Mysore, under the protection of the Company, and the admission of the Mahrattas to a certain participation in the division of the conquered territory, were the expedients best calculated to reconcile the interests of all parties, to secure to the Company a less invidious and more efficient share of revenue, resource, commercial advantage, and military strength, than could be obtained under any other distribution of territory or power, and to afford the most favorable prospect of general and permanent tranquillity in India.

12. Having decided these leading principles of the new settlement, I proceeded to determine the rule of distribution for the respective shares of the Company, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, to fix the most eligible position for the cessions to be made to each party, and to define the limits of the new Government of Mysore.

13. To the Company's share naturally fell the province of Canara, and the district of Coimbatore and Deramporam, with all the territory lying between your possessions in the Carnatic and those in the Malabar. These acquisitions appeared the most eligible, not only on account of their intrinsic value, in point of produce, but as securing an uninterrupted track of territory, from the Coast of Coromandel to that of Malabar, together with the entire sea coast of the kingdom of Mysore, and the base of all the eastern, western, and southern Ghauts. To these, I thought it necessary to add the forts and posts forming the heads of all the passes above the Ghauts, and the Table Land. The possession of the base of the Ghauts alone, formed no effectual barrier for the inhabitants of the low-lands against an enemy possessing the summits of those mountains, and I therefore considered the acquisition of all the entrances of the passes, situated above the Ghauts, to be an essential object of security against every possible approach of danger from the Table Land. This acquisition derived a further importance, in my opinion, from the means which it appeared to afford, of curbing the refractory spirit of the Poligars, and of all other turbulent and disaffected subjects in the Carnatic, and on the Coast of Malabar; I also considered the districts of Wynaad to be an useful possession, with a view to the tranquillity

tranquillity of your territories on the latter Coast. The last addition which I deemed it necessary to make to your share of the conquered dominions, consisted of the fortress, city, and island of Seringapatam, the possession of which would effectually secure the communication between your territories on both Coasts, and consolidate all your lines of defence, in every direction.

14. To the Nizam it appeared most expedient to allot the districts of Gooty, of Gurramcondah, bordering on the cessions which he acquired by the Peace of 1792, together with a tract of country, the frontier of which should be drawn nearly along the line of Chittledroog, Sera, Nundidroog, and Kolar, leaving however those fortresses to the southward, to form the frontier of the new Government of Mysore. Nizam Ally certainly could not assert any just claim to an equal participation with the Company in the advantages of the peace. The operation of the 6th article of the Treaty of Pangul, respecting an equal division of conquests, was limited to the war, which terminated in 1792. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, the 10th is the only article of the Treaty of Pangul, which can be considered to continue in force; and no subsequent engagements had been contracted with Nizam Ally, which could entitle him to any advantage in the present peace, exceeding his relative proportion in the expences and exertions of the allied Force during the late war. It was, however, desirable, that the territorial revenue retained in sovereignty by the Company (after deducting whatever charges might be annexed to the tenure) should not exceed Nizam Ally's proportion, and accordingly I determined that this principle should be observed in the partition, reserving however to the Company, as a just indemnification for their superior share in the expences and exertions of the war, the principal benefit of whatever advantages might flow from any engagements to be contracted with the new Government of Mysore.

15. For the Mahrattas, I resolved to reserve a portion of territory, the revenues of which should not exceed two-thirds, nor fall short of one-half of the portions retained in sovereignty by the Nizam and the Company respectively. Considering that any cession to the Peshwa must be viewed as a matter of favor, it appeared to me, that the share to be allotted to him was amply sufficient: it would contain Harponelly, Soonda above the Ghauts, Annagoody, part of the district of Chittledroog, part of Bednore above the Ghauts, and other districts; but the frontier fortresses of Chittledroog and Bednore would remain for the protection of the new Government of Mysore. I also determined, that no portion of territory should be ceded to the Peshwa, unconditionally, and that the cession should form the basis of a new treaty with the Mahratta Empire.

16. The territory remaining unoccupied by this plan of partition, would be bounded to the northward by a strong line of hill forts and posts, forming a powerful barrier towards the southern frontiers of Nizam Ally and of the Mahrattas, from Punganoor, on the line of the eastern, to Bednore, on the line of the western Ghauts, and would be entirely surrounded to the east, west, and south, by the territories of



the Company, above and below the Ghauts; the Company also holding the fort of Seringapatam, in the centre of the Table Land.

17. The necessity now occurred of determining in what hands the new Government of Myfore should be placed; and although no positive right or title to the throne existed in any party, it seemed expedient that my choice should be made, between the pretensions of the family of Tippoo Sultaun, and those of the ancient house of the Rajahs of Myfore.

18. The claims of humanity on both sides, rendered the decision a painful and ungracious task. No alternative remained, but to depose the Dynasty which I found upon the throne, or to confirm the Mahommedan Usurpation, and with it the perpetual exclusion and degradation of the legitimate Hindoo Sovereigns of the countries. The usurpation, although not sanctioned by remote antiquity, had subsisted for such a length of time, as to have nearly extinguished the hopes of the Hindoo family, and accustomed them to the humility of their fortune, while the sons of Tippoo Sultaun, born in the state of royalty, and educated with the proudest and most exalted expectations of sovereignty and power, would be proportionably sensible to the sudden change of their condition, and to the unexpected disappointment of their splendid prospects. In this view of the subject, it would have been more grateful to my mind (securing a magnificent provision for the ancient family of Myfore) to have restored that of Tippoo Sultaun to the throne, if such a restoration could have been accomplished, without exposing Myfore to the perpetual hazard of internal commotion and foreign war, and without endangering the stability of the intended settlement of your interests, and those of your Allies, in this quarter of India.

19. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, and more especially since the year 1796, the destruction of the British Power in India has formed the favorite and unremitting object of Tippoo Sultaun's hopes and exertions. His haughty mind never could be reconciled to the sacrifices which he was compelled to make, for the purchase of peace in 1792, and his increasing eagerness to recover the extensive portion of his dominions, then ceded to the Allies, urged him to pursue a systematic course of intrigue against the British Power among all the Native States, and to revert to his ancient and hereditary connexion with France, as the only effectual means of gratifying either his ambition or revenge.

20. The proofs which I had obtained, previous to the war, of the nature and objects of his machinations, were sufficient to satisfy my judgment: they have since been corroborated, by the voluminous records discovered in the Palace at Seringapatam. It is now incontestible, that Tippoo Sultaun's thoughts were perpetually intent upon the ruin of the British Power, that he trusted to have accomplished our expulsion, by instigating the French to invade India, and that he prosecuted  
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this unalterable purpose, with all the zeal and ardor of passionate resentment and vindictive hate, as well as with the steadiness of a deliberate maxim of state.

21. Perhaps the most wise policy which Tippoo Sultaun could have pursued, would have been to have rested satisfied with the dominions remaining in his hands, after the peace of 1792; but a policy of so moderate and pacific a spirit, being utterly incompatible with the impetuosity of his temper, and with the military character of his Government, it might be at least a matter of rational speculation, whether a close alliance with France (however dangerous in its remote consequences) was not his true interest, in the actual state of his immediate views and pursuits. The possession of his lost dignity, wealth, and power, could not be recovered, without the conquest of a great part of the Company's territories, nor effectually secured, without the total subversion of the British interests in India. A French army was the only instrument, by which such an enterprize could be attempted. An alliance with France was therefore the necessary consequence of Tippoo Sultaun's restless, but natural desire, to restore his Empire to its former splendor and strength. In addition to his correspondence with the French at Tranquebar, with those at the Isle of France, and with the Executive Directory at Paris, his embassy to Zeman Shah, his intrigues at Poonah and Hyderabad, and his correspondence with Mr. Raymond, (all which transactions appear distinctly in the records discovered at Seringapatam), furnish abundant evidence, that his antipathy to the English was the ruling passion of his heart, the main spring of his policy, and the fixed and fundamental principle of his councils and government.

22. The heir of Tippoo Sultaun must have been educated in the same principles, encouraged to indulge the same prejudices and passions, and instructed to form the same views of the interests and honor of the Throne of Mysore. These sentiments would necessarily acquire additional force in his mind, from the issue of the late war. Our unexampled success had subverted the foundations of his Father's empire, and transferred to our possession, every source of the civil or military power of Mysore; and placed on the Throne by our favor, and limited by our control, he must have felt himself degraded to a state of humiliation and weakness so abject, as no Prince of spirit would brook. Under such an arrangement, our safety would have required us to retain, at least, all the territory which we now hold by the Partition Treaty of Mysore. Whatever we retained, must have been considered by this Prince as a new usurpation upon his royal inheritance, and an additional pledge of his degradation and disgrace. In proportion to the reduction of his territory and resources, he would have had less to lose, and more to regain, in any struggle for the recovery of his Father's empire; nor does it seem unreasonable to suppose, that the heir of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, animated by the implacable spirit and bold example of his parents, and accustomed to the commanding prospect of independent sovereignty, and to the splendour of military glory, might deliberately hazard the remnant of his hereditary possessions, in pursuit of so proud an object,

as the recovery of that vast and powerful empire, which for many years had rendered his ancestors the scourge of the Carnatic, and the terror of this quarter of India.

23. In the most narrow view of the subject, it must be admitted, that the Son of Tippoo Sultaun must have felt a perpetual interest in the subversion of any settlement of Mysore, founded on a partition of his Father's dominions, and a limitation of his own independence. If, therefore, a Prince of this race had been placed on the Throne of Mysore, the foundation of the new settlement would have been laid in the very principle of its own dissolution. With such a Prince, no sincere alliance, no concord of sentiment, or union of views, could ever have been established: the appearance of amity or attachment must have been delusive; even his submission must have been reluctant, if not treacherous; while all his interests, his habits, prejudices, and passions, his vices, and even his virtues, must have concurred to cherish an irreconcilable aversion to our name and power, and an eager desire to abet the cause, and to exasperate the animosity, and to receive the aid of every enemy of the British Nation. Whatever degree of influence or strength might have been left to the Native Government of Mysore, in such hands, would always have been thrown into the scale opposed to their interests. The hostile power of Mysore would have been weakened, but not destroyed: an Enemy would have still remained in the centre of your possessions, watching every occasion to repair the misfortunes of his family, at their expence, and forming a point of union, for the machinations of every discontented faction in India, and for the intrigues of every emissary of the French.

24. Under these circumstances, the same anxiety for the security and repose of your possessions, which originally compelled me to reduce the power of Tippoo Sultaun, now appeared to require, that I should provide effectually against the revival, in any degree, of a similar danger in the person of his Son.

25. On the other hand, the restoration of the descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore was recommended, by the same course of reasoning which excluded the heir of the Usurpation.

26. The indignities which the deposed family of Mysore had suffered, especially during the cruel and tyrannical reign of Tippoo Sultaun, and the state of degradation and misery to which they had been reduced, must naturally excite a sentiment of gratitude and attachment in their minds, towards that Power which should not only deliver them from oppression, but raise them to a state of considerable affluence and distinction. Between the British Government and this family, an intercourse of friendship and kindness had subsisted; in the most desperate crisis of their adverse fortune, they had formed no connexion with your enemies. Their elevation would be the spontaneous act of your generosity, and from your support alone, could they ever hope to be maintained upon the Throne, either against the family of Tippoo Sultaun,

Sultaun, or against any other claimant. They must naturally view, with an eye of jealousy, all the friends of the usurping family, and consequently be adverse to the French, or to any State connected with that family, in its hereditary hatred of the British Government. The heir of the Rajah of Mysore, if placed on the Throne, must feel that his continuance in that station depended on the stability of the new settlement in all its parts; it must therefore be his interest to unite, with cordiality and zeal, in every effort necessary to its harmony, efficiency, and vigour. The effect of such an arrangement of the affairs of Mysore would not be limited to the mere destruction of the hostile power which menaced our safety: in the place of that power, would be substituted one whose interests and resources might be absolutely identified with our own; and the kingdom of Mysore, so long the source of calamity or alarm to the Carnatic, might become a new barrier of our defence, and might supply fresh means of wealth and strength to the Company, their subjects, and Allies.

27. In addition to these, motives of policy, moral considerations, and sentiments of generosity and humanity, favoured the restoration of the ancient family of Mysore. Their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited sufferings, rendered them peculiar objects of compassion and respect; nor could it be doubted, that their Government would be both more acceptable and more indulgent than that of the Mahomedan Usurpers, to the mass of the inhabitants of the country, composed almost entirely of Hindoos.

28. These considerations induced me to adopt the resolution of preferring the descendant of the Rajahs of Mysore to the Heir of Tippoo Sultaun.

29. I determined, at the same time, to grant to the families of Hyder Aly and Tippoo Sultaun, a more munificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign, and to provide with the same liberality for all the Mahomedan Officers and Chiefs of the State, who had survived the Sultaun, and for the families of all those who had fallen in the course of the war.

30. For the accomplishment of a settlement founded on the principles which I have had the honor to detail to your Honorable Court in the preceding paragraphs, I issued a special commission, on the 4th of June, appointing Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, Commissioners for affairs of Mysore, with the ample powers specified in the commission; and I named Captains Malcolm and Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Golding and Lieutenant Charles Pasley, Assistant Secretaries to the Commission. As the favorable state of the country had rendered my presence at Seringapatam unnecessary, I accompanied the Commission with instructions, directing the Commissioners to proceed, without delay, to lay the foundations of the new arrangement; and for the purpose of precluding the intrigues of the Natives, and of all the great interests which were in suspense, I enjoined the Commissioners and their Secretaries to take an oath of secrecy, in

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 2.

order that no part of my plan might transpire, until the arrangements for its accomplishment had been completed.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 3 & 4.  
Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 5.

31. The Commissioners assembled at Seringapatam on the 8th June, and under my instructions, the first step taken by them was to make provision for the surviving Officers and Chiefs of the late Sultaun, and for the families of those slain during the campaign, the particulars of this arrangement will appear in the letter of the Commissioners of the 12th June, an extract of which is annexed to this dispatch. I am happy to inform your Honorable Court, that this measure produced the most salutary effect, in tranquillizing the minds of the principal Mahomedans remaining in Mysore, and in placing the clemency and generosity of the British Government in the most conspicuous and honorable light. It was determined, that Meer Kummer ud Deen should be settled at Gurrumcondah, with a Jahgire from the Nizam, and another from the Company. This arrangement having been concluded, Kummer ud Deen departed from Seringapatam on the 19th June, with many expressions of gratitude towards the Company's Government. The Brahmin, Purneah, who had been the principal financial minister of the late Sultaun, having given satisfactory proofs of his readiness to serve the new Government in the same capacity, it was determined that he should be appointed Dewan to the young Rajah of Mysore.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 6.

32. The next proceeding of the Commissioners, in pursuance of my directions, was to undertake the painful, but necessary task, of removing the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun from Seringapatam to the Carnatic. The details of this proceeding will appear in the letter from the Commissioners of the 19th of June. I had previously given orders that the fortress of Vellore should be prepared for the reception of the families; and I had appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to the command of that fortress, and had also entrusted him with the payment of the stipends allotted to both families, directing him to spare no reasonable expence in providing for their accommodation, on a scale suitable to their former rank and expectations. The four Princes, Futteh Hyder, Abdul Kawlik, Moyeen-o-Deen, and Mohu-o-Deen, with their families, arrived at Vellore on the 12th of July: They expressed their satisfaction in the accommodations provided for them. The remainder of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, will be removed as soon as may be practicable.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 7, & 7 A.

33. Previously to the departure of the Princes from Seringapatam, the Commissioners had cautiously abstained from all intercourse with the family of the Rajah of Mysore; but as soon as the four elder Sons of the late Sultaun had left the capital, the Commissioners paid a visit to the young Rajah, whom they found, with others of his persecuted family, in a condition of poverty and humiliation, which excited the strongest emotions of compassion. It was determined to fix the residence of the Rajah in the ancient town of Mysore, as being the most eligible situation for the seat of his Government.

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34. On the 5th of June, I had furnished the Commissioners with the first draft of a treaty between the Company and his Highness the Nizam, for the partition of Mysore; and having received the fullest communication of their sentiments, and of those of Meer Allum, on the subject, I made such alterations as appeared to be advisable. On the 22d June, this treaty was executed by the Commissioners and Meer Allum, at Seringapatam, and ratified by me, in Council, at Fort St. George, on the 26th of the same month, and by His Highness the Nizam, at Hyderabad, on the 13th July. It is annexed to this dispatch, under the title of "The Partition Treaty of Mysore," and is accompanied by a Memorial, explanatory of its several provisions, the substance of which, however, I have already had the honor to submit to you, in the preceding paragraphs of this letter. I have also added, for the information of your Honorable Court, a map of the Partition of the 22d of June 1799, constructed by Captain Mackenzie, and several documents relating to the revenues of Mysore, furnished by Captain Macleod from the records at Seringapatam, together with a map constructed by Captain Marriott, containing a view of the new division of the country lately introduced by Tippoo Sultaun.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 8 & 9.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 10 to N<sup>o</sup> 14.

35. On the 30th of June, the Rajah of Mysore was formally placed on the Musnud by the Commissioners, assisted by Meer Allum. The letter of the Commissioners, containing an account of this interesting and affecting ceremony, is annexed to this dispatch.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 15.

36. On the 8th of June, I had forwarded to the Commissioners the first draft of the Subsidiary Treaty to be concluded between the Company and the Rajah of Mysore. After an ample discussion with the Commissioners (who had communicated the whole arrangement to the Brahmin, Purneah, and conciliated his co-operation) and after the adoption of several alterations, this treaty was executed in the fortress of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by the Commissioners, and certain proxies on the part of the young Rajah, on the 8th of July, and ratified by me, in Council, on the 23d July, under the title of "The Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam." It forms N<sup>o</sup> of the papers annexed to this dispatch. Although the treaty is accompanied by an explanatory Memorial, I shall, in this place, request the attention of your Honorable Court, to the main principle upon which its stipulations are founded.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 16.

Vide Enclosure, N<sup>o</sup> 17.

37. In framing this engagement, it was my determination to establish the most unqualified community of interests between the Government of Mysore and the Company, and to render the Rajah's northern frontier, in effect, a powerful link of our fence. With this view, I have engaged to undertake the protection of his country in consideration of an annual subsidy of seven lacks of star pagodas; but recollecting the inconveniencies and embarrassments which have arisen to all parties concerned, under the double Governments and conflicting authorities, unfortunately established in Oude, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, I resolved to reserve to the Company the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore, as well as an unlimited right of assuming the direct management of the country, and

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of requiring extraordinary aid, beyond the amount of the fixed subsidy, either in time of war, or of preparation for hostility.

38. Under this arrangement, I trust that I shall be enabled to command the whole resources of the Rajah's territory, to improve its cultivation, to extend its commerce, and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants. It appeared to me a more candid and liberal, as well as a more wise policy, to apprize the Rajah distinctly, at the moment of his accession, of the exact nature of his dependence on the Company, than to leave any matter for future doubt or discussion. The right of the Company to establish such an arrangement, either as affecting the Rajah or the Allies, has already been stated in this dispatch.

39. I entertain a sanguine expectation, that the Rajah and his Ministers, being fully apprized of the extensive powers reserved to the Company, will cheerfully adopt such regulations, as shall render the actual exercise of those Powers unnecessary. Much indulgence will be required at the commencement of the new Government; and it is my intention to abstain from any pressure upon the Rajah's finances, which by embarrassing them, might tend to the impoverishment of the country, and to the distress of the people.

40. Soon after the enthronement of the Rajah, the Brahmin, Purneah was appointed by the Commissioners to be His Highness' Dewan.

41. The eminent talents and integrity of Lieutenant Colonel Close, added to his extraordinary skill in the country languages, and to his experience in the manners, customs, and habits of the Natives of India, induced me to select him, for the important charge of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore; he was accordingly appointed to that office, immediately after the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam had been signed; and the Commission was then dissolved, on the                      of July.

42. Although your Honorable Court will perceive, in the Commission, the names of two persons of whose merits it may be difficult for me to form an impartial judgment, I feel it to be my duty to recommend the conduct of the Commissioners to your most public and distinguished approbation.

43. The conclusion, within one month, of two treaties, so extensive in their consequences and complicated in their details, together with all the subordinate arrangements connected with this important settlement, will appear a more extraordinary effort of diligence and ability, when it is remarked, that reference was necessarily made to me at Fort St. George, in every stage of the business. It will also be satisfactory to your Honorable Court to observe, that the whole arrangement has been conducted, at Seringapatam, with a spirit of humanity and liberality, which cannot fail to conciliate the good-will of the inhabitants of Mysore.

44. The command of Seringapatam will remain in the hands of Colonel Wellesley.

lesley. It is a trust of great delicacy and importance, which it is my duty to repose in a person of approved military talents and integrity, and to superintend with peculiar vigilance and care.

45. Although I shall deem it prudent to detain the army in the field for a short period of time, I have the satisfaction to assure your Honorable Court, that far the greater part of the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun is now in a state of perfect tranquillity.

46. A detachment of the army of Bombay took possession of Mangalore on the 4th of June; and the Province of Canara, with the exception of the fortresses of Jemaulabad, appeared disposed to submit cheerfully to our authority. I have little doubt, that the commanding officer of Jemaulabad will soon be induced to surrender to the Company's arms: in any event, however, he will be reduced, without difficulty: in this confidence, a Collector has been appointed for the province of Canara.

47. The remainder of the Territory allotted to the Company in Coimbatore has passed into our hands without any difficulty, and Collectors have been appointed for the administration of the revenue. The fort of Gurumcondah is in the possession of his Highness the Nizam, and those of Sera and Chittledroog are now garrisoned by the British troops. Some disturbances have taken place in Bednore, in which province an adventurer had assembled a banditti, which had distressed the inhabitants of the country. A division of the army being now on its progress towards Bednore, I have every reason to expect that the commotions in that quarter will speedily be quelled.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,  
3d August, 1799.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(N<sup>o</sup> 1.)—COMMISSION for MYSORE; dated 4th June, 1799.

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N<sup>o</sup> LII.

Richard, Earl of MORNINGTON, &c. &c. &c. Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to all whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas the glorious success of the British and Allied Arms in Mysore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun to the joint power and authority of the Honorable the English East-India Company, and of his Highness the Soubah of the Deccan, their Friend and Ally; and whereas his said Highness has given full power and authority to the Right Honorable Richard,  
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N<sup>o</sup> LII.

Earl of Mornington, Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to conduct and order the interests of his Highness in the said possessions, and to conclude such an arrangement thereof, as shall appear to his Lordship to be most expedient for the security and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the Allies; now know ye, that for the more speedy conclusion of such a salutary arrangement, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity, by the settlement of the said conquered territories, I, the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor General, as aforesaid, do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners for the settlement of the territories so recently conquered from the said Tippoo Sultaun, and to be and be styled Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all such treaties, and to make and issue all such temporary and provisional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military Government, and of the revenues of the said territories, as may be necessary for the immediate administration and settlement thereof: The said Commissioners to be, nevertheless, subject to such orders and instructions as they shall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the signature of one of their Secretaries. And I do hereby empower the said Commissioners to hold their meetings at such places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elsewhere, as they shall judge most convenient, and to adjourn, from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting, according to the exigency of the public service. And I authorize and direct the said Commissioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum Bahauder, touching the objects of this Commission. And I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Edward Golding to be Assistant Secretary to the said Commission, during my pleasure. And before the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or trusts vested in them by this Commission, save only the power of administering the oath herein-after mentioned, he or they shall severally take and subscribe the following oath; that is to say:

I, *A. B.* do faithfully promise and swear, that as a Commissioner for the Affairs of Mysore, I will execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me, according to the best of my skill and judgment, without favor or affection, prejudice or malice, to any person whatever. I will not disclose or make known any of the orders or instructions which shall be transmitted to me, or to the said Commissioners, by the Governor General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, save only to the other Members of this Commission, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same, respectively, or in recording the proceedings of the said Commissioners, or unless I shall be authorized by the Governor General to disclose or make known the same.

same. I do further promise and swear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myself or by any other person, for my use or on my behalf, or on the behalf or for the use of any other person, any sum of money, or other valuable thing, by way of gift, present, or otherwise; and that to the Governor General in Council I will justly and truly account for, answer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and sums of money, which shall come to my hands, or to the hands of any person or persons in trust for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers and authorities vested in the said Commissioners by the said Governor General.

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N<sup>o</sup> LII.

So help me God.

Which oath, any two of the said Commissioners shall, and are hereby empowered to administer to the others of them. And the said oath shall be entered by one of the Secretaries to the Commission amongst the acts of the Board, and be duly subscribed and attested by the said Commissioners, at the time of their taking and administering the same to each other, respectively: and the several Secretaries, and other Officers of the said Board of Commissioners, shall also take and subscribe, before the said Board, such oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the said Board shall direct. And when any three of the said Commissioners shall have taken the oath, they shall immediately constitute a Board, and proceed to act under the Commission. And I do hereby empower and direct the said Commissioners to take charge and render an exact account to me, of all such public property as has been, or shall be found, within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and also to collect and bring to account, all such arrears of revenue, and all such sums of money, as were due to the Sircar on the 4th of May 1799, or have, or shall become due to the Government of the Allies, from and after that day. Provided always, that this order shall not be construed to prevent or impede the distribution among the Allied Army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam on the 4th May, according to the general order issued by the Governor General in Council, under date the : and provided also, that nothing contained in this Commission shall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the said 4th day of May 1799, to obtain from the Commissioners an attested account of the public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all such captors may be heard and determined by the Governor General in Council, or by the Honorable the Court of Directors, or by His Majesty in Council, according to the nature of the case. And I do hereby authorize and direct the said Commissioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this Commission, to issue a proclamation, notifying the restoration of tranquillity, and promising to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, security of person and of private property, encouraging them to resume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the Allies. And I further direct, that the said proclamation

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proclamation shall contain the strictest injunctions, under the most severe penalties, to all persons within the said territories, to abstain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

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(Nº 2.)—INSTRUCTIONS to the COMMISSIONERS of MYSORE; dated  
4th of June, 1799.

[Secret.]

To the COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Mysore.

Gentlemen,

1. The Commission which accompanies this letter, will apprize you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it advisable to entrust to you. These powers necessarily supercede those which I had delegated, during the campaign, to the Commission appointed to assist Lieutenant General Harris, in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favorable situation of affairs in Mysore, appearing to render my presence at Seringapatam quite unnecessary, I have again taken the resolution of remaining at Madras; and I therefore propose to confide to you such a portion of my authority, as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a settlement of the country without my presence. Whatever three members of the Commission shall be present at Seringapatam, on the arrival of this dispatch, will proceed immediately to act under the Commission, and to execute the instructions contained in this letter.

2. The restoration of the representative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Mysore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the Allies, in which the interests of the Mahrattas should be conciliated, appearing to me, under all circumstances of the case, to be the most advisable basis on which any new settlement of the country can be rested, I have resolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on these principles, and I hope in the course of to-morrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper instructions annexed, for the purpose of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the mean while, it is absolutely necessary that certain measures of precaution should be immediately adopted, in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. These measures relate, First, to the satisfaction of the principal Muffulman Sirdars, and of the Kelledars of the several forts; Secondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultaun from Mysore, with the least practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the first object, I have already forwarded to the Honorable Mr. Henry Wellesley, a letter to Meer Allum, and a copy of a letter from the Nizam to me, which I trust will enable you to give complete satisfaction to Kumeer ud Deen; and unless you expect any considerable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I desire that you will take  
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the earliest measures to induce him to repair to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Mussulmans, you should immediately enter into such specific engagements, as shall preclude the possibility of any alarm in their minds, with respect to their situation and prospects, under any new arrangement of the country. Enclosure in  
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4. I rely on your discretion to conclude such an arrangement, with as little burthen to the finances of the Company as circumstances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's Sirdars ought not to become an exclusive charge upon the Company. They must be employed and provided for by the Allies, and by the Rajah of Myfore, collectively: the families of the Sirdars slain during the campaign, must also be provided for in the same manner.

5. The Kelledars, who have surrendered, and those who still hold forts in their possession, should be paid their arrears for the month of April at least, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On dismissing any of them, liberal gratuities should be given them, for the purpose of conciliation. All these charges may hereafter be adjusted between the Allies.

6. As soon as you shall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Mussulman interest are in sufficient forwardness, you will proceed to take the necessary measures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indispensable measure, cannot be entrusted to any person more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion, than Colonel Wellesley; and I therefore commit to his discretion, activity, and humanity, the whole arrangement, subject always to such suggestions, as may be offered by the other members of the Commission. I have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortress of Vellore, which is destined for the future residence of the Sultaun's family. Colonel Doveton is also appointed Pay-master of Stipends to the family; and he has been directed to make every possible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reasonable expence will be spared, to render their habitation suitable to their former rank and expectations; and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Wellesley will judge, whether it may be necessary to give either to the whole or to any branch of the family, any specific assurance of the exact amount of the sums to be allotted to them, respectively. If any such particular explanation should appear necessary for their satisfaction, I authorize you to make the allotment of stipend to each of them, as well for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the whole family be not stated at more than three, or at the utmost four lacs of pagodas. The Sons of the late Sultaun may be accompanied by such attendants as they may select, provided the number be not so great as to endanger the public tranquillity, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultaun. It might be desirable, that Ali Reza should accompany the Princes, as he appears to be attached to the interests of the Company, and

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N<sup>o</sup> LII.

at the same time to entertain considerable affection for the Princes. The females and children of the several families must follow the Princes, as speedily as possible. Colonel Wellesley, in my name, will give the most unequivocal assurances of protection and indulgence to every branch of the family; and at a proper time, he will deliver the letters for the four eldest Sons of Tippoo, forwarded by the Persian Translator to Mr. Henry Wellesley. If General Harris should be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am persuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Mysore, which I feel myself bound, by every principle of duty towards the British interests in India, to accomplish without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmost degree of surprize and concern, that the Zenana in the Palace of the Sultaun was searched for treasure, some time after the capture of the place: I could have wished, for the honour of the British name, that the apartments of the women had not been disturbed. In the heat and confusion of an assault, such excesses are frequently unavoidable; but I shall for ever lament, that this scene should have been acted long after the contest had subsided, and when the whole place had submitted to the superiority of our victorious arms. If any personal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I trust that the Commander in Chief will make it his business to vindicate the humanity of the British Character, by using the most zealous exertions to obtain a full restitution of the property in question.

8. After this observation, it is superfluous to add my most anxious expectation, that the utmost degree of care will be taken to secure the personal property of the Princes and of the women, when the period of their removal shall arrive.

9. You will of course apply to the Commander in Chief, for such an escort as may be necessary to convey the family of Tippoo to the place of their destination; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, so as to preclude the possibility of any commotion or escape. It is desirable, that some Officer, conversant in the language, manners, and customs of the Natives, and of approved humanity, should accompany the Princes, until Lieutenant Colonel Doveton can meet them. His qualifications for the trust which I have reposed in him, are too well known to require any illustration.

10. In exercising the general powers vested in you by the accompanying Commission, I desire that you will not interfere in the management of the province of Canara, until you shall receive further instructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the Government of that province; and until I shall have received his report, I cannot decide the system of measures, most eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprise the Commissioners, whose power is superseded by this new Commission, of my entire approbation of their services; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

11. The

11. The present regulation is founded on an opinion, that the Commander in Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to spare more than one of his confidential staff from about his person. My selection of Lieutenant Colonel Close has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and customs, but my determination to establish him in the important office of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore, as soon as that Prince shall be placed on the Musnud. You will observe, that the Commission enjoins all the Commissioners, and persons employed under them, to take an oath of secrecy, previously to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the Commission to any member, who may happen to be absent from Seringapatam when the dispatch shall arrive; but the contents of this dispatch must not be communicated by the person to whom it is addressed, to any person who shall not have taken the oath of secrecy prescribed in the Commission, excepting Meer Allum.

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12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an useful effect, in drawing the multitude of Mussulmans from Seringapatam. This would enable the Commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortifications, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it strictly a military station. I recommend the earliest possible attention to this measure, as being of essential importance to our security in Mysore.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,  
June 4th, 1799.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(No. 3.) From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL;  
dated 8th June, 1799.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

To the Right Honorable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c.  
&c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's secret letter, under date the 4th instant, together with the Commission accompanying it.

2. The Honorable Colonel Wellesley, Mr. Wellesley, and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, having been regularly sworn in, as members of the Commission, according to the form prescribed by your Lordship, the Commission will proceed, without delay, to act in conformity to your Lordship's instructions.

7

3. Captain

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Nº LII.

3. Captain Malcolm, one of the Secretaries to the Commission, and Mr. Golding, Assistant Secretary, have also taken the necessary oath.

4. We feel great satisfaction, in being able to assure your Lordship, that before the Zenana was searched for treasure, separate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted, to secure them from the possibility of being exposed to any inconvenience: No treasure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article whatever conveyed from thence.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Seringapatam,  
8th June, 1799.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,  
HENRY WELLESLEY,  
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

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Nº LII.

(No. 4.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the COMMANDER in CHIEF; dated 12th June, 1799.

To His Excellency, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.  
Camp.

Sir,

Upon mature deliberation, we deem it of the last importance, that the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor General, with respect to the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, should be carried into effect, without delay, and that they should be removed from the Fort of Seringapatam with all practicable expedition.

We have the honor to enclose for your information, a statement of the number of draft and carriage cattle, which will be necessary for the removal of the four elder Princes, with their respective families.

As Colonel Wellesley finds it impossible to procure a sufficient number in the neighbourhood of this place, we request that you will furnish him with the number required, from the cattle in use with the army.

We would hope that the arrangement we propose will not interfere with the intentions you may have formed, of moving the army shortly in the direction of Sera; but we conceive the removal of the Princes to supercede every other consideration.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

Seringapatam,  
12th June, 1799.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,  
HENRY WELLESLEY,  
WM. KIRKPATRICK,  
BY. CLOSE.

(N<sup>o</sup> 5.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL ; Enclosure in  
dated 12th June, 1799. N<sup>o</sup> LII.

My Lord,

We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that having yesterday taken into consideration the most eligible means of carrying into effect the measure of conciliation, towards the principal surviving Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun (residing at present in the city) suggested by the directions contained in the 2d paragraph of your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant, we came to the following resolutions:

First. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each :

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Meer Gholum Ali Meer, Suddoor,	3000
Gholam Ali Khan, Vakeel,	3000
Ali Reza Khan, - ditto	3000
Badruz Zemaun Khan	3000
Syed Mahomed Khan	2400

Secondly. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each :

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Khan Jehan Khan	500
Syed Mohu ud'Deen	500
Abdul Wahab	500
Abdul Kuddoos	500
Bankur Sahib (Son of Budnoy Zemaun Khan)	600
Huffein Sahib (Ditto)	600

Thirdly. To promise, in the name of the Company, stipends or allowances to the following persons equal to half the amount of their respective salaries under the late Government ; such stipends to be continued to them during good behaviour, or so long as they should remain unemployed, either by the Company or its Allies :

	Former Pay Cant. Pagodas	Present Pay, Cant. Pagodas.
Meer Ghobam Huffein	840	420
Syed Yaffin,	700	350
Shaik Mahomed Deen,	700	350
Mahomed Hullum,	700	350
Shaik Mahomed,	700	350

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Syed



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					Former Pay, Cant. Pagodas,	Present Pay, Cant. Pagodas,
Syed Shaw Abbas,	-	-	-	-	700	350
Mahomed Ismail,	-	-	-	-	560	280
Abdul Mahomed,	-	-	-	-	560	280
Meer Ibrahim,	-	-	-	-	630	315
Mahomed Syed,	-	-	-	-	630	315
Mahomed Ismail,	-	-	-	-	630	315
Hafez Mahomed Khan,	-	-	-	-	630	315
Mahomed Hufflein,	-	-	-	-	420	210

In our selection of the three first of the Sirdars, named under the first head, we were guided by considerations, referring partly to the services which they had rendered, or the good dispositions which they had manifested towards the British Government, and partly, to the high respect entertained for their character, and to the weight and authority which they are universally acknowledged to possess amongst the Mahomedans of this country.

With respect to the two last, we were influenced solely by a regard to the latter of the preceding considerations.

All the persons named under the second head (with the exception of Bankur Sahib and Huffin Sahib, who are sons of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) were Meer Meerans under the late Government, and have been reported to us as men of the most respectable characters in that rank.

In fixing the amount of the pensions to be granted to the Sirdars, already enumerated, our attention was not so much directed to the amount of their respective salaries under the late Tippoo Sultaun, as to the policy of securing, by a liberal provision, the attachment of so many persons of rank and influence, to the interests and welfare of the British Government in India.

It did not appear advisable to us, to fetter the provision to be made for the foregoing persons, by any conditions which might be thought to derogate from the liberality and munificence of the Company: we determined, therefore, to be satisfied with signifying to them, that we had no doubt their conduct would be such, as to secure a continuance of the favor and protection of the British Government.

The persons included in the last list, had also held the rank of Meer Meerans, under the late Government, but did not appear to us to possess such weight of character, as to entitle them to equal consideration with those of the same rank, enumerated under our second resolution.

All the Sirdars mentioned under the foregoing heads, attended us this morning, by appointment, and were received by us, according to the classes into which we had

had previously arranged them. We then proceeded to state to each class, separately, the powers with which we were entrusted by your Lordship, and the resolutions which, under those powers, we had adopted with respect to them. Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

We have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that this communication was received by every individual with very lively sensations of gratitude, and in several instances, of wonder; many of them expressing the greatest astonishment at the unparalleled condescension and generosity of the Company's Government, in manifesting so much consideration for persons who had so recently borne arms against them, and who could not assert any claims to their favor and protection.

From the manner in which the bounty of your Lordship to these persons has been received, we entertain a confident expectation, that the measure will produce the happiest effect, in tranquillizing and conciliating all classes of people, and in preparing their minds for the new order of things, about to be established under your Lordship's instructions.

Your Lordship will observe, that the total amount of the allowances which we have hitherto agreed to grant to the Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun, does not exceed the annual sum of Star Pagodas 20,907. 2. 6.

We shall, no doubt, find it necessary to augment the present list of pensioners, and to make provision for the families of certain Sirdars deceased, whose pretensions we have not yet taken into our consideration, excepting in the instance of Syed Sahib's family (consisting of eighteen persons, male and female) for the maintenance of which we have assigned a monthly pension of two hundred Star Pagodas. We are persuaded, however, that the sum allotted by your Lordship, as a fund for providing suitably for these various persons, will be more than adequate to the purpose of enabling us to extend the Company's liberality to every individual whom it may be necessary to admit to a participation of it, either on the score of humanity or policy.

Having judged it of the utmost importance, to lose no time in carrying into effect your Lordship's instructions, with respect to the removal of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, we this morning addressed a letter to the Commander in Chief, a copy of which we have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information. The deficiency in draft and carriage cattle, which at present exists both here and at Camp, has compelled Colonel Wellesley to confine himself to the removal, in the first instance, of the four elder Princes, with their respective families. The remaining parts of the family inhabit the Zenana; and no danger is to be apprehended from their continuing in Seringapatam, until it shall be practicable to remove them.

Vide N<sup>o</sup> 4.  
Page 204.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,  
HENRY WELLESLEY,  
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

Seringapatam,  
12th June, 1799.

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Nº LII.

(Nº 6.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR  
GENERAL ; dated 19th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the four elder Princes, with their respective families, crossed the river yesterday, and proceeded on their march to Vellore this morning. The escort appointed to conduct the Princes to Vellore is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coke, and consists of two divisions of the Honorable Company's second European Regiment, of one battalion of Native Infantry, with four field pieces, and of two troops of Cavalry, amounting, in the whole, to 1500 men.

We trust, that our appointment of Captain Marriott to attend the Princes, until they shall be joined by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,  
HENRY WELLESLEY,  
W. KIRKPATRICK.

Seringapatam,  
19th June, 1799.

P. S. We refrained from appointing Ali Reza Khan to accompany the Princes to Vellore, having understood that no intercourse had subsisted between him and the Princes, since the return of Ali Reza from Madras, and having been informed that he was particularly obnoxious to Futteh Hyder.

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Nº LII.

(Nº 7.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR  
GENERAL ; dated 25th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. Having signified, through Purneah, to the family of the Rajah, the general outline of your Lordship's intentions, with respect to His Highness, we received a written answer to our communication, of which the enclosed is a translation.

In

2. In consequence of these communications it appeared to us proper, that the members of the Commission should wait upon the Rajah, without delay: we accordingly yesterday signified, through Purneah, to His Highness, and to his family, our intention of paying our personal respects to them in the course of the evening. Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

3. We proceeded to His Highness's residence, accompanied by Purneah, whom we thought it proper should be present at this first interview. Although every preparation was made for our reception, it is not easy to describe to your Lordship the state of misery in which we found this persecuted family.

4. A portion of the apartment in which we were received was concealed from our view by a curtain, behind which the Rana, and the other female members of the family, were stationed.

5. We were received by the male part of the family, with expressions of gratitude and joy, proportioned to the magnitude of the benefits conferred on them, and to the state of indigence and obscurity from which they were relieved. We again communicated, as we had done before, through Purneah, the general outline of your Lordship's proposed arrangement, and your intentions with respect to the Rajah. The Rana, in reply, expressed, through one of her attendants, the lively sense which she entertained of your Lordship's clemency, which had raised her and her family from the lowest pitch of human misery, to that station of which they had been deprived by tyranny and usurpation. She dwelt particularly on the persecution to which she and her family had been exposed, from the cruel, savage, and relentless disposition of the late Tippoo Sultaun; but she added, that the generosity of the Company, having restored the ancient rights of her house in the person of her Grandson, had opened to her a prospect of passing the remnant of her days in peace.

6. The Rajah, who is said to be five years old, is of a delicate habit; his complexion is rather fair than otherwise, and his countenance is very expressive. He betrayed some symptoms of alarm on our first arrival, but these soon disappeared. He seems to be of a timid disposition, and to have suffered considerably from restraint.

7. We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the partition of the country, and the elevation of the Rajah to the Musnud, was this day proclaimed.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,  
HENRY WELLESLEY,  
WILL. KIRKPATRICK,  
By. CLOSE.

Seringapatam,  
25th June, 1799.

3 H

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

(N<sup>o</sup> 7. A.)—From the RANIES of MYSORE to the COMMISSIONERS;  
dated 25th June, 1799.

To Lieutenant General George Harris, Bahaudur; The Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, Bahaudur; Mr. Henry Wellesley, Bahauder; Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, Bahauder; and Lieutenant Colonel By. Close, Bahauder; Commissioners for the Affairs of Myfore.

From Letchima Ama, the wife of Kifna Raige Worrier,\* and Dewaj Ama, the wife of Chiaum Raige Worrier,† with compliments: on the 22d day of Jeishr, year Shidartee, (24th June, 1799.)

Your having conferred on our child the government of Myfore, Nuggur, and Chittledroog, with their dependencies, and appointed Purneah to be the Dewan, has afforded us the greatest happiness.

Forty years have elapsed since our government ceased. Now you have favored our Boy with the government of this country, and nominated Purneah to be his Dewan, we shall, while the sun and moon may continue, commit no offence to your Government. We shall at all times consider ourselves as under your protection and orders: Your having established us, must for ever be fresh in the memory of our posterity, from one generation to another. Our offspring can never forget an attachment to your Government, on whose support we shall depend.

Seringapatam,  
25th June, 1799.

(Signed) LETCHIMA AMANY,  
DEWAJ AMANY.

(N<sup>o</sup> 8.)

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\* The second wife of the Rajah who reigned at Hyder's first usurpation.

† The second wife of Chiaum Raige, and maternal aunt of the present Rajah, whose father was married to eight wives, two of whom were sisters.

(N<sup>o</sup> 8.)—PARTITION TREATY OF MYSORE.Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

TREATY for the strengthening the Alliance and Friendship subsisting between the English EAST-INDIA COMPANY, BEHAUDER ; His Highness the Nabob NIZAM UD DOWLAH ASOPH JAH, BAHAUDER ; and the Peshwa ROW-PUNDIT PURDHAN, BEHAUDER ; and for effecting a Settlement of the Dominions of the late TIPPoo SULTAUN.

Whereas the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the Allies, entered into an offensive and defensive Alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpose of commencing war against the Honorable English Company Behauder, and its Allies, Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder ; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honorable English Company Behauder and its Allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the said Sultaun and of the French, the Allied Armies of the Honorable English Company Behauder, and of His Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, proceeded to hostilities, in vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions, from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said Allies, the Honorable English Company Behauder and His Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, with a continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms, by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people ; and whereas the said Allies, being disposed to exercise the right of conquest, with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it has pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expences of the war, and of establishing permanent security, and genuine tranquillity, for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the Powers contiguous to their respective dominions : wherefore a treaty, for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the English East-India Company Behauder and His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the English East-India Company Behauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the British Nation in India ; and by the Nabob Meer

Enclosure in Meer Allum Behauder, on the part and in the name of His Highness the Nabob  
 N° LII. Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, according to the under-mentioned articles,  
 which by the blessing of God shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the con-  
 tracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and of which the condi-  
 tions shall be reciprocally observed by the said contracting parties.

*Article 1.*

It being reasonable and just, that the Allies, by this treaty, should accomplish the original objects of the war (*viz.* a due indemnification for the expences incurred in their own defence, and effectual security for their respective possessions against the future designs of their enemies,) it is stipulated and agreed, that the districts specified in schedule A, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun to any part of the possessions of the English East-India Company Behauder, of its Allies or Tributaries, situated below the Ghauts on either Coast, and all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes, shall be subjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the English East-India Company Behauder, the said Company Behauder engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the said districts, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan, and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpose, with the reservation herein after stated, an annual sum, of not less than two lacks of star pagodas, making the company's share as follows :

Estimated value of district enumerated in the schedule A. according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792.

Canteria Pagodas,	- - - - -	7,77,170
Deduct provision for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo	- - - - -	
Sultaun two lacks of star pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas	- - - - -	2,40,000
		<hr/>
Remains to the East-India Company.	- - - - -	5,37,170
		<hr/>

*Article 2.*

For the same reason stated in the preceding article, the districts specified in the Schedule B., annexed hereunto, shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever united with, the dominions of the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, the said Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the said districts, for the support of Meer Kummer ud Deen Behander, and of his family and relations, and to grant him, for this purpose, a personal Jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of Rupees 2,10,000, or of Canteria Pagodas 70,000, over and above, and exclusive of a Jaghire, which the said Nabob has also agreed to assign to the said Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance

nance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the service of his said Highness, making the share of his Highness as follows:

Estimated value of the territory specified in Schedule B, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792,	6,07,332
Deduct personal Jaghire to Meer Kummer ud Dien Khan, Rupees 2,10,000, or Canteria Pagodas	70,000
Remains to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Behauder,	5,37,332

*Article 3.*

It being further expedient, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general security on the foundations now established by the contracting parties, that the fortrefs of Seringapatam should be subjected to the said Company Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that the said fortrefs, and the island on which it is situated, (including the small tract of land or island lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a Nullah called the Mysore Nullah, which falls into the Cavery near Chungul Ghaut) shall become part of the dominions of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever.

*Article 4.*

A separate Government shall be established in Mysore; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed, that Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter-described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

*Article 5.*

The contracting powers mutually and severally agree, that the districts specified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maha Rajah Mysore; upon the conditions herein after-mentioned.

*Article 6.*

The English East-India Company Bahauder, shall be at liberty, to make such deduction, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the first article of the present treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said families; and in the event of any hostile attempt, on the part of the said family, from any member of it, against the authority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Mysore, then the said English East-India Company Bahauder shall be at liberty to limit, or suspend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend, herein before stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.



*Article 7.*

His Highness the Peshwa, Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, shall be invited to accede to the present treaty; and although the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, has neither participated in the expence or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to share any part of the acquisitions made by the contracting parties (namely, the English East-India Company Bahauder and His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder) yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendship and alliance between the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, the English East-India Company Bahauder, His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishnarajah Bahauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that certain districts, specified in Schedule D, hereunto annexed, shall be reserved for the purpose of being eventually ceded to the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder in full right and sovereignty, in the same manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty: provided, however, that the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder shall accede to the present treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it shall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties, and provided also that he shall give satisfaction to the English East-India Company Bahauder, and to His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder and the said Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and also with regard to such points as shall be represented to the said Peshwa, on the part of the English East-India Company Bahauder, by the Governor General or the English Resident at the Court of Poonah.

*Article 8.*

If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder shall refuse to accede to this treaty, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the seventh article refers, then the right to and sovereignty of the several districts, herein-before reserved for eventual cession to the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, shall rest jointly in the said English East-India Company Bahauder, and the said Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, who will either exchange them with the Rajah of Mysore, for other districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them, as they shall judge proper.

*Article 9.*

It being expedient, for the effectual establishment of Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishnarajah in the Government of Mysore, that His Highness should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, it is stipulated and agreed, that the whole of the said force shall be furnished by the English East-India Company Bahauder, according to the terms of a separate treaty, to be immediately concluded between the said English East-

**East-India Company Bahauder and His Highness the Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishna Rajah Oodeaver Bahauder.**

*Article 10.*

This treaty, consisting of ten articles, being settled and concluded, this day, the 22d of June 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurram, 1214 anno Higeree) by Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforesaid, and by Meer Allum Bahauder, on the part, and in the name of His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, the said Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum Bahauder one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and Meer Allum Bahauder has delivered to Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, another copy of the same, signed and sealed by himself; and Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum Bahauder, severally and mutually engage, that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General, under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

(L.S.) Meer Allum.

Witnessed, by order of the Commissioners,

(Signed)

J. MALCOLM, *Secretary.*

**SEPARATE ARTICLES of the TREATY between the Company and the Nizam.**

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations it is agreed between His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Behauder and the Honorable English East-India Company Behauder, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relatives, and dependants of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Suldaun, or the personal Jaghire of Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any of the stipulations of the treaty of Myfore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

• 2. And

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the eighth article of the treaty of Mysore, two-thirds of the share reserved for Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder shall fall to his Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and the remaining third to the Honorable English East-India Company Bahauder.

### SCHEDULE A.

#### 1. The Company's Share.

The following districts from Nuggur or Bednöre :

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams
Konal (Mangalore) } Bekul and Neleferam }	- - - -	1,33,662 $7\frac{1}{4}$
Karcul - - - -	- - - -	11,393 $2\frac{1}{4}$
Barkoo - - - -	- - - -	48,389 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Khoosaulpore - - - -	- - - -	26,361 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Bulkull - - - -	- - - -	9,177 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Garfopa - - - -	- - - -	9,192 $0\frac{1}{2}$
Hurrawus (Orrow) - - - -	- - - -	17,842 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Meizawn - - - -	- - - -	8,953 $4\frac{3}{4}$
Alcolah Punchmahl and Shedaftneoghur (or) Soonda Payen Ghawl) - - - -	- - - -	28,332 2
Bilghuy - - - -	- - - -	18,929 $4\frac{1}{4}$
		<hr/> 3,11,874 $6\frac{3}{4}$

	Coimbatore, viz.
Coimbatore - - - -	80,000 0
Danagurecottah - - - -	35,000 0
Cheoor - - - -	27,000 0
Chingerry - - - -	27,000 0
Darapon Chuckergary - - - -	64,000 0
Saltencungabun - - - -	30,000 0
Undon - - - -	8,000 0
Pesoondora - - - -	14,000 0
Vizunnugal - - - -	
Avaraconny - - - -	20,000 0
Erroade - - - -	20,000 0
Caroor - - - -	41,000 0
Oodgully - - - -	15,000 0
Caveryporam - - - -	4,000 0
	<hr/> 3,85,000 0
	<hr/> Carr. forw. 6,96,874 $6\frac{3}{4}$

Wynaad (from Ahmedunggur Chucklon) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

						<i>Bro. forw.</i> 6,96,874 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Punganon	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 0
Suttikul,	}	-	-	-	-	
Alumbaddy,		-	-	-	-	15,200 0
Koodahully		-	-	-	-	
Ouffore	-	-	-	-	-	18,096 0
Decani Cottah, and	}	-	-	-	-	
Ruttungherry		-	-	-	-	14,000 0
Vencatigcua Cottah	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 0
Ankurghury and	}	-	-	-	-	
Salarghury		-	-	-	-	4,000 0
Banglore	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 0
Talamulla and	}	-	-	-	-	
Talwaddy, half		-	-	-	-	
Talooks of		-	-	-	-	5,000 0
Hurdaluelly		-	-	-	-	
						<hr/> 80,296 0

7,77,170 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

Deduct provisions for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Alli Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star Pagodas 2,00,000 or Canterai Pagodas

2,40,000 0

Remains to the Company

5,37,170 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

SCHEDULE B.

2. The Nizam's Share.

Gooty.

Fuze Huzzoor Kubal	-	-	-	-	15,568 0
Kona Koomlah	-	-	-	-	7,500 0
Pauni	-	-	-	-	11,000 0
Weigin Kurroor	-	-	-	-	8,998 0
Yunctly Muriajehcroor	-	-	-	-	5,902 0
Beem Raffah	-	-	-	-	4,800 0
Mutton	-	-	-	-	2,700 0
Pravallie Mumnimooory	-	-	-	-	9,426 3
Chunumpilly	-	-	-	-	8,951 8

*Carr. forw.* 74,846 1

3 K

		<i>Bro. forw.</i>	74,846	1
Mulkairva Kotoo	- - - -		22,251	8½
Kurtooni	- - - -		8,800	0
Yarky	- - - -		22,673	1
Pennacornda	- - - -		60,000	0
Munufgera	- - - -		8,000	0
Thuntytenaatpoor	- - - -		16,000	0
Kungoor, remainder of	- - - -		11,629	0
Kunchindgoondy, d <sup>o</sup> of	- - - -		10,000	0
Of Gurrumcondah				
All the districts not added in 1792	- - - -		1,85,810	0
Buttonghurry, from Seringapatam	- - - -		10,000	0
Rydroog (6 Talooks)	- - - -		1,02,856	0
Kunnool Peshcuff	- - - -		66,666	0
From Chittledroog,				
Jenymullah (1 Talook)	- - - -		7,800	0
			<u>6,07,332</u>	1½
Deduct for a personal Jaghire to Cumeer ud				
Deen Khan and relations	- - - -		70,000	0
			<u>5,37,332</u>	1½
Remains to the Nizam	- - - -			

## SCHEDULE C.

District ceded to Maha Rajah Myfoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahaudur.

## Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Puttum Alkrawn	- - - -	11,000	0	0
Myfore Attachraun or Rechmut				
Nuzzur	- - - -	11,500	0	0
Nuzzur Bar	- - - -	14,000	0	0
Harduankally	- - - -	15,000	0	0
Peuapatam	- - - -	6,200	0	0
Muddoor	- - - -	13,200	0	0
Hetghur Deivan Cottah	- - - -	8,000	0	0
Betudapoor	- - - -	7,000	0	0
Tyour	- - - -	8,000	0	0
Yelandoor	- - - -	10,000	0	0
Mallively Gullinabad	- - - -	9,000	0	0
Tulkar Sofitah	- - - -	8,100	0	0

*Carr. forw.* 1,21,000 0 0

				<i>Bro. forw.</i>	1,21,000	0	0	
Nurzipore	-	-	-	-	10,200	0	0	
Yestorah	-	-	-	-	7,200	0	0	
Bailoor	-	-	-	-	15,700	0	0	
Astrulgon	-	-	-	-	4,300	0	0	
Cherinapatam	-	-	-	-	12,100	0	0	
Bullum Munzerabad	-	-	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Huffin	-	-	-	-	7,900	0	0	
Henaivelly	-	-	-	-	9,400	0	0	
Nagmungul	-	-	-	-	4,700	0	0	
Bellore	-	-	-	-	3,100	0	0	
Mahorage Droog	-	-	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Gram	-	-	-	-	3,500	0	0	
Ramgherry	-	-	-	-	7,400	0	0	
Turkarumb	-	-	-	-	7,400	0	0	
Almured Nuggur Chichoor	-	-	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Thurp	-	-	-	-	12,000	0	0	
Toory Khaira	-	-	-	-	9,000	0	0	
Coonydghul	-	-	-	-	5,008	9	0	
Hootroordroog	-	-	-	-	4,008	0	0	
Kerkany	-	-	-	-	4,065	0	0	
Cinnayputtum	-	-	-	-	9,138	0	0	
Noogaily	-	-	-	-	3,000	0	0	
Mautatah and Hismajepoor	-	-	-	-	6,100	0	0	
Sucknyputtuna	-	-	-	-	6,200	0	0	
Banorawar	}	-	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Gurradungilly		-	-	-				
Harrunhillly		-	-	-				
Boodikall	-	-	-	-	7,000	0	0	
Nighull	-	-	-	-	6,000	0	0	
Polgur	-	-	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Hagulwary	-	-	-	-	12,000	0	0	
Goomnaupollam	-	-	-	-	12,000	0	0	
Bangalore	-	-	-	-	55,000	0	0	
Maugry	-	-	-	-	8,400	0	0	
Mudgherry	-	-	-	-	36,000	0	0	
Coorghurry	-	-	-	-	4,000	0	0	
					<hr/>			
						4,60,811	9	0
Cankanelly	-	-	-	-	8,900	0	0	
Nulwuggle and Durbtila	-	-	-	-	16,000	0	0	
Arricut	-	-	-	-	10,300	0	0	
Byroodroog	-	-	-	-	4,000	0	0	
					<hr/>			
<i>Carr. forw.</i>					39,200	0	0	
					<hr/>			
						4,60,811	9	0

				<i>Bro. forw.</i>	39,200	0	0	4,60,811	9	0
Hyboor	-	-	-		7,000	0	0			
Dewankelly	-	-	-		20,045	0	0			
Oftadroog	-	-	-		5,000	0	0			
Chinroydroog	-	-	-		8,000	0	0			
Toomkoo and Devarage	-	-	-		18,000	0	0			
Nidgegul and Maclydroog	-	-	-		16,000	0	0			
Kundakeeva and Chellnaighelly	-	-	-		16,000	0	0			
Chuta Balapoor	-	-	-		80,000	0	0			
Colah	-	-	-		80,000	0	0			
Jungum Cottah	-	-	-		13,000	0	0			
Chuckmogalam	-	-	-		8,134	4	0			
Kudoor	-	-	-		7,129	7	$\frac{1}{2}$			
								3,17,509	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

Sera, remainder of

Sera and Amerapoor	-	-	-		55,000	0	0			
Hoosuttah	-	-	-		50,754	0	0			
Burra Balarpoor	-	-	-	-]	44,000	0	0			

1,49,754 0 0

Nuggur above Ghaut.

Kusbah	-	-	-	-	29,145	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	2		
Coolydroog	-	-	-	-	28,818	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	2		
Krompfee	-	-	-	-	8,094	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	0		
Kope	-	-	-	-	22,864	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2		
Wafittrara	-	-	-	-	6,818	9	0			
Ekaing and Sagur	-	-	-	-	39,411	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2		
Gooty (Hoobly)	-	-	-	-	11,006	8	$\frac{3}{4}$			
Surbtowanundy	-	-	-	-	10,458	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	2		
Joniannity	-	-	-	-	17,424	0	0			
Shikarpor	-	-	-	-	11,774	0	0	$\frac{3}{4}$		
Aunumtapoor	-	-	-	-	10,191	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Lakoooley Dannafs	-	-	-	-	11,629	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	1		
Oodgunny	-	-	-	-	13,614	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	0		
Simoga	-	-	-	-	16,883	5	0			
Hooly Honore	-	-	-	-	6,583	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	1		
Biddary	-	-	-	-	10,835	5	2			
Chingay, Beshwapattam	-	-	-	-	22,091	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	3		
Tany Reviah	-	-	-	-	14,076	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2		
Azeimpoor	-	-	-	-	10,696	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	3		

3,02,417 6 6

*Car. forw.* 12,30,482 6  $\frac{1}{4}$  6

Bro. forw. 12,30,482 6½ 6

Chittledroog, remainder of 12 Talooks.

Hufbah - - - - -	20,874	7½	1		
Beemsumunder - - - - -	12,148	4	2		
Dideary - - - - -	12,984	9½	0		
Hufdroog - - - - -	11,936	2½	3		
Multoor - - - - -	10,392	3½	2		
Murkah Moroo - - - - -	12,662	9½	3		
Tullick - - - - -	11,854	0½	0		
Burnm Surger - - - - -	10,163	6½	0		
Kunkopa - - - - -	12,542	0½	2		
				1,15,559	4½ 13

Bitchoor - - - - -	10,683	1½	2		
Hinoor - - - - -	10,010	0	2		
Goody Cottah - - - - -	11,330	5	½		
				33,023	6 10
				13,79,076	8 1

Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurdenkilly, viz.

Talmah and Talwaddy, included in the Company's share - - - - -	5,000	0	0		
				13,74,076	8 1

SCHEDULE D.

The Peishwa's Share.

Harpoonelly - - - - -	1,10,030	8½	0		
Soonda (above the Ghauts) - - - - -	59,377	0	0		
Annagoondy - - - - -	60,101	0	0		

From Chittledroog two Talooks, viz.

Holul Kaira - - - - -	11,425	4½	0		
Mycomde - - - - -	12,226	9½	0		
				23,652	3 0

From Bednore one Talook, viz.

Hunghur - - - - -	10,796	0	0		
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Total Canteria Pagodas 2,63,957 3½ 0



Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

(No. 9.)—MEMORIAL, explanatory of the PARTITION TREATY of  
MYSORE.

1. The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, assumed in the first and second articles, is that each party should retain in direct sovereignty, an equal share of unincumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides, of the amount of the pensions for Jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expences of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria Pagodas.

3. It was however thought advisable, to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expences of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they shall advance in years. The youngest of the four Princes now at Vellore is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger sons now at Seringapatam, the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age, so large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder now at Vellore. The four elder sons have been accustomed to a degree of state, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the same reasons do not apply to the younger sons, who have scarcely ever been suffered to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana.

4. The estimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the same as that admitted by the Allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the sum of nine lacs of pagodas, which had been added by the Allies to the estimate given in by the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occasion. There is every reason to suppose, that this estimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, especially in its valuation of the Company's share. Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increase of his revenues, by an arbitrary addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the Papers annexed to this dispatch: by this contrivance he had raised the apparent amount of his revenues to the sum of Canteria; Pagodas 83,67,549: This sum certainly much exceeded their real amount. In N<sup>o</sup> 11. —a comparison is instituted between the extravagant statements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo's remaining revenue imposed upon the Allies in 1792. By this comparison it appears, that at the lowest valuation, the Company's share of the present partition may be expected, within a short period of time, to produce not less than 14,78,698 Star Pagodas\*, provided the revenues be ably and honestly administered.

5. A map,

\* N. B. This is the gross amount; about twelve lacs net revenue.

5. A map, constructed by Capt. Marriott, will be found in N<sup>o</sup> —. It is recommended to the attention of your Honorable Court, as exhibiting a curious and interesting view of the new and capricious division of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultaun, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the divisions of every part of his kingdom, loading his establishments with innumerable Mahomedan Officers of revenue, and entirely subverting the wise and economical system established by Hyder Ally. In N<sup>o</sup> — will also be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Mysore. Having already stated, in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15, of this dispatch, the principles which have regulated the selection of the particular districts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unnecessary to add any thing on that subject to this memorial.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

6. The third article does not appear to require any explanation. The small tract of land retained in addition to the Island of Seringapatam, is necessary to the effectual strength of the place, and to its constant supply with water. By the next dispatch it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquisitions made under this article may be forwarded to your Honorable Court.

7. Articles 4 & 5. These articles are so expressed, as to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Poligars descended from the ancient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alleged rights of inheritance.

8. Article 6,—Requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7,—Refers to an intended treaty with the Mahratta Empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The 8th article requires no particular comment: it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The 9th article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expences and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any collateral arrangements to be made with the new Government of Mysore. It is evident, that His Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British Power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Mahrattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for His Highness; or if the Mahratta Power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate  
3 article

Enclosure in article (as hereafter explained) will place His Highness's interests, under the operations of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

## SEPARATE ARTICLES.

*Article 1.*

This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun: its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ally and Kummer ud Dien.

*Article 2.*

If the Peshwa should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the Treaty, it has already been remarked, that the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poonah. If Nizam Ally should be disappointed in his expectation at Poonah, he will be amply indemnified, by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reserved for eventual cession to the Peshwa, while the Company shall receive only one-third.

Enclosure in (N<sup>o</sup> 10.)—CAPTAIN MACLEOD to the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS; dated  
N<sup>o</sup> LII. 8th July, 1799.

To the Commissioners for the Affairs of Myfore.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the desire of the Right Honorable the Governor General, conveyed in his letter to you dated the 21st June, extract of which was forwarded to me by your directions, I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the revenues of the territories lately acquired for the Honorable Company, in which you will please to observe the grounds, on which I am led to believe that those acquisitions are capable to yield a gross revenue, equal to the sums in Column 4.

Vide N<sup>o</sup> 11.

The late Tippoo Sultaun raised his Jumma-bundy, in the year 1796, by augmenting his land-rent three Cantaria Fanams on each Pagoda (ten Fanams) supposing the country to be capable of bearing this augmentation. He also charged his Jumma-bundy with half a Fanam, as a tax on Shroffs, and a quarter of a Fanam, as a duty on Tobacco. The two last articles were absurdly added to the land-rent, as well as the first, the whole amounting to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Fanams on every ten Fanams; so that by this increase, every ten by the preceding Jumma-bundy became  $13\frac{3}{4}$  for the new Jumma-bundy, or 40 was raised to 55.

There

There were, however, some inconsiderable articles of the revenue excluded from contributing towards this augmentation; such as the rents of land farmed for portions of the produce, and also the road-duties: but as I could not procure an exact account of the amount of items left out in forming the increase, I have supposed, for the convenience of calculation, that the increase of 1796 extended to the whole gross revenue, and by following this mode, I have estimated the increase in Column 2 of the statement greater than it really was; consequently Column 3 or 4 is estimated lower than it otherwise should be, if the detail of the whole increase had been accurately ascertained.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

The sums in Canteria Pagodas in the third Column, or in Star Pagodas in the fourth, may, in my opinion, be considered as nearly the fair Jumma bundy which may hereafter be expected; though I cannot take upon myself to assert, that the several districts ought to yield revenue equal to this valuation of them.

If some of the districts should be over-rated in this estimate, it is probable that others are under-valued. I think it is not unreasonable to expect, that in the aggregate, the whole may, in the course of three or four years, produce a revenue equal to the amount of Column 4; and if from this sum one-fifth be deducted, for the several heads of Inaums to Pagodas, &c. and for defraying all charges of collection, there would remain to the Company a clear revenue of near twelve lacs of Star Pagodas annually.

Should this estimate of the new acquisitions be hereafter found, through better information, to be materially erroneous, I hope it will be remembered, that I followed the truest scale which can at present be procured. Much will always depend on the skill and talents of persons employed in the management of revenue.

I have an account of the amount of the rent of each Aumildarrie composing the Jumma in the first Column; and I have materials and information sufficient to prove, that the schedule of the Mysore revenue, given to the Confederates in 1792, was a false statement of the Jumma bundy.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Seringapatam,  
8th July, 1799.

(Signed)

WILLIAM MACLEOD.



(N<sup>o</sup> 11.)—STATEMENT OF REVENUE,  
COMMISS

STATEMENT shewing that Column 3 or 4 contains

I

SITUATION.	Districts, alluding to former Names, and to the Arrangement of them in the Schedule of 1792.	Tippoo's Jummabundy of the Year 1796, including his ideal Increase of 3½ Fanams on each Pag.	The Increase every 13½ included in Column.
( Salligal - - - )		C.P. F. A.	C.P.



(No. 12.) From Captain MACLEOD, to General HARRIS; dated Seringapatam, 22d. May, 1799; enclosing ABSTRACT of TIPPoo SULTAUN's JUMMABUNDY.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to lay before you an abstract of the Jummabundy, and a List of the several Forts of the late Tippoo Sultaun. As he had given new names to all Forts, and the residence of his Asiphs, the proper, or former name, is affixed to each Division and Fort, for the convenience of geographical information.

The Sultaun's mistaken system of Revenue Collection, operated in a great degree towards reducing his receipts, by his having increased the number of Aumildarries to ten times as many as had usually been the proportion under all former Governments of the Mysore Dominions.

The Sultaun raised his Jummabundy, in the year 1795, by adding about nineteen Lacks of Canteria Pagodas to his former Jumma: But this increase was only ideal; as I am informed by men, of whose veracity I have a high opinion, that since the year 1792, his receipts were annually from twenty-five to thirty-five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas. His actual annual Disbursements are estimated at forty Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, since the Treaty of 1792; so that it appears, a considerable portion of his expences must have been taken from the treasure collected by his Father.

All the Asiphs and Aumildars under his Government were Moormen, who were seldom chosen for any other reason than their being Mahomedans; and although the whole of them had an oath of fidelity administered to them, the embezzlement of Public Revenue, by the several classes of Servants, is supposed to have amounted annually to fifteen or twenty Lacs of Canteria Pagodas. The Jagheers for the support of Troops, which amount to about five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, do not appear in the statement: The valuation of them is included in the Revenue.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed.)

WILLIAM MACLEOD,  
*Acting Superintendent of Revenue.*





(No. 14.)—CAPTAIN MACLEOD'S MEMORANDA of the Commerce of the Myfore Country. Enclosure in  
Nº LII.

## EXPORTS.

Beetle Arrack (or Siffauris)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Pepper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardamums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandal Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thick Diamonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coarse painted Cloths of Pombrie, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Those articles generally allude to the exports from Ballaghaut to the Coast of Coromandel :

The first four articles are the most considerable.

## IMPORTS, chiefly from the Eastward.

Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coarse and fine Cloths of different sorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silk of different sorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Velvets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damasks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuttenaigue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masulipatam Chintz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burhunpoor ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flat Diamonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Cloths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dried Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw-Silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The principal articles are Salt, Cloth, Raw-Silk, and Tobacco.

It would greatly encourage trade, if the road duties on all articles were abolished throughout the Myfore territories ; but as this measure would occasion an immediate diminution of revenue, amounting perhaps to two lacs of pagodas, it cannot be carried

Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup>. LII. carried into execution, at least until the land-rent may rise, in consequence of a few years peace, and good management.

It would, however, be of importance to the Company's possessions and manufactures, if all duties on raw-cotton and thread were discontinued throughout the Rajah's country, as it is in the Company's territories.

Seringapatam,  
12th July 1799.

(Signed)

WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Enclosure in N<sup>o</sup>. LII. (No. 15.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL ; dated 30th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Purnea having reported to us, on the 25th instant, that the Brahmins had fixed on the 30th of June, as the most auspicious day for placing Kistna Rajah Oodiaver on the Musnud of Mysore, we resolved that the ceremony should accordingly be performed on that day.

2. We at the same time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wish, that he would, if possible, assist in person on this occasion.

3. His Excellency, in consequence, came hither from camp yesterday morning, attended by his suite, and an escort of European Cavalry, for the occasion.

4. The Rajah and his family removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for their accommodation which circumstances would admit.

5. This morning, the Members of the Commission, accompanied by Meer Allum, and his son, Meer Dowran, and preceded by His Majesty's 12th regiment of Foot, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Musnud about noon, under three volleys of musquetry from the troops on the spot, and a royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam.

6. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Musnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as Senior Member of the Commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of His Highness on the occasion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, some time after, delivered to the Rajah the seal and signet of the Rajah.

7. The deportment of the young Prince, during this ceremony, was remarkably

bly decorous, considering the untoward circumstances which had preceded his elevation, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our first visit to him.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

8. We had great pleasure in informing your Lordship that Gholam Aly Khan, Aly Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Syed Mohommed Khan Mehdur, spontaneously attended on this occasion. The Meer Suddoor was prevented, we understand, by indisposition.

9. After taking leave of the Rajah, we partook of an entertainment which had been provided for us in an adjoining Choultry.

10. The inauguration having taken place under an open Pandaul, the spectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to describe the joy which was visible in the countenances of all the Hindoos present.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed.)

Seringapatam,  
30th June, 1799.

GEO. HARRIS,  
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,  
HENRY WELLESLEY,  
WM. KIRKPATRICK,  
By. CLOSE.

(N<sup>o</sup> 16.)—SUBSIDIARY TREATY OF SERINGAPATAM.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

A treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the English East-India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on behalf and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in them for this purpose, by the said Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General; and on the other part, by Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, Rajah of Mysore.

Whereas it is stipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22d of June 1799, between the Honorable English East-India Company Bahauder, and the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the said English East-India Company Bahauder, his Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, and for

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

for effecting a settlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, and that his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodlaver Bahauder shall possess certain territories, specified in Schedule C., annexed to the said treaty, and that for the effectual establishment of the Government of Mysore, his Highness shall be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East-India Company Bahauder :

Wherefore, in order to carry the said stipulations into effect, and to increase and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the said English East-India Company and the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the said English East-India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforesaid, and by his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

*Article 1.*

The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

*Article 2.*

The Honorable the East-India Company Bahauder agrees to maintain, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to receive, a military force, for the defence and security of his Highness's dominions; in consideration of which protection, his Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lacks of star pagodas to the said East-India Company; the said sum to be paid in equal monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highness further agrees, that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, shall be left entirely to the Company.

*Article 3.*

If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any State or Power, his said Highness Mahah Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expence, incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as shall appear to the Governor General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

*Article 4.*

*Article 4.*

And whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray, either the expences of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expences described in the third article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances, as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Bahauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor General in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

*Article 5.*

And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provision of the fourth article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver shall immediately issue orders to his Aumils, or other Officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the English Company Bahauder. And in case his Highness shall not issue such orders, within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations or ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said East-India Company, the Governor General in Council shall render to his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided also, that in no case whatever, shall his Highness's actual receipt of annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the Treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East-India Company engages, at all times, and in every possible case, to secure, and cause to be paid for his Highness's use.

*Article 6.*

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity, now established between the English Company Bahauder and their Allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the said English Company Bahauder, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence, with any foreign State whatever, shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Bahauder.

*Article 7.*

His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European Foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Bahauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government, all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the English Government, it being his Highness's determined resolution, not to suffer, even for a day, any European Foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by content of the said Company.

*Article 8.*

Whereas the complete protection of his Highness's said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places, situated within the territories of his Highness, should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by British Troops and Officers, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that the said English Company Bahauder shall, at all times, be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places, within his said Highness's territories, as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of.

*Article 9.*

And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt, for the security of the territorial possessions of His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, it may be necessary that certain forts and strong places, within His Highness's territories, should be dismantled or destroyed, and that other forts and strong places should be strengthened and repaired, it is stipulated and agreed, that the English East-India Company shall be the sole judges of the necessity of any such alterations in the fortresses. And it is further agreed, that such expences as may be incurred on this account, shall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

*Article 10.*

In case it shall become necessary, for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of His Highness in the territories now subjected to his power, that the

the regular troops of the English East-India Company Bahauder should be employed, it is stipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the service of the said troops, they shall be employed in such manner as to the said Company shall seem fit : but it is expressly understood by the contracting parties, that this stipulation shall not subject the troops of the English East-India Company Bahauder to be employed in the ordinary transactions of revenue. Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

*Article 11.*

It being expedient, for the restoration and permanent establishment of tranquillity in the territories now subjected to the authority of His Highness Maha Rajah Myfoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that suitable provision should be made for certain officers of rank in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun, his said Highness agrees to enter into the immediate discussion of this point, and to fix the amount of the funds (as soon as the necessary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpose, in a separate article to be hereafter added to this treaty.

*Article 12.*

Lest the garrison of Seringapatam should, at any time, be subject to inconvenience from the high price of provisions and other necessaries, His Highness Maha Rajah Myfoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees, that such quantities of provisions, and other necessaries, as may be required for the use and consumption of the troops composing the said garrison, shall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment, whatever.

*Article 13.*

The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early consideration, the best means of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions, as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both Governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpose, with as little delay as possible.

*Article 14.*

His Highness Maha Rajah Myfoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, hereby promises to pay, at all times, the utmost attention to such advice as the English Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

*Article 15.*

Whereas it may hereafter appear, that some of the districts declared by the treaty of Mysore to belong, respectively, to the English Company Bahauder and to His Highness are inconveniently situated, with a view to the proper connection of their respective lines of frontier, it is hereby stipulated between the contracting parties,



Enclosure in parties, that in all such cases they will proceed to such an adjustment, by means of an exchange or otherwise, as shall be best suited to the occasion.

Nº LII.

*Article 16.*

This treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, corresponding to the 3d of Suffer, Anno Higeree 1214, and to the 7th of the month Hassar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant Æra, settled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the Honorable English East-India Company in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, with the Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, the aforesaid gentlemen have delivered to the said Maha Rajah one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them, and His Highness the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforesaid another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his seal, and signed by Luchuma, widow of the late Kistna Rajah, and sealed and signed by Purnea, Dewan to the Maha Rajah Kistna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforesaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the said Maha Rajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on the receipt of which by the said Maha Rajah, the present treaty shall be deemed compleat and binding, on the Honorable the English East-India Company and on the Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maha Rajah shall be returned.

Enclosure in  
Nº LII.

(Nº 17.)—MEMORIAL explanatory of the SUBSIDIARY TREATY of  
SERINGAPATAM.

Article 1.—Requires no explanation.

Article 2. The amount of the subsidy was fixed after full communication with Purnea. It may, perhaps, be necessary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a less sum, for the first year of the new Government; but no doubt exists, that after that period, the full subsidy may be realized, without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any pressure upon the country. It was thought more advisable, to undertake the defence of the country, without any specification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a specified number of troops in Mysore.

Article 3. The principle established in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole resources of Mysore, in the event of actual or approaching war.

Articles

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

mark.

Cant. Pagodas.	No. of Horse to be kept up for the Sirkar from the Jagheers
12,000	100
12,000	100
4,300	
4,300	
<hr/>	
32,600	200
12,000	
4,000	
2,700	
2,550	
5,000	
900	
<hr/>	
	59,750
- - -	2,50,000
	<hr/>
	3,09,750
<hr/>	
- - -	19,67,877
	<hr/>
	22,77,627

60,89,992	} including the Jagheers allot- ted to Civil and Military Of- ficers for their services in lieu of pay.
48,71,994	
<hr/>	

and is a Deputy.  
Revenue.



Articles 4 and 5. These articles secure to the Company the power, not only of assuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever such a measure may appear necessary, but also of introducing any improvements into any or each of the Rajah's administration, which the Governor General in Council may deem advisable; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of assuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and assumption, are secured in the most unqualified manner, for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassments which have occasioned so much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic. The sum of one lack of star pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is reserved for the Rajah, in time of war, such a defalcation of revenue should take place, as should reduce his income from the amount of his necessary expenses. It is not intended that the Rajah, in time of peace, should ever be required to pay to the Company a larger sum than the amount of the subsidy; namely, seven lacks of star pagodas, excepting only in the case of preparation for hostilities.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

**Articles 6 to 10,—Require no explanation.**

Article 11. It is intended by this article, to reserve the right of charging the Rajah with the provision to be made for the principal Sirdars and Kelledars in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The measures which have already been taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in the letter from the Commissioners in the Mysore, under date 12th June. The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this head is 23,000 star padogas. Some addition must certainly be made to this sum; but it is not probable that they will increase the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 padogas\*. This sum cannot be deemed a considerable sacrifice to the important object of conciliating the good will of the principal surviving officers of the late Sultaun. It must, however, be observed, that the whole of this sum is not to be stated as a permanent charge, several of the pensions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the pensioner, or until he shall be employed by the Company or its Allies. The provisions which have been made for the families of those who have fallen during the campaign, are included in this calculation, and amount to a sum which bears no proportion to the credit which has resulted to the character of the Company from this transaction.

Vide  
Page 205.

**Article 12,—Requires no explanation.**

Article 13. The subject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commissioners; some time, however, will necessarily be required, before a plan can be thoroughly digested for this important subject.

**Articles 14 and 15,—Require no explanation.**

3 R

(N<sup>o</sup> 18.)

\* Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military, were framed on the most parsimonious scale, although the number of his subordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

Enclosure, in  
N<sup>o</sup> LII.

(N<sup>o</sup> 18.)—CAPTAIN MACLEOD to the Honourable Mr. WELLESLEY,  
with a LIST of the RAJAHS of MYSORE, from A. D. 1610 to 1799.

Captain Macleod has the honor to forward a List of the Rajahs of Mysore, with a few remarks regarding their descent, &c. respectively. He is sensible that it is incomplete, with respect to detailed information, and only offers it in this state, with a desire of evincing his zeal to endeavour to contribute towards obtaining whatever may be the wish of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Seringapatam,  
13th July, 1799.  
Honorable Mr. Wellesley.

LIST of the RAJAHS of MYSORE, from A. D. 1610 to 1799.

Year of the Accession of each Rajah.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Mysore Rajahs.
A. D. 1610	Sardarim	1532	Raige Worrear—
			was a petty Poligar of Mysore, on which there depended, inclusive of Mysore, thirty-two mousas, or principal villages. At this time, Mysore was dependent on the Rajah of Chickraipatam: This was the capital of a small Hindoo Subaship, to which Mysore was tributary. This town was situated near the ground lately occupied by General Stuart's army. The island of Seringapatam belonged to Chickraipatam, not to Mysore, or Emperor of Anigoody. Shri Ringa-Rail was, at this period, Subadar of Chickraipatam, who had no issue. Raige Worrear of Mysore, having the character of being a man of abilities, was nominated to be the successor to the Subadarry of Chickraipatam, by a decree of the reigning Rajah of Anigoody. Previous to the succession to this Subadarry on the death Shri-Ringa-Rail, in

Year of the Accession of each Rajah. A. D.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Myfore Rajahs.	
1618	Caligooby	1540	Churn Raige—	1610, the Myfore family did not assume the ceremony of sitting on a throne; for which reason this period is considered to be the foundation of the kingdom of Myfore. Raige Worrear was succeeded by his grandson,
1638	Bhodauy	1560	Immerie Raige—	who first built a small fort on the Island, the east face of which, it is said, intersected the present fort, in a line with Tippoo's palace. He made some additions to the Pagoda of Shri Ringa Samy, and added some villages to his country. He was succeeded by his son,
1638	Bhodauy	1560	Rana Canterwa—	who died without issue, and was succeeded by, Narfa-Raige, a male relation, chosen, according to the usage of the family, from among several boys. He improved the Fort of Seringapatam, built the Pagoda of Narfuma Samy, constructed the Tank Narfuma Boody, near Nunjencode, coined the gold fanams called after him "Canteria" fanams, and made several conquests; viz. to the north, as far as Muddugurry; to the south, as far as Chuckergurry; to the east, as far as Bagloor and Aloor; to the west, as far as Hassen and Belloor. He was celebrated for his personal courage and strength, and is said to have engaged and defeated the Rajah of Trichinopoly in a single combat, in consequence of a challenge the latter had sent to his gate, inviting any person to engage him. Canterwa hearing

Year of the Accession of each Rajah. A. D.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Suliwan	Names of Myfore Rajah.	
1660	Sharwaury	1582	Doda Dewa Raige—	hearing of this challenge went in- cog. to Trichinopoly to engage his rival. He was succeeded by his son,
1674	Annunda	1596	Chick Dewa Raige.	who was succeeded by his son, He extended his dominions to the southward, as far as Caroor; to the westward, as far as Waftara. In one day, he took nine forts; on which account he got the name of <i>Nou Cotteb Narna</i> *. The King of Delhi, having heard of his fame, sent him a title, <i>Rajah Jugga Deoo</i> . He made several revenue regulations, and other arrangements, which had afterwards been looked upon as 'models for conducting every department of the state of Myfore. He constructed the two great water courses in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and the Myfore Bridge. He was succeeded by his son,
1705	Tarteeva	1627	Canterwa Narfa Raige.	This Prince was dumb. His country was managed by two brothers, Tri- mulaingar and Shinga Peremaloo. He was succeeded by his son,
1716	Doormuckie	1638	Doda Kiftna Raige.	He added Magerie to his dominions, and had the character of being a good Prince. He had no issue.
1733	Pramadicha	1655	Chiaun Raige—	was elected, according to the custom of the Government. During his reign, the Government was directed by Dewa-Rajahiah, who confined his master, Chiaum Raige, on the top of Cabbal Droog, where he died, in

\* The Nine Fortrefs-Narna, also interpreted the *Nine Crore Narna*, as an allusion to his Wealth.

Year of the Accession of each Rajah. A. D.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Myfore Rajahs.	
1736	N alla	1658	Chick Kifna Raige —	<p>in consequence of drinking the wa- ter of a poisonous reservoir.</p> <p>succeeded, by being elected, accord- ing to custom, after the death of Sham Raige.</p> <p>Dewa Raige was still <i>Dikwai</i>, or Prime Minister, and his brother Nunda Raige was <i>Surwadikar</i>, or Com- mander in Chief. Kifna Raige was only three years old when he was nominated Rajah : The management of the country was entirely in the hands of Dewa Raige and Nunda Raige. The former was reckoned to be a man of better judgment than the latter, who appeared, from his actions, to have been led rather by his passions than by maxims of prudence.</p> <p>During this reign, Davanhully and Dindigul were added to the Myfore Government, exclusive of the con- quests made by Hyder, who usurped the Government in the year 1759, by defeating Nunda Raige in the Fort of Myfore.</p> <p>From this period, the Rajah became a state prisoner. He died in 1766, aged about thirty-three. Hyder, who was at Coimbatore, ordered Kifna Raige's son,</p>
1766	Veiah	1688	Nunda Raige —	<p>to be placed on the Throne, with the usual ceremonies.</p> <p>Nunda Raige having died a natural death, his youngest brother,</p>

was



Year of the Accession of each Rajah. A. D.	Years of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Myfore Rajahs.
1771	Kurrah	1693	Chiaum Raige —
1777	Havilumby	1699	Chiaum Raige —

was, by Hyder's order, put upon the Throne. Chiaum Raige died without issue, at the age of fourteen. Hyder ordered eight or ten boys, lineally related to the Rajah's family, to be brought, according to usage, from the villages adjacent to Myfore, to Seringapatam, for the purpose of electing one of them to be Rajah. Hyder, on the boys being brought to his Palace, called for some fruit to be distributed among them; and watching attentively the conduct of the boys after receiving the fruit, he observed that one of them gave the fruit to his (the child's) father, while all the others either began to eat their shares on the spot, or tied them up in their clothes. Hyder remarked, that the boy who gave his portion of the fruit to his father was the most promising, and he immediately appointed him, then four years of age, to the Throne. This Prince lived till the year 1796, when he died of the small-pox; upon his death, Tippoo did not nominate or acknowledge a successor.

Kisna Raige, who was placed on the Throne in June 1799, was the only child of Chiaum Raige, the fourth, who was married to seven wives, of whom five are still alive. The mother of the present Kisna Raige died in about a fortnight after his birth.

One of the wives of Chick Kisna Raige is still alive, aged 58; also the paternal grand-mother of the present Rajah, and his maternal grand-father.

Seringapatam, (Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.  
13th July, 1799.

Nº LIH.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL  
in COUNCIL to the COURT of DIRECTORS ; dated 4th August, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United  
Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. It has appeared to the Governor General in Council to be proper, that his Lordship's proceedings and resolutions for the distribution of the treasure and jewels captured in Seringapatam, should form the subject of a separate dispatch to your Honorable Court.

2. The possession of Tippoo Sultaun's whole treasure, even on the fall of Seringapatam, was an event, which the Governor General in Council could not reasonably have anticipated ; and it was a case, therefore, for which no rule could be provided, until the obstinacy of Tippoo Sultaun, and the rapid progress of the siege, had actually produced the event.

3. Under these circumstances, and the uncertainty of the amount of the Sultaun's treasure, which common rumour had extremely exaggerated, the disposal of it became a question of considerable delicacy and importance.

4. The right of the Crown to the whole of the captured property appeared to be founded on the best interpretations of the law of nations, while the capture having been effected by the joint operation of His Majesty's and of the Honorable Company's Forces, His Majesty's royal Patent, bearing date 14th January 1758, and expressly reserving for his Royal Prerogative, the disposal of all property captured in such operations, seemed to apply with full force to the case.

5. The orders, also, of your Honorable Court, dated 8th March 1758, direct that, in all hostilities or expeditions, in which any of His Majesty's forces shall be appointed and commanded to act in conjunction with those of the Company, such plunder or booty as may be taken, or the produce thereof, shall be kept entire, and reported to your Honorable Court, in order that the necessary application may be made to His Majesty, for a division thereof, in such manner and proportion as the King shall think fit.

6. On the other hand, it remained for us to weigh the prevailing opinion, in favor of the right of captors to all property found in places taken by assault, the in-  
variable

variable practice of His Majesty in cases of a similar nature, and the unquestionable claims of this gallant army to every reasonable indulgence.

Vide Enclo-  
sure N<sup>o</sup> 1.

7. The difficulty of this question (if indeed the doubt had ever been entertained in the minds of the army) would have been solved by the decision and authority of the Marquis Cornwallis; for during the course of the former war in Mysore, his Lordship declared, in general orders, "That he considered all property in places taken by assault, or deserted, to belong to the captors."

8. This order, as well as the uniform practice sanctioned by the same great authority, during the whole of the former war, being recent in the memory of the whole army, was considered as an unquestionable confirmation of their right to the property taken in Seringapatam; and although the law of nations, applicable to the case, justified the Governor General in Council in dissenting from the authority of the Marquis Cornwallis, yet a decision, founded on abstract grounds of public law, might have appeared rigorous and illiberal, when opposed to the prevailing opinions respecting the right of captors, confirmed by so formal and justly revered a sanction.

9. Under these circumstances, the difficulty appeared to resolve itself into a question of expediency, arising from considerations of the amount of the treasure captured in Seringapatam, and in this view of the subject, the Governor General in Council deemed it advisable to permit the captors to proceed to a distribution of the prize, to such an extent as should not incur the hazard of producing any relaxation in the discipline of the army.

10. The report transmitted to his Lordship by the Commander in Chief on this subject, states the amount of specie at about sixteen lacks of pagodas, and the amount of jewels at about nine lacks more.

11. Although this sum is very considerable, yet comparing it with the donations which have been granted to the army by the Marquis Cornwallis and by your Honorable Court in the year 1792, the Governor General in Council did not judge the difference to be disproportioned to the actual case, under all the circumstances of the assault.

12. With an anxious desire to pay the most respectful obedience to your orders of the 8th of March 1758, as well as to pursue the spirit of His Majesty's Letters Patent, by which the prerogative royal to distribute all plunder and booty is reserved, in all cases in which His Majesty's troops may have been employed, the Governor General in Council was also sensible of the utter inexpediency of disappointing the sanguine expectations of the whole army, founded on such rational grounds as the uniform practice of the late war, and the public orders of the Marquis Cornwallis.

13. Being accordingly satisfied, that the amount of treasure and jewels, stated to his Lordship, was not so great as to produce any dangerous irregularity among the troops,

troops, and being urged by the Commander in Chief, for the reasons stated in his Excellency's letter of the 23d May, to an early distribution of such part of the prize property as might be granted to the army, the Governor General in Council entertained no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majesty, and the liberality of your Honorable Court, would be proportioned to the effort which had produced so large an addition to the revenues and resources of the Company, and establish the security of your possessions in the Peninsula of India on such solid and permanent foundations.

Vel Enclosure N<sup>o</sup> II.

14. His Lordship, therefore, charged himself with the responsibility of anticipating the Royal sanction and your determination, and accordingly authorized the Commander in Chief to make an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in such proportions as might be conformable to the usage of the British service, in cases of a similar nature; and his Lordship in Council took this opportunity of expressing his satisfaction, that the final success of this brilliant campaign had enabled him to afford a substantial proof of the public gratitude towards the army, by bestowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their services, and earned not more by their labor, courage, and perseverance, than by their exact discipline, uniform regularity, and exemplary subordination.

Vel Enclosure N<sup>o</sup> III. and IV.

15. In your letter, dated 8th March 1758, you are pleased to direct, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, are not to come into the division, but are to belong entirely to the Company."

16. On a full consideration of this injunction, the Governor General in Council thought it advisable to reserve the whole of the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, (including grain,) for the ultimate decision of His Majesty, on such application as shall be made to him by your Honorable Court.

17. For this purpose, his Lordship in Council directed, that a proper Board of Officers should be selected and appointed by the Commander in Chief, to value and take an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores.

18. The Governor General in Council is concerned, that the irregularity and confusion which was found to prevail in the arsenal of Tippoo Sultaun, together with the extent and variety of his military equipments, render it impossible to transmit, by the present dispatch, a correct estimate of the value of the stores, &c. reserved under this order; but his Lordship trusts, that the lists which are now forwarded, will enable your Honorable Court to lay sufficient information before his Majesty, and to obtain his royal sanction for the disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores.

19. His Lordship in Council directed, that the proportion of prize-money to be

be allotted to the Contingent of his Highness the Nizam, should be determined by the number of his Highness's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the army before Seringapatam, at the time of the capture of that place.

20. This principle has accordingly been applied to the Infantry, of which regular returns had been made to the Adjutant General of the Army; but the irregular establishment of his Highness's Cavalry having rendered this mode of calculation impracticable with regard to them, a compromise was effected between the Commander in Chief and Meer Allum Bahauder, for one lac of pagodas, in lieu of all farther demands on account of the Nizam's Cavalry.

21. Having judged it probable, that Meer Allum might not be inclined to dispense with the right of his Sovereign over that part of the captured property which was allotted to his Highness, the Governor General in Council directed the Commander in Chief to consult Meer Allum on this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's share, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to him.

22. It is scarcely necessary to observe to your Honorable Court, that whatever determination may be taken, with respect to the appropriation of the ordnance and military stores, captured in Seringapatam, it will be proper to consider the title of his Highness the Nizam to share in this part of the prize. Perhaps his Highness's proportion of this part of the prize cannot be determined by a more equitable standard than that assumed in the first dividend to the army. Conformably to this rule, his Highness would be entitled to about one fourth part of the ordnance and military stores, to be applied to his Highness's own use, or divided among his troops, according to the pleasure of his Highness.

23. With a view to render the distribution of prize-money an available resource for the immediate supply of specie to the army, and to afford individuals in camp the means of disposing of their respective proportions with security, the Governor General in Council authorized the Commander in Chief to open a loan for bonds of this Government, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum; and we are happy to add, that a material supply of money has, by this means, been obtained for the use of the army, which has relieved us from the necessity of sending specie for that purpose from the Presidency, and which will ultimately, we trust, have a considerable effect, in reducing the rate of interest on your paper.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed.)

MORNINGTON,  
CLIVE,

W. PETRIE,

E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Port St. George  
4th August, 1799.

(N<sup>o</sup> 1.)—EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS by LORD CORNWALLIS;  
11th August, 1791.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LIII.

G. O.

11th August, 1791.

The Commander in Chief is also pleased to declare, that he considers all property, in places taken by assault or deserted, to belong to the captors; and in consequence of the recommendation of the Committee, is pleased to order, that when persons shall apply to the Officer commanding at such places, for leave to dig up treasure, jewels, or other valuable effects, it shall be granted, under the express condition of one-half being retained as salvage, and delivered to the prize Agents, on account of the Army; and they, or the persons acting for them, are to be informed, whenever such applications are made, that they may be present, when the treasure or effects are dug up. Persons not claiming as proprietors, but giving information of secret property, are to be allowed one-fourth of the treasure, or value of the effects, discovered in consequence of this information. This order to be sent to the places taken from the enemy, and made public, by beat of tom tom, in the Bazars and Pettahs, and in Camp.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,

*Military Secretary to Commander in Chief.*

(No. 2.—From the COMMANDER in CHIEF to the GOVERNOR GENERAL  
in COUNCIL, dated the 23d MAY, 1799.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LIII.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General in Council,  
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, as correct an inventory of ordnance and military stores, captured in Seringapatam, as it has been possible to prepare. A Board of Officers will be ordered immediately, to arrange and value the whole, with the utmost precision.

A large quantity of grain has been found in the place, chiefly paddy, some of which is of great age. At this season it is not possible to measure it, without risk of damage to the whole, by removing it out of the granaries in which it is placed.

The

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LIII.

The Officers I had named to make inventories of property captured have not yet completed this duty, and have informed me, that a considerable time will be requisite to enable them to do so: they have, however, ascertained the amount of the most valuable articles, of which I enclose an abstract statement, formed from the reports which they have made to me.

I am not without hope, that the report I am now enabled to make, may be sufficient for your Lordship in Council to consider as a ground for such resolution as you may deem proper, in regard to the proportion of prize which should be granted to the Army, as a reward for their recent services. The usage of the service on former occasions will lead the troops to expect an exertion of the bounty of Government; and it is particularly desirable, that whatever amount of property your Lordship in Council may be pleased to allot to the Army, should be granted, before the separation of the troops to various quarters renders the arrangement of its distribution difficult.

Seringapatam,  
May 23d, 1799.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,  
Your most obedient and most faithful servant,  
(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LIII.

(N<sup>o</sup> 3.)—From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of FORT ST. GEORGE,  
to the COMMANDER in CHIEF; dated 2d July, 1799.

To Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

SIR,

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having considered your report upon the ordnance, ammunition, military stores, treasure, and jewels, taken in the fort of Seringapatam, directs me to acquaint you, that his Lordship in Council has resolved to order an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels which have fallen into your hands.

At the same time that the Governor General in Council communicates this resolution to you, his Lordship thinks it expedient to impress upon your attention, the principles of the law of nations, by which all property conquered from an enemy becomes the property of the State, and by which all idea of positive right in the captors to property in a fort taken by assault, is exploded. In conformity to these principles, the King has been pleased to grant to the Company, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 14th January 1758, the right of all booty and plunder which shall be taken

taken by their troops alone, reserving, in express terms, his Royal Prerogative of distribution, in such manner and proportions as he shall think fit, in all cases in which the Royal Forces may have co-operated with those of the Company.

Although the orders of the Court of Directors, prescribing the mode of carrying these Letters Patent into execution, expressly prohibit their Government in India from disposing of the "whole plunder and booty, which shall be taken in wars, hostilities, or expeditions, by the Company's forces," and although His Majesty, by the Letters Patent themselves, has reserved to himself, in express terms, his "Prerogative Royal, to distribute the said plunder and booty, in such manner and proportion as he shall think fit," in all cases in which his own troops may have been employed; yet having no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majesty, and the liberality of the Court of Directors, will be proportioned to the important services of the gallant army under your command, his Lordship has no hesitation in charging himself with the responsibility of anticipating the royal sanction, and the determination of the Court of Directors.

In adopting this decision, his Lordship trusts, that he will manifest to the Army, an unequivocal proof of the gratitude which he feels for the continued exertion of their matchless bravery and discipline, by the prompt distribution of a reward, which their decisive success has enabled him to bestow.

In their letter of the 8th March 1758, the Honorable Court of Directors have ordered, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, are not come into the division, but are to belong entirely to the Company." Upon a full consideration, therefore, of this positive injunction, as well as of the principles of the law of nations, applied to the right of booty, plunder, and conquest, and to the expenses incurred by the Company for the support of the present war, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs me to inform you of his Lordship's intention to reserve all ordnance, ammunition, and military stores (including grain), for the ultimate decision of His Majesty, on such application as shall be made to him by the honorable the Court of Directors.

It will accordingly be necessary, that a proper Board of Officers should be selected and appointed for the purpose of valuing, and of taking an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property, which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors.

In ordering the distribution of the treasure and jewels, the Governor General in Council directs you to be guided by the established usages, which have been observed in the British service in all cases of a similar nature; and to take upon yourself the decision of all points whatever, referrible to this distribution, without further communication to his Lordship in Council.



The proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the Contingent of His Highness the Nizam, is to be determined by the number of His Highness's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the Army before Seringapatam, at the time of taking that place.

The British subsidiary force, serving with the Contingent of His Highness the Nizam, will of course be included in the Company's Army, and receive its proportion of prize-money, according to the distribution made to the rest of the British force.

As it is probable, that Meer Allum Bahauder may not be inclined to dispense with the right of his Sovereign, over that part of the captured property which may be allotted to His Highness the Nizam, the Governor General in Council directs you to consult him upon this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's share, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to Meer Allum.

I have the honor to enclose a general order by Government, which the Governor General in Council directs you to publish to the army, in order that the distribution of the prize-money may be immediately announced to them.

I have the honor to be,

Fort St. George,  
2d July, 1799.

Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Gov<sup>r</sup>

G. BUCHAN, Sub Sec.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LIII.

(N<sup>o</sup> 4) — GENERAL ORDERS by GOVERNMENT.

G. O. by Government.

Fort St. George, 2d June, 1799.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having received from Lieutenant General Harris a report of the ordnance, ammunition, military stores, and treasure, taken by the Allied Army in the fort of Seringapatam, has much pleasure in anticipating the sanction of His Majesty, and of the Court of Directors, for the distribution of prize-money on this memorable occasion.

His Lordship, accordingly, authorizes and directs the Commander in Chief to make an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in such proportions as may be conformable to the usage of the British service, in cases of a similar nature.

In respect to the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, his Lordship directs that they be reserved entire, until the pleasure of His Majesty, and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, shall be received.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council feels particular satisfaction, that the happy circumstances, accompanying the glorious and final success of this brilliant campaign, enable his Lordship to afford a substantial proof of the public gratitude towards the Army, by bestowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their services, and earned, not more by their labor, courage, and perseverance, than by their exact discipline, regularity, and exemplary subordination.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

J. WEBBE, Sec. to the Gov<sup>r</sup>.

G. BUCHAN, Sub Sec.

(N<sup>o</sup> 5.)—AB—

(N<sup>o</sup> 5.)—ABSTRACT GENERAL RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, Military Stores, &c. &c. found in the Fort and Island of SERINGAPATAM; 20th May, 1799.

ORDNANCE.

	GUNS.																								MORTARS COHORNS.												HOWIT- ZERS.				Grand Total.							
	42 Pdrs.	36 D.	32 D.	30 D.	26 D.	24 D.	20 D.	18 D.	16 D.	14 D.	12 D.	10 D.	9 D.	8 D.	7 D.	6 D.	5½ D.	5¼ D.	4½ D.	3¾ D.	3 D.	2½ D.	16 Incb.	12½ D.	11½ D.	8 D.																						
Brass Ordnance	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	6	122	-	6	6	9	51	3	2	46	27	39	8	26	14	15	-	9	15 Incb.	13 D.	12 D.	11 D.	10 D.	9 D.	8 D.	7 D.	6 D.	5½ D.	5¼ D.	4½ D.	3¾ D.	3 D.	2½ D.	16 Incb.	12½ D.	11½ D.	8 D.	1	444	
Ditto unfinished in the Foundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
Iron Ordnance	-	1	2	1	1	1	19	5	27	10	9	51	8	7	5	28	10	36	12	-	37	-	24	16	22	-	53	4	2	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478		
Grand Total of Ordnance	1	1	3	1	1	1	21	5	32	16	10	73	8	8	1	34	19	87	15	28	3	27	6	39	8	14	68	5	13	2	4	1	5	1	3	1	6	2	5	19	2	1	16	1	7	2	1	929

ARTICLES.							Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
GARRISON and FIELD CARRIAGES.											
42	Pounder	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	1	} Garrison.
36	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	1	
26	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	3	—	6	9	
24	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	3	—	18	21	
20	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	4	4	
18	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	2	—	9	11	
16	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	2	—	8	10	
14	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	7	7	
13	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	2	2	
12	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	5	—	40	45	
11	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	1	
10	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	4	4	
9	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	29	38	
8	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	17	22	
7	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	16	
6	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	38	44	} Field.
5½	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	1	
5	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	5	5	
4½	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	1	
4	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	34	39	
3½	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	4	4	
3	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	9	
2½	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	55	62	
2	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	28	36	
1½	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	6	7	
1	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	7	8	
½	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	2	2	
Howitzer Carriages.											
12½	Inch	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	2	3	
8	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	1	
Mortar Beds.											
13	Inch	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	2	3	
12	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	2	—	2	4	
11	- d. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	1	
3 X											Mortar

ARTICLES.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
<b>Mortar Beds.</b>					
10 Inch - - - - -	2	—	3	5	
9 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	1	—	2	3	
8 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	1	—	2	3	
7 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	—	1	1	
5½ - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	—	2	2	
5½ - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	1	—	1	2	
4½ - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	3	—	4	7	
Ammunition Tumbrils of Sorts -	3	3	132	138	
Spare Carriages of Sizes - - -	—	—	139	139	
Limbers of Sorts - - - - -	3	—	70	73	
Transport Waggon - - - - -	1	—	—	1	
D <sup>o</sup> - Carts - - - - -	—	—	20	20	
Spare Gun-wheels of Sorts - - -	8	—	40	48	
Axletrees Wooden, spare - - -	25	—	—	25	
Cheeks, spare of Sorts - - - -	20	—	—	20	
Mantlets - - - - -	1	—	1	2	
Wooden Platforms for Mortars -	2	—	—	2	
<b>Sponges with Rammer Heads.</b>					
42 Pounder - - - - -	—	—	9	9	
32 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	—	22	22	
24 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	—	27	27	
20 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	—	7	7	
18 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	4	14	18	
16 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	2	10	12	
14 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	2	10	12	
12 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	6	28	34	
9 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	4	15	19	
8 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	3	12	15	
7 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	2	12	14	
6 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	8	42	50	
5½ - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	1	8	9	
4 - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	4	16	20	
2½ - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	—	10	38	48	

Ladles

ARTICLES.							Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Ladles with Worms.											
42 Pounder	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	5	5	
32 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	2	11	13	
24 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	3	10	13	
20 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	2	3	
18 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	3	10	13	
16 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	3	3	
14 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	6	6	
12 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	4	17	21	
9 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	2	4	6	
8 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	5	6	
7 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	4	5	
6 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	4	10	14	
5½ - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	3	4	
4 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	2	3	5	
2½ - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	6	18	24	
1 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	1	2	
Linstocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	22	22	
Shot, Iron, Round.											
42 Pounder	-	-	-	-	-	-	7000	—	—	7000	
32 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	21000	—	—	21000	
28 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	25000	—	—	25000	
24 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	43000	—	—	43000	
20 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	44000	—	—	44000	
18 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	34000	—	—	34000	
16 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	36000	—	—	36000	
14 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	13000	—	—	13000	
12 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	43000	—	—	43000	
9 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	22000	—	—	22000	
8 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	26000	—	—	26000	
7 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	8000	—	—	8000	
6 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	36000	—	—	36000	
5 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	31000	—	—	31000	
4 - d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	23000	—	—	23000	

3 d<sup>o</sup>

ARTICLES.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Shot, Iron, Round.					
3 Pounder - - - - -	29000	—	—	29000	
2½ - d.º - - - - -	16400	—	—	16400	
2 - d.º - - - - -	21000	—	—	21000	
1½ - d.º - - - - -	7000	—	—	7000	
1 - d.º - - - - -	4000	—	—	4000	
Small Iron Balls, from 14 to 2 oz. } for Grape - - - - -	15000	—	—	15000	
Shot round, fixed to bottoms 18 } pounders - - - - -	27	—	—	27	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 12	23	—	—	23	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 6	30	—	—	30	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 2½	50	—	—	50	
Double-headed shot of sizes -	4000	—	—	4000	
Chain - - - - -	48	—	—	48	
Shells empty, 11 Inch - - -	23	—	—	23	
D.º d.º 9 - - - - -	740	—	—	740	
D.º d.º 8 - - - - -	560	—	—	560	
D.º d.º 6 - - - - -	425	—	—	425	
Shells filled and fuze - 9 pdrs.	30	—	—	30	
D.º d.º - - - d.º - - - 6 -	10	—	—	10	
Hand Granades of sizes empty -	8000	—	—	8000	
Grape shot cased in wood 6 pdrs.	25	—	—	25	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 4 -	50	—	—	50	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 2½ -	30	—	—	30	
D.º - - - Cannister - 24 -	92	—	—	92	
D.º - - - Quilted - - - - -	52	—	—	52	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 32 -	3	—	—	3	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 20 -	3	—	—	3	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 18 -	125	—	—	125	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 16 -	61	—	—	61	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 14 -	54	—	—	54	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 12 -	72	—	—	72	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 8 -	57	—	—	57	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 7 -	36	—	—	36	
D.º - - - d.º - - - 6 -	130	—	—	130	

ARTICLES.	Serviceable.	Repairable	Unserviceable	Grand Total	REMARKS.
Grape Shot, quilted $5\frac{1}{2}$ Pounder	6	—	—	6	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> $2\frac{1}{2}$ - -	920	—	—	920	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> 2 - -	70	—	—	70	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> 1 - -	86	—	—	86	
Muskets with and without bayonets, } English	9000	2000	4000	15000	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - French	12000	2000	23000	37000	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - Tippoo's	9000	2000	6000	17000	
Carbines - - -	12000	—	18000	30000	
Musket Barrels - - -	12000	—	10000	22000	
Match-lock Barrels - - -	—	—	2000	2000	
Genjaul Barrels - - -	—	—	300	300	
Pistols, old, odd - - -	—	—	18	18	
Matchlocks - - -	—	—	320	320	
Swords, Country, of Sorts - - -	4000	—	4000	8000	
Creffes - - -	1000	—	2000	3000	
Bayonets, Spare, of Sorts - - -	1000	—	8000	9000	
Cartridges, Cloth filled 32 Pounders	32	—	—	32	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 26 - -	76	—	—	76	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 24 - -	352	—	—	352	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 20 - -	55	—	—	55	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 18 - -	618	—	—	618	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 16 - -	448	—	—	448	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 14 - -	50	—	—	50	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 12 - -	659	—	—	659	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 10 - -	110	—	—	110	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 9 - -	1146	—	—	1146	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 8 - -	1017	—	—	1017	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 7 - -	230	—	—	230	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 6 - -	702	—	—	702	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - $5\frac{1}{2}$ - -	100	—	—	100	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 4 - -	71	—	—	71	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - $2\frac{1}{2}$ - -	632	—	80	712	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 2 - -	420	—	—	420	
D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - 1 - -	—	—	160	160	
Empty Bags, of Sorts - - -	6550	—	—	6550	
Gunpowder loose - - - lbs.	739000	—	—	739000	
Musket-shotted Cartridge Boxes - - -	90	—	—	90	
Portfires - - -	142	—	—	142	
3 Y.					

Iron Moulds for Musket Balls, Serviceable, 3 2  
 D<sup>o</sup> Carbine



ARTICLES.	Servicable	Repairable	Unservicable	Grand Total	REMARKS.
Blue-lights - - -	459	—	—	459	
Rockets of fizes, filled - - -	9000	—	—	9000	
D <sup>o</sup> - empty - - -	700	—	—	700	
Fuzees Drove, 8 Inch - - -	—	—	100	100	
Copper Tubes, filled - - -	—	—	500	500	
Balls leaden, Musket loose - - -	451000	—	—	451000	
D <sup>o</sup> - Carbines - - -	230000	—	—	230000	
Saltpetre in Bags - - Tons	70	—	—	70	
D <sup>o</sup> loose - - -	300	—	—	300	
Sulphur loose - - -	70	—	—	70	
Flints, Musket - - -	450000	—	—	450000	
Rosin - - - lb	2000	—	—	2000	
Lead, Pig, - - Pieces	96	—	—	96	
D <sup>o</sup> Sheet - - -	578	—	—	578	
Wax, Bees - - lbs	500	—	—	500	
Rope Coir, 8 Inch, - - -	6	—	—	6	
D <sup>o</sup> - 5 - - -	14	—	—	14	
D <sup>o</sup> - 14 - - Cables	6	—	—	6	
D <sup>o</sup> Small, for Wadds, - Candies	10	—	—	10	
D <sup>o</sup> Europe, 4 Inch Howitzers - -	4	—	—	4	
D <sup>o</sup> Country, for Traces - Coils	12	—	—	12	
D <sup>o</sup> Trace, fixed to Yokes - - -	—	92	—	92	
Traces, Chain, Iron - - -	40	—	30	70	
Chains, Iron, old - - -	12	—	—	12	
Axletrees, Iron, large, spare - -	18	—	—	18	
D <sup>o</sup> - small - - -	26	—	—	26	
Crowsfeet, Iron - - -	6000	—	—	6000	
Horse-shoes - - Sets	55000	—	—	55000	
Bellows, Smiths, Europe, - Pairs	—	—	3	3	
D <sup>o</sup> - Country - - -	12	—	—	12	
Jacks, Hand - - -	6	—	—	6	
Priming Irons - - -	—	—	16	16	
Tube Boxes - - -	4	—	4	8	
Iron Bars, Square - - -	2100	—	—	2100	
D <sup>o</sup> - Flat - - -	720	—	—	720	
D <sup>o</sup> - Round - - -	800	—	—	800	
D <sup>o</sup> - Beak - - -	1	—	—	1	
Spades, Europe - - -	400	—	—	400	

ARTICLES.	Serviceable	Repairable	Unserviceable	Grand Total	REMARKS.
Shovels - - -	300	—	—	300	
Mamooties Country - - -	2100	—	1080	3180	
Hammers, Sledge, large - - -	3100	—	—	3100	
D <sup>o</sup> - for cutting Stone - - -	5500	—	—	5500	
D <sup>o</sup> - small Country - - -	110	—	—	110	
Iron Crows - - -	1200	—	—	1200	
Anvils, Iron, Country - - -	385	—	—	385	
Pickaxes, Country, sharp pointed - - -	5000	—	—	5000	
D <sup>o</sup> - broad - - -	4100	—	—	4100	
Felling Axes - - -	1500	—	—	1500	
Iron Wedges - - -	28000	—	—	28000	
Drivers for cutting Stone - - -	12000	—	—	12000	
Bill Hooks, Country - - -	30	—	—	30	
Saws, crofs cut - - -	19	—	—	19	
Steel Bars, square - - -	50	—	—	50	
Steel, Country, small pieces for } Chiffels - - - }	1000	—	—	1000	
Tongs, Smiths, Country, - Pairs	191	—	—	191	
Machines, Iron, for Wall Pieces -	196	—	—	196	
Vices, Bench, large - - -	100	—	—	100	
D <sup>o</sup> - small - - -	87	—	—	87	
Iron, old, - - - Candies	35	—	—	35	
Empty Boxes for Musket Ammunition	300	—	—	300	
Yokes, Pole, spare - - -	—	—	93	93	
D <sup>o</sup> - Double for Traces - - -	—	—	260	260	
Engines, iron, for throwing Rockets	600	—	—	600	
Brafs Trumpets - - -	—	—	6	6	
Pouches, Musket, with Cotton Belts	—	—	—	254	
Spindles and Button for Grape -	600	—	—	600	
Brafs Drum Shells - - -	143	—	—	143	
D <sup>o</sup> Fife Cases - - -	135	—	—	155	
Long Pikes - - -	31	—	—	31	
Iron Horse Combs - - -	180	—	—	180	

N. B. One long and four short iron Malabar Guns, of different Callibres, not included.

(Signed) G. SAXON, Lt. Col. Artillery, President.

(A true Copy)  
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Mil. Sec.

(A true Copy)  
G. BUCHAN, Sub. Sec.

Enclosure in  
N<sup>o</sup> LIII.

(N<sup>o</sup> 6.)—RETURN of the HONORABLE COMPANY'S draught and carriage Cattle and Calves, received from the MYSORE SIRCAR. Camp, 14th June, 1799.

	Mustuddies.	Darogabs.	Choudries.	Duffadars.	Drivers.	Total.	Bullocks.			
							Draught	Carriage	Forage	Calves
Prefent, attached to draught Cattle	734	68	132	998	1239	2783	—	419	—	—
D <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> to Carriage d <sup>o</sup>	13	8	15	128	155	—	652	—	—	—
D <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> to Calves - -	1	1	2	4	37	45	—	—	20	655
Total	938	78	151	1163	1439	2783	652	439	655	

(Signed)

THOMAS DALLAS, P. Agent.

N. B. 82 Draught Bullocks, 36 Carriage, and 35 Calves, were received on the 17th of June. The Carriage Bullocks are all in weak condition.

(Signed)

P. A. AGNEW,  
Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

(A true Copy)

G. BUCHAN, Sub. Secretary.

*The Letter from the Governor General, dated the 3d August 1799, printed under N<sup>o</sup> LII. in this Collection, was taken from a Copy in Cypher, received overland, containing only Part of the original Dispatch, as it would have required a long Time to have put the Whole of it into Cypher.*

*The original Dispatch having been received by a Sea Conveyance, since the former Part was printed, the sequel is here inserted.*

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LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS,  
dated 3d August, 1798; continued from Page 197.

48. The advantages resulting to your interests, from the recent settlement of Mysore, are sufficiently obvious, as they appear in the preceding parts of this dispatch, and in the papers which accompany it. It may not, however, be useless to submit to your Honorable Court, in a connected form, a general view of the whole of this important question, together with the reflections which have arisen in my mind, from an anxious and assiduous attention to every branch of the subject.

49. Since the first war with Hyder Ally, the tranquillity of your possessions has been continually menaced by the power of Mysore. Even in the intervals of peace which have succeeded to the several wars in which the Company has been engaged with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, your security in the Carnatic has ever been precarious. During the cessation of actual hostilities, the designs of the Sovereign of Mysore have still continued uniformly hostile, and his means of executing them have always remained considerable, while the degrees of your safety have fluctuated with the state of your military establishments and preparations, and with the distribution of your force.

50. The baneful effects of this perpetual state of uncertainty and solicitude, have been felt, not only in the decay of agriculture, and of the arts of peaceful industry on the Coast of Coromandel, and in the rebellious spirit of certain descriptions of your subjects on that Coast, and on the Coast of Malabar, but occasionally, throughout all India, in the diminution of the British influence and consideration at foreign Courts, in the rising hopes of the turbulent and disaffected, and in the decline of public and private credit, shaken by repeated rumours of war, and by the constant necessity of guarding against surprize, from the sudden aggression of an enemy, whom no clemency or moderation could conciliate, and no faith could bind.

3 Z

51. The

51. The reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's power and resources, effected by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792; had weakened, but not extinguished, the cause of these complicated evils. Soon after the conclusion of peace, this cause and its effects appear to have recovered a considerable degree of activity and vigour, until, in the year 1796, the intrigues and military movements of Tippoo Sultaun compelled the Government General to assemble the army on the Coast of Coromandel, and in Autumn of 1797, such apprehensions were justly entertained of his designs and power, as induced the Government of Fort St. George to abandon the prosecution of an expedition ably planned, intimately connected with your interests, and which had already brought a heavy charge on your finances.

52. Judicious indeed, and provident, was the policy which dictated the relinquishment of that enterprize, since subsequent discoveries and events have manifested the great probability (if not the absolute certainty) that the departure of the large force destined for Manilla would have proved a signal to the watchful vengeance of Tippoo Sultaun to invade the Carnatic, even without waiting for the aid of a French force, the assistance of which might not, perhaps, have appeared to him necessary, during the absence of a considerable portion of our army.

53. But the apprehension of the designs and movements of the power of Myfore had never, perhaps, been more anxiously or more justly entertained, than between the months of June and September 1798. It cannot be denied, that during that period, your interests were menaced by a combination of the most serious dangers. The anxiety and fears hitherto entertained, with regard to the designs of Tippoo Sultaun, were now confirmed, by a certain knowledge of his having actually proposed to the French, projects of the most extensive hostility against your Possessions in India. The alarm, as well as the danger, were considerably aggravated by the formidable preparations of the French in the Mediterranean, by the apparently desperate state of our alliances in the Decan, and by the peculiar situation of the Court of Hyderabad, subjected to the will of a powerful French army and French faction.

54. The situation of our Allies at this period of general despondency, is now well known to your Honorable Court; it will therefore be sufficient, in this place, to observe, that the degree of danger, with which the Nizam and Peshwa were threatened by the impending storm, exceeded that which menaced our possessions. It is true, that Tippoo Sultaun's views against the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad were ostensibly limited to the recovery of the cessions made by him to those Powers in 1792; but it cannot be doubted, that his ambition and rapacity would have augmented with the progress of his victories, and his revenge was not of a temper to be mitigated by success.

55. Your Honorable Court is apprized of the changes which successively and rapidly

rapidly took place in the condition of our alliances, and of our army, substituting at Hyderabad, in place of a French faction and a French army, British influence and a considerable British force, and producing, ultimately, the happy restoration of confidence and energy among your servants at Fort St. George: it is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell on that part of the subject; but it may be expedient to advert to the state of the general expectations, at different periods of time previous to the war, and to compare our actual situation with those expectations, as well as with our position in the month of June 1798.

56. At that time, even the most sanguine dispositions, and those least affected by the prevalent panic, would probably have been content to have detached Tippoo Sultaun from his alliance with the French Nation, in the hope that, without the aid of a French force, he would not attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the Carnatic.

57. Even at a later period, when the subversion of the French party at Hyderabad, the restoration of the Nizam to the condition of an efficient Ally, and the advanced state of our military preparations, had inspired a general spirit of confidence and zeal, the most confident and zealous would have deemed the issue of the approaching contest prosperous, as well as honorable, if it had effected a considerable reduction of the power and resources of Tippoo Sultaun, and had obtained a reasonable indemnity for the expenses of the Allies.

58. The entire destruction of Tippoo Sultaun's power, or the absolute transfer of his resources, to any hand less inimical or less violent, would have been deemed a glorious termination, even of a long and expensive contest.

59. But the success of your arms in the short period of the late campaign, has not merely excluded the French from Mysore, provided an ample indemnity to you and to your Ally for the charges of the war, destroyed the hostile power of Tippoo Sultaun, and effectually precluded its revival, but has transferred the sword of your implacable enemy into your own hands, and turned to your use the main springs of his wealth and strength.

60. By the Partition-Treaty of Mysore, you have acquired an augmentation of direct territorial revenue, to the annual amount of about Star Pagodas 6,47,641. 10. By the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam you have secured an annual subsidy of Star Pagodas 7,00,000, making, together with your new territorial revenue, the sum of Star Pagodas 13,47,641. 10. and leaving (after deducting the provision allotted for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun) an annual increase of your funds in this quarter of India, equal to Star Pagodas 11,47,641. 10. But a reasonable expectation is entertained, that the territory acquired by the Company, under the Treaty of Mysore, will yield, in the course of a few years, a sum not less than

Star

Star Pagodas 14,78,698. If such an advance in the nominal revenue of the acquired districts should actually be realized, the positive augmentation of your available annual resources, in consequence of the late settlement of Mysore, will amount nearly to twenty lacs of Star Pagodas : But in estimating the increase of your annual available resources, since the month of June, 1798, the augmentation which took place in the subsidy payable by the Nizam is not to be omitted. By the Treaty of Hyderabad, concluded on the first of September, 1798, the annual subsidy was augmented from Arcot Rupees 6,44,556, to Arcot Rupees 24,17,100, making an increase annually of Arcot Rupees 17,72,544, or Star Pagodas 5,64,982. Thus the total augmentation of your available annual resources, since June, 1798, in this quarter of your possessions, amounts actually to Star Pagodas 17,12,623, and if the revenue of the newly acquired territory should be realized (according to just expectation) will amount to Star Pagodas 25,43,680.

61. Against these acquisitions, must be placed the expense of whatever additions it may be found necessary to make your military force, either in consequence of the extension of your territory, or of the subsidiary engagements which have been contracted with the Nizam, and with the Rajah of Mysore.

62. The subsidiary force at Hyderabad must be considered as a part of your efficient strength, prepared for your service on any emergency, and ready to aid you, in any future war, as it has done in the last. It does not appear to me probable, that it will be necessary to make any considerable addition to the military establishment of Fort St. George, in consequence of the Treaty of Hyderabad ; nor do I apprehend, that the requisite increase of that establishment, and of the army of Bombay, in consequence of the two treaties annexed to this dispatch, will bear any proportion to the increase of your revenue and resources : for it must never be forgotten, that while your territory has been extended, your frontier has been contracted and strengthened, your principal enemy utterly destroyed, and an Ally and dependant of the Company established on his throne.

63. I do not yet possess the means of stating, with sufficient accuracy, to your Honorable Court, either the amount of the charges incurred in consequence of the various measures of preparation and precaution, which became necessary on the discovery of Tippoo Sultaun's hostile designs in June, 1798, or the amount of the expense which is to be placed to the account of the operations of the late war. The accumulated charges, both of our preparations and of the war, must be considerable ; but whenever a statement of the expenses of the late war can be submitted to your Honorable Court, your wisdom and justice will necessarily distinguish the charges incurred for the purpose of assembling an effective army in the field, from those actually belonging to the operations of your armies in Mysore, and to the siege of Seringapatam.

64. From the moment that Tippoo Sultaun's negotiation had transpired, it became

became an indispensable duty to place the Carnatic in a posture of compleat defence. The experience of former wars with Mysore, the nature of the frontier of the Carnatic (exposed, in various points, by its almost innumerable passes, to the incursion of the enemy,) the actual state of affairs in India and in Europe, all concurred to convince me, that the only rational system of defence against Tippoo Sultaun was, to assemble your armies on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, in such force, in such a state of equipment, and in such a position, as should excite in the mind of the Sultaun, a just alarm for the safety of his capital. No other plan was calculated to secure the Carnatic against the ravages of his numerous cavalry; because no other plan would have compelled him to concentrate his forces within his own territories, for the defence of the vital point of his empire. His capital was not only the object of his pride, but the center of his power; it was the strongest fortification, the principal granary of his army, his only arsenal, the repository of his treasure, and the prison of the legitimate claimant of his throne, as well as of the families of all his great chieftains, whose obedience he secured by retaining the object of their reverence and affection, within the walls of the fortrefs of Seringapatam. On the preservation of that fortrefs, therefore, depended the fate of his empire, and (although I did not neglect any practicable precaution against the contrary course of events) my judgment was always decided, that he would never abandon the defence of Seringapatam, but with his life.

65. The success of the plan (founded on this opinion) fully answered its primary purpose, since no part of the Sultaun's force ventured to enter the Company's possessions in the Carnatic during the late hostilities. It also fully answered the secondary purpose, of enabling your armies (when our specific negotiation had failed) to act offensively, with promptitude, vigour, and effect.

66. Neither the expense of the magazines of grain and other stores, on either Coast, nor of the battering train, with its equipment of cattle, ought therefore to be charged to the account of the war; for every expense incurred previous to the 3d February 1799 (the day on which Lieutenant General Harris received orders to march) must and would have been incurred, if no war had taken place, and ought to be charged to the account of the indispensable defence of your possessions, according to the only plan which could provide effectually for that object.

67. The expenses of moving the battering train to Seringapatam, as well as of maintaining the army in Mysore, cannot have much exceeded the charges which must have been continued, if the whole had remained within your frontier; and when it is considered, that if the army with the battering train had not moved to Seringapatam, the expensive, but necessary system of defence already explained, must have been protracted, until all danger from Tippoo Sultaun's connection with the French should have been averted, your Honorable Court will probably sanction my decided opinion, that the rapid movement of the British forces towards the scene



of their certain triumph, was not only the most effectual, but the most economical measure which could have been adopted, to frustrate the views of the enemy, and to secure the tranquillity of your possessions.

68. For, on the one hand, no prospect appeared of any practicable reduction in the expense of a defensive system, during the continuance of the war between Great Britain and France, while every hour of delay in the movement of our army, afforded to Tippoo Sultaun the means of increasing his strength, of receiving succours from the French, and consequently, of aggravating to the Company, both the expense and hazard of the impending contest.

69. On the other hand, the state of our army, the arrangements which had been made for its equipment and supply in every department, and the period of the season, left no doubt, that the great object of the war would be attained in one short campaign. Nor did this calculation prove to have been in any degree sanguine; for although an alarm of a deficiency of grain prevailed in the army before Seringapatam on the 16th of April, it appeared soon after, upon an accurate examination, that at that time, (exclusive of the immense depôt established in the district of Coorga) a quantity of grain remained in camp, sufficient to maintain the whole of the fighting men of the army, at half allowance, until the 20th of May; and on the 13th of that month, Major General Floyd returned to Seringapatam, with the large supplies which had been forwarded from the Carnatic, under the care of Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown. It may also be useful to remark, in this place, that if any accident had protracted the operations of the siege, beyond the 4th of May, ample time would still have remained for the reduction of the place, previous to the rising of the Caverry, since the four eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun, with an escort of 1,500 men, and a considerable train of attendants, crossed that river on the 18th of June, on which day the water was nearly as low as on the day of the assault.

70. Reviewing all these circumstances, your Honorable Court will hereafter compare the expense incurred by the movement of the army to Seringapatam, with the probable charges of any other practicable plan of policy, or of military operation. In any view of the subject it will probably appear, that the increase of your revenue and pecuniary resources, obtained by the issue of the war, far overbalances the combined expense of the preparations for your defence, and of the operations of the late campaign.

71. But in addition to this positive indemnification for your expenses, your Honorable Court will also consider the augmentation of your commercial and military resources from the conquest of Mysore.

72. Hitherto, all traffic between your subjects or dependants and those of the late Sultaun was nearly prohibited, by the restraints to which his hatred of the British Nation, or his ignorance and prejudice, had subjected the communication with your possessions.

possessions. These restraints being removed, and every proper encouragement to commercial intercourse being substituted in their place, it may reasonably be expected, that the neighbouring, and now united countries of the Carnatic and Mysore, will mutually consume a considerable portion of their respective productions and manufactures, and that even a proportion of British commodities will soon find a market in Mysore. My information, with regard to the articles produced, manufactured, or consumed, in the countries acquired by the Company and by the Rajah of Mysore, is at present too imperfect to enable me to form any accurate calculation of the possible increase of the imports from the Coast of Malabar to Europe; but it appears probable, that your investment in the article of pepper may soon be augmented, to any extent which you may deem advisable.

73 Your military resources may be considered to have received a great augmentation, not only from the additional supplies of grain, provisions, and cattle, which your connection with Mysore places at your disposal, but from the new channels which it opens for recruiting the native force, both of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. Under this head, may also be considered the superiority of the climate of Mysore, to any in this quarter of India, and the means which it affords of preserving the health, and consequent efficiency of European troops.

74. Highly as I estimate these immediate and direct advantages of revenue, and of commercial and military resource, I consider the recent settlement of Mysore to be equally important to your interests, in its tendency to encrease your political consideration and influence among the Native Powers of India, together with your means of maintaining internal tranquillity and order among your subjects and dependants, and of defending your possessions against any enemy, either Asiatic or European.

75. These are principles of substantial and durable security, the operation of which must be felt throughout every part of your possessions, and in every branch of your affairs both in India and Europe.

76. The balance which it was the policy of the Treaty of Seringapatam, in 1792, to establish between the Native Powers of India, was soon deranged by the course of events: our influence in the general scale proved insufficient, not only to maintain peace between our Allies, but to check either the rapid decline of their respective resources and strength, or the growing ascendancy of the French faction at Hyderabad, on the systematic machinations of Tippoo Sultaun. Experience has manifested, that the power preserved to that infatuated and restless Prince, must always have been thrown into the scale opposed to our interests, and that, in no possible combination or conflict of the politics of Poonah and Hyderabad, could the interposition or neutrality of Tippoo Sultaun take a bias favourable to our security. If he menaced war, or sought alliance with either or with both those States, his uniform object  
was

was our disturbance: If he remained neuter, either in their dissensions or union, it was to preserve his own strength unimpaired for that contest with ours, which formed the favourite scope of all his views. In no case, has his power been brought into action, or remained at rest, without a hostile design, and an injurious effect to our influence and consideration. The balance is now in our own hands; we now possess the irresistible power, either of concentrating the most efficient part of the resources of Mysore in one mass, for our single defence against any possible combination; or of throwing the same weight into that scale, which shall appear to require such an aid, for the preservation of the general tranquillity, on the solid basis of moderation and justice.

77. The connection between the Nizam and the French is entirely dissolved, under circumstances which, I trust, will render its renewal impracticable, at least for many years.

78. The intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun among the Rajahs inhabiting the Coast of Malabar, among the Poligars in the Carnatic, and among every other description of your disaffected or refractory subjects, were the sources of continual commotion within your territories, while the vicinity of the hostile frontier of Mysore offered refuge and impunity to every offender against your authority, and to every disturber of the public peace. It may reasonably be expected, that the establishment of your influence in Mysore, will operate as a powerful check on the spirit of disorder in your own possessions, and by removing the causes of internal weakness, may enable you to oppose every foreign attack with greater confidence and vigour.

79. Such appear to me to be the consequences of the late settlement, as they relate more immediately to the interests of the Honorable Company; but it will be proper to consider them also as they affect our Allies.

80. The establishment of a Hindoo State in Mysore, with the restoration of the temples and endowments of that religion, must be grateful to the Government of Poonah, independently of the advantages arising from the substitution of a power of the same religion and of pacific views, in the place of an odious Mahomedan Usurpation, scarcely less hostile to the Mahratta than to the British Nation.

81. With regard to the Nizam, the solid and permanent benefits which have resulted to his Highness from the recent improvement of his connection with the Company, and particularly from the new settlement of Mysore, are obvious and considerable. The existence of his throne was saved, by the destruction of the French party at Hyderabad, in October 1798. The formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun, which perpetually menaced his Highness's possessions, and filled his court and dominions with intrigues and treason, has been annihilated, and a friendly and allied State established in Mysore. His Highness has received a large encrease of territory, revenue,

nue, and power, together with several important fortresses, tending greatly to secure the tranquillity of his dominions. His expenses in the war have been inconsiderable; and if a comparison were to be instituted, of the advantages accruing to him and to the Company from the whole arrangement, those obtained by his Highness would probably be found to preponderate: For the danger from which he has been delivered, was even more imminent than that which menaced the Company's possessions; and while his expenses have borne no proportion to ours, he has attained equal benefits, both of indemnification and security. The collateral benefits derivable by the Company from its connection with the Rajah of Mysore, will necessarily extend to the Nizam, and be scarcely less felt by him, than by us, while he shall remain faithful to his alliance with the Company. I have the satisfaction to know, that his most able and experienced counsellors are fully sensible of the extensive and solid benefits acquired by his Highness, under the general operation of the late treaties, I am therefore persuaded, that his Highness's just sense of the permanent interests of his State, will command his cordial co-operation in the maintenance of the new settlement.

82. The interests of the Rajah of Mysore being identified with those of the Company, and the safety, prosperity, and honor of the Peshwa and of the Nizam being amply secured by the Treaties of Hyderabad and Mysore, and by the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam, I entertain a confident expectation, that the recent settlement of the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun will prove not less durable than, I trust, it will be found equitable in its fundamental principles, beneficial in its general operation, and conformable, in every point of view, to the liberal character of the English East-India Company, and to the just and moderate policy established by Parliament for the Government of the British Empire in India.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Fort St. George,  
3d Aug. 1799.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.



*The following Particulars relative to the Conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the Day of the Assault and Capture of Seringapatam, are taken from the Bombay Courier, of the 24th August, 1799.*

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EXTRACT of a LETTER from Camp at SERINGAPATAM.

“ I send you the following particulars relative to the conduct of the late Tippoo Sultaun on the 4th May, collected chiefly from the Killadar of Seringapatam, and from accounts given by some of his own servants.

“ The Sultaun went out early in the morning, as was his custom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could observe what was doing on both sides: he remained there till about noon, when he took his usual repast under a Pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time no suspicion of the assault being so near; for when it was reported to him, that our parallels and approaches were unusually crowded with Europeans, he did not express the least apprehension, nor take any other precaution, but desiring the messenger to return to the west face with orders to Meer Gofhar, with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict guard.

“ A few minutes afterwards he was informed, that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach, which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants to load the carbines which they carried for his own use, and hasten along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himself to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himself, and one of his servants asserts, that he saw him bring down several Europeans near the top of the breach.

“ Notwithstanding these exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the spot where the Sultaun stood, he found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the North Ramparts:

Ramparts; these he defended, one after another, with the bravest of his men and officers, and assisted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, he several times obliged the front of our troops, who were pushing on with their usual ardor, to make a stand. The loss here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the twelfth regiment, crossing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from them, and taken in reverse those who, with the Sultaun, were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

“ While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to dispute the ground, until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort; here he complained of pain and weakness in one of his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted; but seeing the Europeans still advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops, and servants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and if successful in driving them out, to have attempted to have maintained it against us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace and there make his last stand; but as he was crossing to the gate by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musquet-ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast: he however still pressed on, till he was stopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 12th light infantry from within, when he received a second ball close to the other. The horse he rode on, being also wounded, sunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground. Many of his people fell at the same time, on every side, by musquetry, both from within and without the gate.

“ The fallen Sultaun was immediately raised by some of his adherents and placed upon his palanquin, under the arch, and on one side the gateway, where he lay or sat for some minutes faint and exhausted, till some Europeans entered the gateway. A servant, who has survived, relates that one of the soldiers seized the Sultaun's sword-belt (which was very rich) and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who still held his sword in his hand, made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength, and wounded him about the knee, on which he put his piece to his shoulder, and shot the Sultaun through the temple, when he instantly expired.

“ Not less than three hundred men were killed and numbers wounded under the arch of this gateway, which soon became impassable, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying.

“ About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the Palace came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort and others, to search for the body of the Sultaun, and after much labour it was found

found and brought from under a heap of slain to the inside of the gate. The countenance was no ways distorted, but had an expression of stern composure ; his turban, jacket, and sword-belt were gone, but the body was recognized by some of his people, who were there, to be *Padshaw*, and an officer who was present, with the leave of General Baird, took from off his right arm the Talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in Magic Arabic and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palanquin, and, by General Baird's orders, conveyed to the court of the Palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He, who had left his Palace in the morning a powerful, imperious Sultaun, full of vast ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his Palace occupied by the very man, (Major General Baird) who about fifteen years before had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, released from near four years of rigid confinement in irons, scarce three hundred yards from the spot where the corpse of the Sultaun now lay.

“ Thus ended the life and the power of Tippoo Sultaun. It will require an able pen to delineate a character apparently so inconsistent, but he who attempts it must not decide hastily.”





(c)  
OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,  
RELATIVE TO THE  
NEGOTIATIONS  
CARRIED ON BY  
TIPPOO SULTAUN,  
WITH THE  
FRENCH NATION,  
AND OTHER  
FOREIGN STATES,  
FOR PURPOSES HOSTILE TO THE  
BRITISH NATION;  
TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
PROCEEDINGS OF A JACOBIN CLUB,  
FORMED AT  
SERINGAPATAM,  
BY THE  
FRENCH SOLDIERS  
IN THE CORPS COMMANDED BY  
M. DOMPART:  
WITH A  
TRANSLATION.

*ordered by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,  
for all the Forces and Affairs of the English Nation, in the  
East Indies, &c. &c.*

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1799.



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EXTRACT *from a* LETTER *from the* PERSIAN  
TRANSLATOR *to the* GOVERNMENT, *to the* RIGHT  
HONORABLE *the* GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Dated Fort St. George, August 10, 1799.*

**I**N obedience to your Lordship's directions, I have attentively examined the documents which your Lordship has selected from the mass of papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam, and I have now the honor to submit to your Lordship the result of my examination, stating at the same time, in conformity to your Lordship's commands, such observations as occasionally arose from the subject.

The transactions which these papers elucidate may be arranged under the following heads :

1st. Deliberations, and opinions, respecting the terms of an offensive and defensive alliance against the British power, between Tippoo Sultaun and the French, in the year 1797.

2dly. The deputation of Ambassadors to the Isle of France and the Directory, charged with specific propositions for an offensive and defensive alliance against the British Nation.

3dly. The proceedings of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France under the commission with which they were charged, and the result of them.

4thly. The second Embassy of Tippoo Sultaun to France with M. Dubuc, in 1798-9.

5thly. The deputation of Ambassadors to the Court of Zemaun Shah, for the purpose of exciting that Prince to co-operate with Tippoo Sultaun, in the subversion of the powers of Hindustan, denominated by him, Infidels.

6thly. A second deputation of Ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, in 1799.

7thly. A deputation from Tippoo Sultaun to Constantinople, in 1799.

1st.

1st. HEAD.—It appears that Tippoo Sultaun had, for many years, entertained the design of calling in the aid of the French, for the extermination of the British power in India.

It was the immediate object of his Embassy to the Court of France in 1783, and he seems never to have relaxed his endeavours to obtain it. The means however of negotiating this favorite object appear to have been but seldom within his reach, and he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the accidental arrival of an obscure individual, by name Ripaud, to prosecute his views. This man, who commanded a French Privateer, was obliged by stress of weather to put into Mangalore in the early part of 1797; he was there apprehended, sent to Seringapatam, and placed under restraint.

It appears that Tippoo Sultaun interrogated this man, with respect to the disposition and ability of the French, to co-operate with him in his projected attack of the Company's possessions; and that Ripaud, who is a violent Republican, with a view both to excite the Sultaun to hostilities against the English, by encouraging him to expect the effectual co-operation of the French, and to effect his own delivery, magnified the resources of his nation, and induced the Sultaun to believe, that a very considerable force was already assembled at the Isle of France, and only waited his summons. This circumstance appears to have suggested to Tippoo Sultaun's mind the policy of again deputing Ambassadors to that Island, and eventually to France; and to have given rise to the deliberations alluded to under the present head. It will be remarked, that the questions proposed by the Sultaun to the several departments of his Government for their opinions and advice was, not whether an offensive and defensive alliance should be formed with the French but, what should be the terms and conditions of such an alliance, which it appears the Sultaun had absolutely determined to form. Notwithstanding this determination of their Master, some of his principal Officers have ventured to express their disapprobation of the plan; most of them have expressed their opinions of the little dependence to be placed upon the faith of the French Nation; and they all mention Ripaud in terms of abuse and contempt the most unqualified and undisguised, and forcibly dissuade Tippoo Sultaun from conducting a negotiation of such importance, thro' the agency of a man of so low and despicable a character. Tippoo Sultaun himself, evidently shews his distrust of the French at the moment he solicits their assistance, by the guarded stipulations which he makes, and particularly by his letter to the Governor and Representatives of the Mauritius, of the 2d of April 1797. His eagerness however, to prosecute his favorite plan of ruining the British

British Power, rendered him regardless of the admonitions of his Counsellors, and of the doubts which his own mind suggested to him of the faith and honor of the French Nation. It is curious to trace the plan from its origin to its maturity; from its first formation in the mind of the Sultaun, through its several modifications, until its completion under the form of regular articles, and its being carried into effect by the deputation of Ambassadors. In the course of those genuine effusions of his mind, he indicates that his sole motive is to revenge the injury and repair the losses he sustained during the war which terminated in 1792. In his letter to the Executive Directory, dated the 20th of July 1798, he expressly writes; "It is therefore my desire to obtain full redress from the English for that outrage. (the privation of treasure and territory at the conclusion of the war in 1792.) It has indeed long been my design to state this affair to the French, and *prosecute my revenge.*" He shews that he is fully aware of the probable consequence of the disclosure of his intrigues; for he observes, "The sending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar therefore, on a deputation to the French nation, is my own act, and the publicity of it would be productive of disturbance." Hence the strict injunctions which he gives to his Ambassadors, to keep their mission and the object of it a secret from all but the persons with whom they were to negotiate, and not to disclose it even to them without particular precautions: and hence also, the measure of sending the Ambassadors under the assumed character of merchants, for which purpose fictitious instructions were prepared and delivered to them. But either the inadvertency, or designing policy of M. Malartic, frustrated the Sultaun's caution, (by the proclamation at the Isle of France, by means of which these intrigues were first disclosed to Government,) and incurred the very consequence of which Tippoo Sultaun had expressed his apprehension, with an implied consciousness of its justice.

Page 20. Art. 2.  
& 23. Art. 2.

Page 53.

Page 21.

Page 25 & 26.

Page 22.

It is further to be remarked, that the Sultaun's views were not confined to the annihilation of the British power alone; but involved designs equally hostile to the Mahrattas and the Nizam; for he expressly stipulates, that the Mahrattas and the Nizam shall be considered as Enemies, if they fulfil their defensive engagements with the Company; and the hostile designs of Tippoo Sultaun, against those two Powers, are expressed in a more direct and unqualified manner in several parts of this collection. The extirpation of the Mahrattas, under the term Infidels, is frequently mentioned in the correspondence with the Court of Zemaun Shah, and designs of the most hostile nature against the Nizam, are strongly indicated in the following passages; "With respect to the conquest of Nizam Ally's country, please God, at a proper opportunity

Pa. 13. Art. 14.  
86. Art. 14.

Page 19.

“ opportunity you must so manage, that it may fall into your hands, and also that the other two powers may be made to repent their designs.” Again; “ however, if we lay hands on the dominions of Nizam Ally, the other two Infidels will still unite.” For the intended attack upon the Portuguese possessions the Sultaun has not thought it necessary to assign any reason whatever except that of convenience; and it is to be remarked, that the attack upon Goa necessarily involves the Invasion of the Mahratta dominions. From the whole of the foregoing it is evident, that Tippoo Sultaun was actuated by a spirit of bigotry, revenge, and overweening ambition, which induced him to prosecute his object by the sacrifice of every principle of faith, truth, and honor.

2d. HEAD.—With respect to the second head, the deputation of the Ambassadors to the Isle of France and to the Directory, and the specific propositions with which they were charged, little remains to be remarked. It appears that Tippoo Sultaun had been led to expect, not only large military succours from the Isle of France, but that the Government there were authorized formally to contract an offensive and defensive alliance with him on the part of the French Nation. With the view however, to confirm and to secure the benefits of the alliance to be contracted at the Isle of France, the Sultaun resolved to extend the deputation to Europe. \* The specific propositions with which the Ambassadors were charged are fully detailed in Tippoo Sultaun's letters to the Governor of the Isle of France and the Directory, of the 2d of April 1797, and in the preceding papers.

3d. HEAD.—With respect to the third head, viz. the proceedings of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France, and their result; these are fully developed in the two narratives of the Ambassadors, and in the other papers noted in the margin. From these it will appear, that the coincidence between the views of Tippoo Sultaun as detailed in the papers antecedent in date to the departure of the Ambassadors to the Isle of France, and their negotiations at that Island, is complete, and the validity of those papers, and the actual transmission of letters in conformity to the terms of the drafts, are fully ascertained from the record of their proceedings. The Ambassadors acted upon the ground of that supposition under which they had been deputed; that a considerable force was ready at the Isle of France to be transported to the Sultaun's dominions, and they express their own, and their master's disappointment, when undeceived upon this subject. They represent themselves to have addressed General Malartic in the following terms: “ It is very

\* The change of the persons originally composing the Embassy is fully explained in the preamble to No. 13, page 30.  
well

“ well known to you Sir, that the object of our coming hither, was to carry  
 “ with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of  
 “ your nation represented to the Presence, that a considerable body of troops  
 “ was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the Sirkar; and that,  
 “ so soon as Ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius on  
 “ the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men would be  
 “ sent back with them, whereby the common Enemy would be chastised;” and  
 again, after adverting to the recruits which General Malartic proposed to  
 them to receive, they observe, “ But the object of the Sirkar will not be  
 “ answered by so small a body of men, neither are we instructed to carry with  
 “ us recruits from the Mauritius.” The letters from the several Members  
 of the Government, and principal officers of the Isle of France, bear testimony  
 to the zeal of the Ambassadors in prosecuting the objects of their mission, and  
 the actual arrival in Tippoo Sultaun’s dominions of the officers, recruits;  
 and artificers, is in exact conformity to the record of the proceedings of the  
 Ambassadors, and an incontestible proof of its validity.

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From Admiral  
 Sercey, General  
 Coffigny, Def-  
 comber, and  
 General Malar-  
 tic, page 102 to  
 117.

It farther appears, from the following passage in a letter from General  
 Coffigny to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 5th of March 1798, and forwarded by  
 his Ambassadors on their return from the Isle of France, that Tippoo Sultaun  
 had found means to convey propositions for an offensive alliance with the  
 French to Europe, through the agency of his French connections at the Isle of  
 France, even prior to the departure of his Ambassadors for the Isle of France  
 in 1797. There is reason to believe that Monsieur Monneron was the bearer  
 of those propositions, at least as far as the Mauritius. Upon this subject Ge-  
 neral Coffigny writes as follows, under date the 5th of March 1798. “ I  
 “ give him (Tippoo Sultaun) my word, that I faithfully transmitted, at the  
 “ time when I received them, his propositions and his letters to the French  
 “ Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate;  
 “ agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that  
 “ he might not be committed with the English, and because the French  
 “ Government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its opera-  
 “ tions. The proof that the propositions of Tippoo Sultaun have been re-  
 “ ceived is, that they have remained secret even in France; perhaps it is not  
 “ convenient for France to send an Expedition to India, as it must depend  
 “ upon the prospect of Peace, more or less distant, with the English; but I  
 “ assure the Padsha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor  
 “ of the confidence he has reposed in me.”

Page 103, 104

It likewise appears, that soon after the arrival of the Ambassadors at the Isle  
 of

Page 48.

of France, a deputation was sent to Europe by the Government of that Island, charged with the letter and propositions of the Sultaun to the Directory. The fact is thus stated in the narrative of Hussen Alli, one of the Ambassadors, " These four Sirdars have each written separate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the assistance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Mons. Seguin, the head Aid-de-camp, the other Mons. Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters, addressed to General Malartic, &c. and accordingly on the 23d \* of January, 1798, they were dispatched to Europe on two ships of war with the utmost caution : " And among the papers relating to the proceedings of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France is one, purporting to be " Copy of the stipulations and proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors Asien Ali Khan and Mahomed Hibrabim have dispatched to Europe from the Isle of France, by two Frigates which sailed from thence on the 5th of February, 1798, for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to subdue our common Enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if possible. Again, General Malartic in his letter to Tippoo Sultaun dated 7th

Page 97. No. 6.

Page 112.

of March, 1798, writes as follows : " Not thinking myself authorised by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two frigates to France, with your propositions to the Executive Directory. I have not the smallest doubt but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration; and I am persuaded that they will send you as speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your Enemies, who are also the Enemies of the French Republic. " "

Page 35. No. 18.

Page 118 to 126.

The actual arrival of the officers, recruits, and artificers entertained at the Mauritius for the service of Tippoo Sultaun, and his receiving them into his pay, appears by a letter from his Ambassadors on their return from the Embassy, which contains a list of them; and by other papers noted in the margin.

4th. HEAD.—But the proof of Tippoo Sultaun's inimical designs against the British Nation do not even rest here; for it appears that, dissatisfied with the result of his Embassy to the Isle of France, he projected and executed a second deputation to France under the conduct of Mons. Dubuc, who had been ap-

\* The Frigates which carried this deputation actually sailed on the 5th of February, as appears from the subsequent quotation. This mistake of the date might naturally be made by the writer of the narrative who probably assumed the date of the nomination of the Embassy to France as that of its actual departure.

pointed

pointed by Monsieur Malartic to command the Marine of the Sultaun, and who had arrived at Mangalore with the Sultaun's first deputation, on its return from the Mauritius on the 26th of April 1798, and two native Ambassadors charged with the same propositions as the former, to the French Republic. The powers from Tippoo Sultaun to Dubuc, constituting him his Ambassador to the French Republic, and the letters to the Directory of which he was to be the bearer, are dated the 20th of July, 1798, (at which time no military preparations had been made in the Carnatic under your Lordship's orders dated at Fort William on the 20th June) although he did not fail from Tranquebar until the 7th of February 1799, at which place he arrived on or about the 21st of August 1798. His detention there is amply accounted for in the letter from him to Tippoo Sultaun dated the 16th of December 1798, and in the Sultaun's reply dated 2d of January 1799. It will thence appear, that his departure was not deferred in the hope that the necessity of it would be precluded by an amicable accommodation; on the contrary, Tippoo Sultaun was most anxious for his departure; Dubuc himself was impatient of the delay, and the letter of the Sultaun to the Directory originally intended to be forwarded by Dubuc, was that which Dubuc actually carried. This Embassy must therefore be considered as independent of all relation to the defensive measures adopted by the Company and their Allies, and consequently as an additional act of aggressive and unprovoked hostility against the British Nation.

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Page 126. et seq.

Page 131.

Page 135.

As coming within the scope of your Lordship's directions, I now proceed to contrast the hostile conduct of Tippoo Sultaun with the amicable and candid negotiations of the British Government with that Prince and the friendly professions with which his letters abound, at the very time when he was employing "every energy of his mind and his faculties," as he himself expresses it, to accomplish our destruction. On the very day of the return of his Ambassadors from the Isle of France, a letter was received from Tippoo Sultaun in reply to one from the late Governor General Sir John Shore dated the 7th March 1798 notifying your Lordship's succession to the station of Governor General, wherein he requests Sir John Shore to impress your Lordship with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two States. The coincidence of date is no otherwise remarkable, than as it indicates a period in which Tippoo Sultaun must have expected the early arrival of those auxiliary troops, by whose aid he hoped to subvert the foundations of that Power towards which he was professing the most amicable sentiments. In the same spirit of treachery Tippoo Sultaun, in his answer

26th April,  
1798.

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Page 147.

answer to your Lordship's address, dated the 10th of July 1798, only ten days prior to his letter to the Directory forwarded by M. Dubuc, congratulates your Lordship in the warmest terms on your accession to the Government, and renews with additional strength the expression of his disposition to maintain the relations of amity and concord, and to adhere to the obligations of existing treaties.

Page 147, 148.

On the 18th of July, only two days prior to the date of the letter to the Directory of France before alluded to, when it must be supposed he had planned the deputation of M. Dubuc and the other Ambassadors to France, he addressed to your Lordship another letter, in reply to your Lordship's of the 14th of June, in which he accedes to the proposition which your Lordship had made for a conference of deputies to decide the existing territorial disputes; and repeats his professions of inviolable friendship. Your Lordship's next letter

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to the Sultaun of the 7th of August announced to him the cession of the district of Wynaad, after an investigation impartially carried on by the servants of the Company without the intervention of his deputies. But, while so solicitous to afford to Tippoo Sultaun every proof of the justice and pacific disposition of the British Government, the circumstances of his treacherous and hostile conduct rendered it necessary for the Company and their Allies to arm, either to support their just demand of satisfaction and security, or to defend their rights. As the intentions of the British Government were sincerely pacific; as it merely required security, when the circumstances would have warranted an unconditional recourse to hostilities, there was evidently nothing inconsistent between the pacific and amicable language of its letters and its military preparations. The conduct of Government towards Tippoo Sultaun was in strict conformity to its professions; but no law of justice, honor or policy could require the British Government, either to omit military preparations essentially necessary to its security, or to communicate their object to Tippoo Sultaun, until it should be out of his power to render them abortive. In your

Page 151.

Lordship's letter of the 8th November 1798 to Tippoo Sultaun, your Lordship candidly explained to him the ground of complaint against him, the cause and object of the military preparations, and proposed to depute to him an Ambassador, for the purpose of effecting an accommodation of existing difficulties, and of establishing peace and harmony between the two States upon a firm and durable basis. Tippoo Sultaun's reply to that letter, and to another which your Lordship had written to him on the 4th of the same month communicating the defeat of the French fleet at Aboukir, received by him the 25th of December, exhibits a singular compound of meanness, dissimulation, and treachery. The French nation which he extols for "Their observance

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"of faith and sincerity," with which he wishes "to renew and strengthen  
" the

“ the friendship which has subsisted with it from the time of his late father,” with which he solicits to enter into “ the most inviolable engagements and alliance, to establish a union of interests and a friendship that shall not be impaired though the foundation of the earth and the skies be shaken ;” that nation he stigmatises as “ faithless and enemies of mankind,” at the very time his Ambassadors are proceeding to France to implore its aid ; and he extols the sincerity, friendship, and good faith of the English nation, at the moment that he aims a blow at their existence in India. The explanation which he makes of his connection with the French is a singular instance of prevarication and subterfuge. The detection of his schemes produced no relaxation in the prosecution of them. The notification of his willingness to receive Major Doveton, and the departure of M. Dubuc from Tranquebar on his Embassy to France, were circumstances nearly coincident in point of date. I take the liberty in this place to remark to your Lordship, the exact conformity of the circumstances stated in your Lordship’s minute of the 12th of August 1793 respecting the Embassy of Tippoo Sultaun to the Isle of France and his inimical designs against the Company, with the facts now so incontestibly established. pa. 53.

5th. HEAD.—The fifth head respects Tippoo Sultaun’s deputation of Ambassadors to Zemaun Shah. This Embassy took place in the year 1796, and the negotiations were carried on, as opportunity offered, to the end of January 1799. His intercourse indeed with Zemaun Shah is to be traced by letters in the possession of Government as far back as 1793; and with Timour Shah, the father of Zemaun Shah, to a much earlier period. The object of all is the same; to extirpate “ Infidels” from the country of Hindostan. Although the name \* of the English does not occur in the papers prior to his letter to Zemaun Shah of the 30th January 1799, yet they are evidently the principal objects of the co-operation which he proposes to form; a circumstance which is further confirmed by the concluding part of the articles inserted at the commencement of the narrative of Huzzun Alli, where it is stated that, “ Zemaun Shah, king of the Afghauns, and the greater part of the powers of India are united with the Sultaun, and will not cease until they shall have driven the English out of India.” Of the negotiations of the Ambassadors at the Court of Zemaun Shah, there is no record—Their instructions for conducting the negotiation with Zemaun Shah appear to have been merely verbal, and in the letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khan it is expressly stated so; but the general result of the Embassy appears in the answer of pa. 69.

pa. 39.

pa. 67.

Zemaun

Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun's letter, sent by the Ambassadors on their return, in which he expresses his concurrence and intended co-operation in the views of Tippoo Sultaun. It appears that on the 5th of February 1797 Tippoo Sultaun addressed additional letters to Zemaun Shah and his Ministers, differing but little in substance from the former, but in more urgent terms: by what channel these were sent, it does not appear.

6th. HEAD.—In consequence of the measures adopted by the British Government, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun resolved to depute the same Ambassadors a second time to Zemaun Shah, and he accordingly prepared letters, (bearing date 30th of January 1799,) which he dispatched with those Ambassadors, whose actual departure with the letters is ascertained from written documents in the possession of Government, and from verbal testimony. In this letter your Lordship will observe, that Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the military preparations of the British Government against him to his deputation of Ambassadors to the Court of Caubul. It is not easy to devise terms of calumny and rancour more virulent, than those contained in this and the following letter against the English nation. But neither in this letter, nor in any other, has he stated any ground of complaint against the British nation, as applicable to himself. Where he has been candid, he has stated his motives to be those of bigotry and revenge, and where he has been otherwise, he has been obliged to have recourse to the grossest and most unfounded calumny; which only serves to shew his want of motives to justify his implacable hatred and unwarrantable designs against the British nation. If any proof were required of the insidious views of Tippoo Sultaun in signifying his tardy acquiescence to the deputation of Major Doveton in his letter received 13th February 1799, it is amply afforded in this letter, written, as appears by the date, some days before the transmission of the letter to your Lordship last mentioned, in which he declares that, “he is prepared to exert the energies of his mind and of his faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war.” This cannot be interpreted to mean merely, that he is prepared for resistance if compelled to take up arms, for he well knew that peace and war were at his option; this expression therefore could only mean, either that he was determined to take up arms against the English under any circumstances, or, at all hazards to refuse the just demands which he expected the Company and their Allies would make upon him: He acquiesced therefore in the deputation of Major Doveton with a determined resolution to reject the proposals which he should be instructed to make, and with no other view than to benefit by the delay he thereby hoped to occasion in the operations of the army in the field.

This.

This argument is farther corroborated by his correspondence with M. Dubuc at Tranquebar. I here take the liberty to remark the exact coincidence of the facts with the reasoning upon this subject, contained in your Lordship's declaration of the 22d of February, 1799.

7th HEAD.—With respect to the seventh head, Tippoo Sultaun's Embassy to the Grand Signior. The fact is ascertained by records in the possession of Government, as well as by the papers upon this subject among those selected by your Lordship. The letter with which the Ambassador was charged, is dated 10th February, 1799. This letter is a second reply to that from the Ottoman Porte to Tippoo Sultaun dated in September 1798, forwarded through the British Envoy at Constantinople to Fort St. George, and by your Lordship transmitted to Tippoo Sultaun, with your Lordship's letter under date 16th January. pa. 69.

Your Lordship will recollect, that another letter from the Sultaun, purporting to be a reply to that from the Grand Signior, was transmitted by Tippoo Sultaun to your Lordship to be forwarded, and was received on the 3d April 1799. There is little to remark upon this extraordinary production, except its extreme virulence and insincerity, and the gross, though ridiculous, calumnies which it contains. In this letter Tippoo Sultaun affects to consider the French Nation as his Enemy, although it will be remembered, that M. Dubuc and the Sultaun's native Ambassadors sailed from Tranquebar for France the day before the date of it, charged with a commission to contract an offensive and defensive alliance with that nation, and to obtain from them military succours. The Sultaun, adapting his language to his purposes without regard to truth or consistency, in this letter ascribes the war of 1799 to his having deputed an Embassy to the Ottoman Porte; and in his letters to the French, he imputes it to the connection he had formed with France. The object of this letter is to prejudice the Grand Signior's mind against the English, and to gain some assistance through his means.

Among the papers selected by your Lordship are three, noted in the margin, which do not properly come under any of the heads before enumerated. The observations upon Ripaud's letter to Tippoo Sultaun contained in Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick's letter to your Lordship, \* preclude the necessity of any remarks. pa. 137.  
pa. 140.  
Ibid.

\* Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK to the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, 26th July, 1799.

\*\* Among these letters, there is one dated in May 1797 particularly interesting, as clearly proving the intercourse

remarks on my part.—The intercepted letter from Buonaparte to that Prince appears so far important, that it tends to confirm the suspicions, which have always been entertained, of the ultimate object of Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt.

A True Extract,

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

intercourse which subsisted between M. Raymond, formerly Commander of the Nizam's regular Infantry, and Tippoo Sultaun. This document is the more important, as it is extremely doubtful whether we shall ever be able to ascertain any further particulars relative to the nature and extent of this connection; M. Dompard, through whom it seems to have been formed and maintained, and who commanded the French Party in the Sultaun's service, (usually denominated Lally's Corps) having died about the same time with Raymond, and his papers being probably lost, or without our reach. Enough however, is established by the letter in question to demonstrate, that the danger which menaced the British interests in India from the French Party at Hyderabad was of the most serious kind: and that, had hostilities occurred between the Company and Tippoo during its existence, there is good reason to believe the Sultaun would have been openly joined by that Party."



A.

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# PROCLAMATION

AT THE

I S L E O F F R A N C E;

WITH EXTRACT FROM A

MINUTE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE  
GOVERNOR GENERAL;

AND

*TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN PAPERS*

FOUND IN THE PALACE OF

S E R I N G A P A T A M,

RELATING TO THE

NEGOTIATIONS OF TIPPOO SULTAUN

WITH THE

F R E N C H,

AND

OTHER FOREIGN POWERS.



# PROCLAMATION AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

Liberté.

Egalité.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,  
UNE & INDIVISIBLE.

## PROCLAMATION.

*Anne Joseph Hyppolite Malartic, General en Chef, Gouverneur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Français, a l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.*

CITOYENS,

**C**ONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachement pour les intérêts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes très empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tippoo Sultan, par deux ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépêchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particulières à l'Assemblée Coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire Executif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le Vin & l'Eau de Vie, dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'à l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin

Liberty.

Equality.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
ONE & INDIVISIBLE.

## PROCLAMATION, BY

*Anne Joseph Hyppolite Malartic, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Isle of France and Reunion, and of all the French establishments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.*

CITIZENS,

**H**AVING for several years known your zeal and your attachment to the interests, and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propositions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two ambassadors whom he has dispatched to us.

This prince has written particular letters to the Colonial Assembly; to all the generals employed under this government; and has addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He desires to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and proposes to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall last in India, the troops which may be sent to him.

2. He promises to furnish every necessary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the succours which may be sent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops, the commanders and officers will find every thing necessary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accustomed.

4. In



4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment ou les Français viendront à son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, desirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. regimens, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternité, à cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince desire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, à se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements avantageux qui seront fixés avec ses ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ses armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 Pluviose, l'an fix de la République Française, une & indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

4. In a word he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his assistance, to declare war against the English, whom he ardently desires to expel from India.

As it is impossible for us to reduce the number of soldiers of the 107th and 108th regiments, and of the regular guard of Port Fraternité, on account of the succours which we have furnished to our allies the Dutch; we invite the citizens, who may be disposed to enter as volunteers, to enroll themselves in their respective municipalities, and to serve under the banners of Tipoo.

This prince desires also to be assisted by the free citizens of colour, we therefore invite all such who are willing to serve under his flag, to enroll themselves.

We can assure all the citizens who shall enroll themselves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his ambassadors, who will further engage in the name of their sovereign, that all Frenchmen who shall enter into his armies, shall never be detained after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own country.

Done at Port North West, the 30th January 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

**EXTRACT**

*EXTRACT from the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S  
MINUTE in the SECRET DEPARTMENT, dated the 12th of  
August, 1798.*

**T**HE first regular authentication of the proclamation which I received, was contained in the letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Christian of the same date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the proclamation actually had been issued by the Governor General of the Isle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monsieur Malartic in this transaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although fortunately for our interests, his success has not yet been answerable to the extent of his design. Of the object of that design I soon possessed ample proof, arising from the best evidence which the nature of the case could admit. In the first place it appeared by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the transaction, to be an undisputed fact, that Tippoo dispatched two ambassadors to the Isle of France, and that the proclamation in question was published subsequent to their arrival, and during their residence in that island. These facts would perhaps have been sufficient without further enquiry to warrant a strong presumption, that this proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the embassy, must have been framed with the consent and knowledge of the ambassadors of Tippoo then on the spot, and must have corresponded with their instructions from their sovereign, whose orders they would scarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of such serious consequence as the conclusion of an alliance offensive and defensive with the French. In order however to obtain the most accurate information with respect to the circumstances attending the reception of the embassy, the publication of the proclamation, and the conduct of the ambassadors, I examined upon oath some respectable persons, who were present in the Isle of France during the residence of the ambassadors at Port Nord Ouest; from the concurrent testimony of these persons, since corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole transaction.

Tippoo dispatched two ambassadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived there at the close of the month of January 1798. They hoisted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Ouest, were received publicly and formally by the French government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and were entertained during their continuance on the island at the public expence. Previously to their arrival, no idea or rumour existed in the island of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo by the French, or of any prospect of a war between him and the Company. The second day after the arrival of the ambassadors an advertisement was published of the same purport as the proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the proclamation was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the town. The ambassadors (far from protesting against the matter or style of the proclamation,) held without reserve in the most public manner the same language which it contains with respect to the offensive war to be commenced against the British possessions in India; they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed at the place of their residence. In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the island, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India; which opinion had gained so much force, that the persons who gave this evidence, and all those who arrived at that period in India from the Isle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The ambassadors were present in the island, when the French government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question, and they aided and assisted the execution of it, by making promises in the name of Tippoo for the purpose of inducing

\* Although the ambassadors on their first arrival at the Mauritius were very solicitous, according to the tenor of their instructions (vide No. 10, and narrative of Huzzun Alli, No. 18) to keep the object of their mission secret, yet when the government neglected this precaution and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the ambassadors became equally public, and the object of their mission equally undisguised.

recruits to enlist; they proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the numbers of the force to be raised. The ambassadors aided and assisted in the levy of 150 officers and privates for the service of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purposes stated in the proclamation. Few of the officers are of any experience or skill, and the privates are the refuse of the democratic rabble of the island: some of them are volunteers, others were taken from the prisons and compelled to embark, several of them are Coffrees, and people of half-cast. With such of these troops, as were volunteers, the ambassadors entered into several stipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the ambassadors embarked on board the French frigate *La Preneuse*, together with the force thus raised, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Isle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the same service.

The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the ambassadors at the Isle of France, was distributed by their agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their personal assistance and co-operation.

The proclamation itself furnishes the most powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the ambassadors in all its essential parts, the principal facts stated therein are:

"That Tippoo Sultaun through two ambassadors, dispatched for the purpose to the Isle of France, had addressed letters to the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France, to all the Generals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of France, and had made the following propositions:

1st. "That he desired to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and offered to maintain at his expence, during the continuance of the war in India, whatever troops should be furnished by the French, and to supply (with the exception of certain stores) every necessary for carrying on the war."

2d. "That he had given assurances that all his preparations were already completed, and that the Generals and Officers would find every thing necessary for carrying on a species of war, to which Europeans have not been accustomed in their contests with the native powers in India."

3d. "That he only waited for the succour of France to declare war against the English, and that it was his ardent desire to expel the English from India."

Upon the ground of these facts, the proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the service of Tippoo, and it concludes by assuring "all the citizens who shall enlist, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and allowances, which will be fixed by his ambassadors, who will also engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that the Frenchmen who shall have enlisted in his army, shall never be detained there, after they shall have expressed a desire of returning to their native country."

The avowed purpose of this proclamation is to acquaint the inhabitants of the island, with the propositions made by Tippoo Sultaun through his ambassadors on the spot. It enumerates those propositions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the presence of the ambassadors, if the facts stated had not been correctly true, or if the propositions enumerated had varied in substance from those communicated by the ambassadors under the orders of their sovereign. But the last paragraph of the proclamation, connected with the conduct of the ambassadors as already described, establishes in the clearest manner their participation in the whole transaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the powers of the ambassadors, and engages on their behalf, that they shall enter into certain stipulations in the name of their sovereign, with respect to the pay and final discharge of such French subjects as shall enlist in his army under the conditions of the proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Isle of France concur in stating, that the ambassadors openly acted under this part of the proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo, entered into engagements and stipulations with the recruits, according to the assurances specified in the

The proclamation. Monsieur Dubuc now master attendant at Mangalore, stated to one of the witnesses whom I examined, the whole substance of the engagements which had passed personally between him and the ambassadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company with the aid of the French force, then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence which I have collected, that the ambassadors had not brought to the Isle of France a supply of treasure sufficient for advancing bounty money to the recruits: it was stated that an apprehension of the English cruizers had prevented the embarkation of treasure for this purpose; and no doubt was entertained, that if the ambassadors had been better provided with money, they might have raised a much greater number of men, who refused to engage on the mere security of promises in the name of Tippoo.

The ambassadors together with the force thus collected during the time of their mission in the Isle of France, landed from the frigate *La Preneuse* at Mangalore on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with respect to the exact number of the force landed; the most probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred persons. Tippoo, (far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of his ambassadors in any part of the transaction,) formally received them and the officers and leading persons so landed, with public marks of honor and distinction: one of his ambassadors resided for some time with the French recruits in a fortress near Mangalore; and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his service.

Referring therefore to the conduct of the ambassadors in the Isle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in consequence of their mission, and finally to the reception of the ambassadors and of the French recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following conclusions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly established:

First. That the ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the government of the Isle of France, proposed to that government an alliance offensive and defensive against the British possessions in India, which alliance was accepted\* by that government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public proclamation.

Secondly. That the ambassadors were charged with letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, which letters were stated to contain the same proposition, and that the ambassadors delivered those letters to the Governor General of the Isle of France for the purpose of transmission to France.

Thirdly. That the ambassadors in the name of Tippoo Sultaun gave public assurances that he had actually completed the necessary preparations for commencing immediate hostilities, and that he only waited the arrival of succour from the French to declare war against the Company, for the express purpose of expelling the British nation from India.

Fourthly. That the ambassadors demanded unlimited military succour from the French, and levied a military force in the Isle of France with the declared object of commencing immediate war against the British nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his service with signal marks of approbation, and that the ambassadors have been received with similar distinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun, (by receiving with public marks of approbation his ambassadors, who had concluded in his name an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and by admitting into his service the military force raised for effecting the objects of that alliance,) has personally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation of the Go-

\* Although it appears from No. 18, that the government of the Isle of France did not actually enter into a formal treaty of defensive and offensive alliance with the ambassadors by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided measure of sending all the troops they could raise, and of promising more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the express object of that alliance, and with the same view they dispatched his letters to France, and assured him that the alliance would there be formally concluded.

vernor General of the Isle of France, and has proceeded to act under those engagements, conformably to the tenor of that proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the succour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offensive alliance with the French, is inconsiderable, yet the tenor of the proclamation, the proposition made to the French government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the ambassadors prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his service the largest force which he could obtain, for the purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company in India.

Having thus entered into offensive and defensive engagements with the enemy, having proceeded to collect in conjunction with the enemy a force openly destined to act against the possessions of the Company, having avowed through his public ambassadors that he has completed his preparations of war for the express purpose of attempting the entire subversion of the British Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual succour of the French to prosecute offensive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the treaties of peace and friendship subsisting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hostility against the British Government in India.

Before I proceeded to apply the principles of the law of nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for some years past, and whether he had received any provocation to justify or to palliate his late proceedings?

Since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, the British Governments in India have uniformly conducted themselves towards Tippoo Sultaun not only with the most exact attention to the principles of moderation, justice and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit. Some differences have occasionally arisen with respect to the boundaries of his territory bordering upon the confines of our possessions on the coast of Malabar, but the records of all the British Governments in India will shew, that they have always manifested the utmost anxiety to promote the amicable adjustment of every doubtful or disputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the most unequivocal proofs of the constant disposition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his just rights, and to remove every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace.

The servants of the Company in India have not however been ignorant of the implacable sentiments of revenge which he has preserved without abatement since the hour of his last defeat. It has always been well understood, that Tippoo Sultaun's resentment was not to be appeased by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his lost power, the disgrace of the British arms, and the ruin of the British interests in India. With such views it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the first favorable occasion of striking a blow against our possessions: and his intrigues at the courts of Hyderabad and Poonah, together with his embassy to Zemaun Shah, (although managed with such a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggression,) were sufficient indications of an hostile mind. But none of these circumstances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's servants towards him. The correspondence between him and the late Governor General, and the letters from Bombay on the subject of the district of Wynaad, furnish ample proofs of a sincere desire to bring that question to a fair issue, "*with the consent and knowledge of both parties,*" according to the tenor of the 7th article of the treaty of Seringapatam. I appeal to the letter which I dispatched to him soon after my arrival in Bengal, proposing an amicable adjustment of the same question, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the district of Coorga, for a testimony of the pacific spirit which has marked my first communication with him, although perhaps a less mild representation might have been justified by his unwarrantable precipitation in stationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the prescribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has continually

nually professed the most sincere desire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received at Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore,) Tippoo declares, "that his friendly heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two States." And he signifies his desire, that "Sir John Shore would impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two States."

This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of Tippoo these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the Sultaun's friendship can now admit of no question, since it is now proved, that these letters were written, at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour which he had solicited from the enemy for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company's possessions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultaun was no other than that avowed in his correspondence with the enemy, and published under the eyes of his own ambassadors, "*an ardent desire to expel the British nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable that he was instigated by the promises and exhortations of the government of France (whose emissaries have reached his councils) to hasten the execution of a project, in which every consideration of interest, and every sentiment of passion would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardor, and rancour not inferior to his own.

The importance of these possessions to all the most valuable interests of Great Britain has pointed the particular attention of the government of France to the destruction of our empire in India. The prosperity of our settlements in India has long been the primary and undisguised object of the jealousy of France, avowed by all her ministers in every negotiation, and by all her rulers in every stage of her innumerable revolutions. Tippoo therefore might reasonably hope, that if the cessation of hostilities on the continent of Europe should at any time enable the French Directory to turn their views to the disturbance of the peace of India, such an adventure would be amongst the earliest of their operations.

The conclusion of a peace upon the continent of Europe may have appeared both to Tippoo and to the French to offer a favourable opportunity for the prosecution of their joint design. The premature disclosure of this design may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo: whether the scope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expose his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but whatever circumstances occasioned the premature disclosure of the design; whether the design was wisely or rashly conceived; whether it has partially succeeded, or entirely failed; are questions the solution of which in no degree affects the offensive nature of an aggression so unprovoked, and of a violation of faith so flagrant and unqualified. The history of the world scarcely furnishes an instance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance precisely with the same motives. The party proposing an offensive alliance against the Company cannot be absolved from the consequences of such an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting such a proposal; the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun therefore cannot be correctly estimated by reference to the supposed motives of Monsieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this case, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company and of my own duties with reference to the aggression of Tippoo. The course of reasoning which I pursued, may be stated in the following manner.

The rights of states applicable to every case of contest with foreign powers are created and limited by the necessity of preserving the public safety; this necessity is the foundation of

of the reciprocal claim of all nations to explanation of suspicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to security against injuries intended.

In any of these cases, when just satisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumstances cannot otherwise be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to resort to arms for the vindication of the public safety; and in such a conjuncture, the right of the state becomes the duty of the government, unless some material consideration of the public interest should forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or suspicious; if he had merely increased his force beyond his ordinary establishment, or had stationed it in some position on our confines or on those of our allies, which might justify jealousy or alarm; if he had renewed his secret intrigues at the courts of Hydrabad, Poonah, and Cabul; or even if he had entered into any negociation with France, of which the object was at all obscure; it might be our duty to resort in the first instance to his construction of proceedings, which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a satisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's ambassadors, ratified by himself, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor security, but the total destruction of the British Government in India.

To affect to misunderstand an injury or insult of such a complexion would argue a consciousness either of weakness or of fear. No state in India can misconstrue the conduct of Tippoo; the correspondence of our Residents at Hydrabad and Poonah sufficiently manifests the construction which it bears at both those courts: and in so clear and plain a case, our demand of explanation would be justly attributed either to a defect of spirit or of power. The result of such a demand would therefore be, the disgrace of our character and the diminution of our influence and consideration in the eyes of our allies and of every power in India. If the moment should appear favorable to the execution of Tippoo's declared design, he would answer such a demand by an immediate attack; if on the other hand, his preparations should not be sufficiently advanced, he would deny the existence of his engagements with France, would persist in his denial until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and finally after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the accession of an additional French force, he would turn the combined strength of both against our possessions, with an alacrity and confidence inspired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the present case the idea therefore of demanding explanation must be rejected, as being disgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object.

The demand of reparation, in the strict sense of the term, cannot properly be applied to cases of intended injury, excepting in those instances, where the nature of the reparation demanded may be essentially connected with security against the injurious intention.

Where a state has unjustly seized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by restoring what has been unjustly taken, or by a subsequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed; but the cause of our complaint against Tippoo Sultaun, is not that he has seized a portion of our property which he might restore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain, that, professing the most amicable disposition, bound by subsisting treaties of peace and friendship, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifested a design to effect our total destruction, he has prepared the means and instruments of a war of extermination against us; he has solicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy for the declared purpose of annihilating our empire: and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual succour to strike a blow against our existence.

That he has not yet received the effectual succour which he has solicited, may be ascribed either to the weakness of the government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cause, or to the rashness and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the measure of his hostility,

**nor**

nor of our right to restrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be estimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of military assistance were unlimited, we know that they were addressed not merely to the government of Mauritius, but to that of France; and we cannot ascertain how soon they may be satisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the case of an injury to be repaired, but of the public safety to be secured against the present and future designs of an irreconcilable, desperate, and treacherous enemy. Against an enemy of this description no effectual security can be obtained, otherwise than by such a reduction of his power, as shall not only defeat his actual preparations, but establish a permanent restraint upon his future means of offence.





**T**HE Persian papers of which the following numbers are translations, were found in the palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either true copies or original documents, either by the private secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British forces, prior to the institution of a board of commissioners for the affairs of Mysoor, or subsequently by members of that board, and also by Hubbeeb-oolla, head moonshy (or secretary) to the late Tippoo Sultaun.

The papers from No. 1 to No. 20 inclusive, relate to the alliance between Tippoo Sultaun and the French nation.

The originals of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 20 are memorandum books, partly in Tippoo Sultaun's own hand-writing, and partly in that of his head moonshy, and of several of the principal officers of his Government.

They are translated in the form and order in which they respectively appear in the original memorandum books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the chiefs or secretaries, was pointed out and attested by Hubbeeb-oolla, chief secretary to the Sultaun.

The papers subsequent to No. 20 exhibit the intercourse which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, the king of Cabul, for purposes hostile to the British Empire in India.

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun, either with a view to denote in the most conspicuous manner, his pretensions to absolute sovereignty and independance, or from the suggestions of pride or caprice, or from these motives combined, changed the æra in use with all other Mussulman States, and altered the names and designations of all the offices of government; of the divisions of territory and terms of revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights and measures; substituting names of his own invention for those which are in use in every other part of Hindostan. The æra which he adopted is precisely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Cali-Yug, or fourth incarnation of Vishnu according to the mythology of the Hindus. It consists of successive cycles of 60 years each, every year bearing a distinct name; and of these Cycles, 81 are said to have elapsed. Tippoo Sultaun invented new names for those years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto the æra of the birth of Mahomed, (or rather that of Mahomed's assumption of the character of God's messenger,) which was thirteen years prior to the Higeree.

The series of papers here printed forms but a small part of the mass of voluminous correspondence found in the palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency, and  
manifesting

*manifesting the same implacable hatred of the British Nation. The recent discovery and transmission of a large portion of that correspondence occasions the following collection to be less complete than it might have been, by the addition of papers equally interesting and important with those now printed, which would serve to connect the chain of transactions, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following papers are more than sufficient to shew the unremitting ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun had for years pursued the objects of his insatiable revenge, by violating every principle of faith, truth and honor, and by descending to artifices, the meanest and most degrading to his character, as a man and a sovereign.*

TRANSLATIONS

# TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN PAPERS.

FOUND IN THE PALACE OF THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN

AT SERINGAPATAM.

## No. 1.

*The whole of the original of this number is in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing.*

**NAMES of the Sirdars (or Chiefs), of the French Nation.——**

Five select Sirdars, possessing the supreme authority in France. The title of their office *Pouvoir Executif*. They are also called *Membres*.

Official designation of the assembly of 500 Sirdars, constituting the deliberative body in France, and subordinate to the five Sirdars abovementioned——*Conseil des Anciens*.

The official designation of the two persons out of the assembly of 500 composing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius——*Aux Representans du Peuple*.

The name of the person who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief (*Sirdar*) on the part of the French Nation in India, is General Citoyen Mangallon.

The Commander (*Sirdar*) of all the French Ships, Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.

Name of the Chief (*Sirdar*) of the Mauritius, Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France, et de la Re-union.

Names of the three Islands belonging to the English—Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey.

On the English Island there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Cooseca—a hundred years ago, the English Rajah put the Rajah of the \* Coosecas to death, and took possession of his country.

**In the name of God; the merciful, the compassionate!——**

What occurs to my mind is this—To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a vakeel—ostensibly as a servant—to purchase the ship which he has brought, load upon it black pepper and other articles of merchandize. To send two confidential persons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of navigators; and entrusting to the verbal communications of these two reputable persons and the Frenchman what is intended to be communicated, satisfy the mind of the French Nation, and require Christian forces. The officers of each department to commit to writing their opinion separately.

Ripaud has agreed to this:——

Subject adjusted 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Herâfut, 1214 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to 25th March, 1797.*)

On the 5th Ahmedy of the year Sauz, (*answering to 2d April, 1797,*) two persons, Meer Ghoolaum Alli and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of negotiating with the French Nation; and Hufun Ali and Meer Yoosuf Ali, to accompany the Commander of the French ships, by name Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer, de la Republique Française.

\* Cooseca seems intended for *Ecosais Scotch*, and the Rajah, for one of the Kings of Scotland.

Question

Question to the Officers of Government.

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French nation?

Answer.

1st. The French troops and French commander to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud\* Sirkar, in military matters, as well as with respect to marches and halts. 2dly, After taking Cheenaputtun, (*Madras*) it should be destroyed, and let the sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, territory yielding five lacs of rupees to be given to the French. The remainder of the Cuddalore district to belong to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The fort of Ginjee also to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the fort of Madras and the Black-town. The fort of Goa to belong to the Khoodadaud Sirkar; Bombay to belong to the French. 3dly, The army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to unite with that of the French in the conquest of Bengal. The commander of the forces of the Ahmedy Sirkar and the commander of the French troops to act in concert; no operation to be undertaken without the advice of the commander of the French troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal as may be conquered to be equally divided between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French. 4thly, The question of war and peace with the English to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to say, the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

*On the back of the original,*

O Protector!

Belonging to the Presence.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

## No. 2.

*The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Mobummud Rezza,  
(the Binky Nabob).*

Answer from the Meer Meeraun (*or Heads of the Military Department.*)

Our humble representation is as follows:—Let your Highness for the present satisfy Ripaud's mind, and keeping him here, require him to write letters of assurance (or *encouragement*) to the French, send those letters to the Mauritius and call in a Christian force—That force to be directed against Calicut, and having conquered the Calicut district, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar—After which let provisions and succour be supplied from the Khoodadaud Sirkar—And let it be taken into your Highness's service.—The chastisement of the English is on every account indispensable—Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is necessary, and paramount to every thing.—In spite of the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the insincerity, faithlessness and refractory disposition of the French is evident to your Highness—Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the district of Calicut, it does not appear adviseable to us, that they should be permitted to land in any of your Highness's ports, and be furnished with provisions and succours. Though the ship should be purchased from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, still it would not be adviseable to send her, for they seized this ship piratically—We do not know what port she belongs to, and therefore, lest some disturbance should happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highness send some other ship under the name of a merchant ship,

\* Khoodadaud, literally signifies God-given. Tippoo Sul'aun adopted this designation at the conclusion of the war in 1792.

† That is to say, all military operations.

‡ Another term by which Tippoo Sul'aun used to designate his government.

with

with a quantity of black-pepper and rice, and dispatch her together with the two European navigators and the confidential persons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unnecessary.

(Signed)

MOHUMMUD REZZA,  
POORNEA.

*On the back of the original.*

Meer Meeraun.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee 1224, from the birth of Mahomed, (25th March 1797.)

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to Government.

### No. 3.

*The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed in the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.*

The answer from the Meer Asofs, (or Head Revenue Officers.)

It is represented as follows—Your Highness should by any means retain Ripaud two whole months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the state of the war between the French and English—It appears most adviseable not to send the two navigators, Ripaud's companions, until then—Because this circumstance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them—And should they be desirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumstance to come to an accommodation. Your Highness should effect this in such a manner that no one may be able to unite with them\*—With regard to the amount of the French force, if you should require a larger force than the resources of this country are strictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole—It is the practice of this nation outwardly to promise a great deal and to fall very short in performance. Should it be your Highness's pleasure, I would propose, that your Highness should take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a person from among the servants of the Sirkar, cause letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud and dispatch them speedily—So that all three proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own country, and return—After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highness carry into effect such important business as may be to be performed—This is what appears to be the most adviseable line for your Highness to pursue.

If Ripaud's ship may be purchased at a fair price, we would recommend it to your Highness to purchase it; at the season of action, it is needful.

Dated 23d Rubbaunee in the year Heraufut—(answering to 21st March 1797).

(Signed)

MEER MOHUMMUD SAUDIK,  
MEERAN HOOSSAIN,  
SYUD MOHUMMUD.

Question on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French nation?

How far it is practicable to establish a perfect union with the French, is evident—If the scene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar would not be afforded them, nor could it—In the same manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the country of the Sirkar—How then can a perfect union be effected with the French nation?—Unless indeed, as it is with the English, by giving into the hands of the

\* The English must be here understood.

French

French the ports, islands, and forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the neighbourhood, *then* an union may be effected.—An alliance (literally *partnership*) with adventurers, (literally *travellers*) men who carry their houses on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate business—Still however in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you should in the first instance, completely establish your engagements with the French, and then proceed to business—Dated as above.

*On the back of the original.*  
Meer Affof.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to Government.

## No. 4.

Answer from the Meer Yem (*or Heads of the Marine Department.*)

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

An engagement to this effect should be made with the Sirdars of the French Nation, viz. that while the sun and moon endure, the French shall not swerve from their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they shall not act with respect to the continuation of war or the conclusion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order*) of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches and halts (in other words *military operations*) shall be at the discretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(Signed) GHoolaum ALLI,  
HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herafut, 1224 of the birth of Mahomed (*answering to 25th March, 1797*).

It will be proper to send two respectable persons as upon a trading concern, and it is advisable to ascertain the state of things.

*On the back of the original.*  
Oh Protector!  
Meer Yem.

(Signed) HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD,  
MEER GHoolaum ALLI.  
A true Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## No. 5.

*The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Gboolaum Alih.*

Answer from the Meer Suddoor (*or Heads of Department connected with Forts and Garrisons.*)

What your Highness has stated is highly right and proper. It being your Highness's design to send for a French force, we recommend it to your Highness to establish your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwise after involving you in a contest they will secede, and thus disgrace themselves, as your Highness knows they formerly did in the midst of the war at \*\*\* (*name illegible*) when they separated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highness. To write more were to transgress the bounds of respect.

(Signed) THE SUDDOORS.

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

Friendship has very long subsisted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumstance is well known to all. Owing to the friendship subsisting with the French, lacks have

have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have sacrificed their lives in the pursuit. This all the people in Europe &c. well know; moreover, the combination of the three powers\*, (literally *persons*) and the commotion they set on foot, by which they inflicted misery on the people and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment subsisting with the French; for otherwise there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of these events, and probably are not regardless of them; be it therefore declared, that if a respectable French army shall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, supplies of provisions shall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country shall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect must take place, viz. that such territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar shall revert to the Sirkar, and of such new territorial conquests as may be made, half shall be retained by the Sirkar and half be granted to the French; also, that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French shall endure while the earth and the skies remain, that the continuation of war and the conclusion of peace with the Enemy be decided by concert between the two States, and that nothing be undertaken without advice (*given to the Sirkar*). To add more would be to transgress the bounds of respect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunee.

Subject adjusted, 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed (25th March, 1797).

*On the back of the original,*  
Oh protector!  
Meer Suddoor.

(Signed) GHoolaum ALLI,  
MEER SUDDOOR.  
A true Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to Government.

## No. 6.

*The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Shaikh Ismaeel.*

Answer of the Meer Khauzin, (*or Treasurer.*)

I recommend that the following proposals be made to the French.

"The Khoodadaud Sirkar having furnished such troops and money as you require, let your troops join and co-operate with those of his Highness and render themselves masters of the country of——† which is in the way, and having stationed garrisons, proceed onward to conquer that part of your country which has been taken possession of by the English. After regaining the country so taken by the English, such arrangement of it to be made as may be thought proper, and friendship and alliance remain established between the two States. Until the conquest of the country of——† be effected, provisions for your troops to be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of provisions &c. expences for such troops of the Sirkar as shall be sent to co-operate in recovering your country, to be furnished by you, because the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar is at a great distance; and afterwards let the accounts be settled."

(Signed) MEER KHAUZIN.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed, (25th March, 1797.)

I beg leave humbly to represent.—Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French Nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French, and let it be sent by a man of Ripaud's, and two other persons be at the same time sent empty handed, to bring private

\* English, Nizam and Marhattas.

† Names illegible.

infor-



information from the Sirdar of the French, so that these two persons may ascertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the answer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the presence. To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.

*On the back of the original.*  
Meer Khauzin.

A true Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## No. 7.

*The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Abmud Kbaun.*

*Answer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, (or Heads of the Commercial Department.)*

In the name of the most merciful God!

This Ripaud that is come, God knows what as it is; whence he comes, and for what purpose. The evil and secret designs of those even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the present however, it is adviseable to retain him in the service of the Sirkar, and next season make this lyar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to see what answers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after perusal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highness act as may appear adviseable and politic. \* Kibleh of the world! the French are not firm to their engagements; when through the assistance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, they shall have acquired possession of territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the world! your Highness must adopt such measures as will give you the superiority over the English, and to that end it is adviseable that you should take some one by the hand, and then through the aid of God, and the favor of the prophet, by force of arms extirpate the English, and give them to the waters and the wind. The engagements that seem proper to be made with the French are these. The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar which passed into the hands of the English, to revert exclusively to the Sirkar; whatever other country and forts belonging to the Christians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French. In the same manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above. Also, should a peace be in agitation between the French and the English, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; but on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by consent of, the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For instance, supposing that in some particular point in the treaty of peace, the French should be for, and the Sirkar against; then neither that treaty of peace, nor that point, to be executed. No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but such amount, more or less, as from motives of kindness and indulgence your Highness may be desirous of disbursing, upon application might be given. The Commander in Chief who comes with the French force to be instructed by the Rajah of the French to be subject to the controul of the Sirkar, and not to take any step without orders, and in all engagements in the field, as well as in sieges of forts, to be obedient to the orders of the presence. Kibleh of religion and the world! Should your Highness think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occasion to wait till next season. Your Highness has only to write letters, and cause Ripaud to write others, and giving your instructions with respect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him with two respectable persons belonging to the Sirkar, and two of Ripaud's associates, so that an answer may arrive by the commencement of the season. Protector of the world! we have thus taken the liberty to represent what has occurred to our deficient understandings.

(Signed) SHAIKH AHMUD,  
MAHOMMED ISMAEEL. } Mullick-oo-Toojars.

\* The point to which all Mussulmans turn, when praying.

Written

Written the 26th of Rubbaunce of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed. (answering to 24th March 1797.)

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunce of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed. (25th March, 1797.)

On the back of the original.  
Mullick-oo-Toojar.

A true Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## No. 8.

*OBSERVATIONS, submitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the subject of the negotiation proposed to be opened with the French, through the channel of Ripaud; with a rough draft of the propositions to be transmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himself.*

*The first part of the original is in the hand of Mohummud Rezza (the Binky Nabob); the second, in that of Tippoo Sultaun.*

In the name of the most merciful God!

The representation which Ripaud formerly made is perfectly well known to your Highness, as it is also to us; and the statement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month Shumfee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, in direct opposition to that of Ripaud, is well known to your Highness. From first to last, the language of this man has been that of self-interest and falsehood, nothing has resulted from this business, and nothing else will come of it. From the erroneous statements of this scoundrel the strongest doubts have arisen, and even his request for permission to go a hunting to the distance of eight or ten cofs is very suspicious. When so much chicane, covetousness of money, artifice and deceit are apparent in that short distance, what may not be expected in so long a voyage, with the *moallims* (navigators or mates) his associates? The transacting of affairs of such vast importance through the medium of such a low fellow tends to throw discredit on the transaction. It is hoped, that your Highness will procure *moallims* of a better description, and that your Highness, after procuring authentic intelligence of the state of the war &c. between the French and the English, will dispatch them at the first of the season. If these doubts and suspicions had not occurred in this business, nothing could have been better—With respect to the conquest of Nizam Alli's country, please God, at a proper opportunity you must so manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmost facility, and also that the other two powers (literally *persons*) may be made to repent (their designs): the question depends upon the union of the three powers.\* When a new dominion shall come into your Highness's possession, although the other two powers (*Nau Kussaun*) should unite, yet, through the spiritual aid of the religion of the Holy Prophet, the chastisement of those two powers may be effected with a suitable force, agreeably to your Highness's wishes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed those of three. By the favor of God, the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your possession*); the chastisement of those two † disgraceful powers will certainly be completely effected. The object of this state will probably be much better effected at a season of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water (meaning *Ripaud*). To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect. Written on the 11th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed (answering to 8th March 1797). (Signed) The representation of the five departments of government.

\* The word in the original is *Nau-Kussaun*; *Kussaun* signifies persons, and the addition of the privative, *Nau*, conveys the signification of worthless: the English, the Nizam, and the Marhattas are designed by the expression.

† The term in the original is *yellow-faced*, an expression of contempt, and apparently applied to the English and Marhattas.

After

*After two blank leaves in the memorandum book, occurs the following in Tippoo Sultaun's handwriting.*

In the name of the most merciful God!

ARTICLE 1st.—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to Sunday the 4th of the month of Showaul, (*corresponding with the 2d April, 1797.*) after the 8th hour of the day, (*about 9 o'clock, A. M.*) at the hour Kummer, and when the sun entered Taurus, the following propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, comprized in five articles, were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, a Frenchman, and caused to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propositions (*were taken down*), François Ripaud, of his own accord standing up, took an oath upon the insignia of his Nation, (*cockade*) which he had planted in his hat, and kissed it.

*After a blank leaf in the memorandum book, the following article is inserted.*

ARTICLE 1st.—Let friendship be so firmly established by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the Nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, that the conduct of their respective subjects (*literally menial servants*) may not be able to impair it. If, (which God forbid,) any disturbance be excited by their subjects, (*literally servants*) no offence must be taken by the King and the Sirdars of the French Nation, but the affair must be adjusted, and an accommodation be effected, by correspondence and personal negotiation.

ARTICLE 2.—The French have from the first had it in contemplation to expel the English from Hindustan; and because of the amity subsisting between me and the French, the English united with themselves Nizam Alli Khaun and the Marhattas, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and subjected me to vast losses. These circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. It is therefore written, that the French Nation should satisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war as it may be concerted in Europe, to be, in the first instance, communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to be adjusted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third article.

ARTICLE 3.—French soldiers as far as 10,000; and Negroes, (*Hubabee*) as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war suitable to the number of troops to be in attendance at sea, until the conclusion of the war. Whatever warlike articles may be wanted shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After the conquest and partition of the country, the French to be charged with their share of the expence. The French commander and his army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar in all military operations, halts and marches. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, situated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river, (*K,bauree*) and affording effectual aid, bring the fortrefs of Goa into the possession of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The fortrefs of Bombay shall be made over to the French. \* The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the forts in the way; and as far as Masulipatam to be accompanied by the French force. From Masulipatam, an army, composed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 horse, under the command of trusty officers of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be sent, with a French force, and accompanied by French officers, against Bengal.

ARTICLE 4th.—The whole of the English territorial possessions in Hindustan shall be reduced. Half of the country, and the forts and stores, shall be taken by the Sirkar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar. After making over to the French Sirdar the half of the territory and forts belonging to the English, the expence of all the supplies furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French army shall be made good by the said Sirdar. The partition of the country and forts of the English shall thus be made. The country, and forts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the English wrested from it four or five years ago, are not to be included in the partition: the fortrefs of Goa shall be possessed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar;

\* The expression is Sowaurce Khaufe, which implies Tippoo Sultaun's army commanded by him in person.

and

and that of Bombay shall be left to the French.—*N. B. In the original of this article there are many alterations and amendments.*

ARTICLE 5th.—If any power (*Sirdar*) in this country shall assist the English, both parties, that is, the French and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall join to punish such enemy: and, in the same manner, if any one shall commit hostilities against the French army, the latter shall be supported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.

The fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its stores to the French. That fort must be razed, and the fort of Pondicherry, must be repaired. In like manner, if any one shall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French shall be prepared to punish him, under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—As long as the sun and moon shall retain their course, the French Nation must consider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own enemies, and in like manner the enemies of the French Nation shall be considered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties must join in punishing and repulsing them.

*N. B. The original of the foregoing articles seems to be the rough draft of those which appear in a more perfect and connected form in No. 10.*

PROPOSITION.—From the tenor of Ripaud's discourse, it would appear, that he did not come of his own accord, but that his superiors sent him to ascertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar is affected towards the French nation; but now, on Friday the 10th of the month Ah-medy, and the ninth of the month Kummeree (*or it may mean the lunar month*) of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, it appears from the declarations of the European, Aubaine, an associate of Ripaud's, made before the six departments of the government, that Ripaud is an inhabitant of Bourbon; that having taken a merchant ship, they came out to plunder the ships of the English; that neither is servant to the other, but that they share in common. The sending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar therefore, on a deputation to the French nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of disturbance. However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (*literally house*) of Nizam Ally, the other two infidels (*meaning it is supposed the English and Marhattas*) would still unite: Is it or is it not best to depute the four Sirdars to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is advisable on this head. Dated as above.

*N. B. This proposition would appear to be addressed as a Quere to the Departments.*

ARTICLE 5th.—Four persons holding offices under the Khoodadaud Sirkar are vested with full powers, and sent to negotiate friendship between the two parties. If they (*the French*) are disposed to establish friendship, and form alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the minds of the said four Sirdars by oath and engagement, and let the French also satisfy their own minds by taking oath and engagement from *them*; and having thus adjusted the concerns of both parties, and established mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army; and let three of the said Sirdars be sent, with two French Sirdars, on a ship of war to Europe, to negotiate with the French Nation; and the other Sirdar be sent, with the officers of the French army, to this quarter. Please God, the interest and satisfaction of both parties will by these means be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T. to the Government.

## No. 9.

*Translation of queries, by the persons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun to proceed on an embassy to the Isle of France, with answers to the same.*

*The queries in the original manuscript are in the hand-writing of Mirza Bauker, (who was killed at the battle of Malavelly) and the answer in the hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob.)*

\* In the name of the most merciful God !  
O Protector !

QUESTION from Mirza Bauker, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Hussun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government.

“ Are we, whom you are about to depute to adjust the concerns of the government, to be  
“ vested with full powers with regard to all the points comprized in the five articles, or to  
“ be subject to orders? let us be informed explicitly.”

ANSWER from all the members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor. “ You are vested with full powers with regard to  
“ all the points comprized in the five articles.”

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor. “ To the exception of engagements; you  
“ are vested with full powers with regard to all other political points.”

QUESTION the second. “ Conformably to our instructions after our arrival at the Mauri-  
“ tius, we shall make the following proposition to the French Sirdars: That they satisfy our  
“ minds by oath and by formal engagements, while we do the same, with respect to them;  
“ That they then send an army accompanied by one of us to the country of the Khooda-  
“ daud Sirkar, while the remaining three proceed accompanied by two Sirdars of their Nation  
“ to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting matters and satisfying our minds. Should the Sir-  
“ dars at the Mauritius on being made acquainted with this proposition answer, that they are  
“ but servants, and with respect to military co-operation, have only authority to attend with-  
“ out hesitation, if our Sovereign require it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engage-  
“ ments with us, although when arrived at the Presence, they will in person enter into for-  
“ mal engagements and attach themselves to his Highness's service and obey his commands:  
“ in such case what are we to do?”

ANSWER from all the members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Suddoor. “ If the Sirdars of the Mauritius should object to enter into  
“ formal engagements, you must endeavour by every device in your power to induce them; if,  
“ however, they should still persist in refusing, you must of necessity give way, and not insist  
“ upon that point.”

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor. “ Unless they enter into formal engagements,  
“ you should not bring an army.”

QUESTION the Third. “ After the refusal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter into for-  
“ mal engagements, shall we, or shall we not, proceed to Europe?”

ANSWER unanimously from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. “ You must  
“ use due exertions to obtain a formal engagement; should they however, at length not con-  
“ sent, you should proceed to Europe.”

QUESTION the Fourth. “ After our arrival in Europe, if the managers there should like-  
“ wise refuse to enter into engagements, what are we to do?”

ANSWER unanimously from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. “ You will  
“ leave unemployed no exertions to obtain formal engagements; if, however, they absolutely

\* This invocation is in the hand writing of Tippoo Sultaun.

“ with

"will not consent, you will obtain from them friendly addresses and return. If you find no alternative, setting aside the formal obligation, you will obtain from the Ministers a counter-part of the agreement consisting of five articles, and parting upon good terms, set out for the Presence."

*On the back of the original,*  
Oh Protector!

A. True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Govt.

## No. 10.

*THE original of the following memorandum and the five articles annexed to it is in the hand-writing of the late Tippoo Sultaun; the drafts of letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb-olla, the Sultaun's head Moonshy; and the remainder, in that of Mobummud Rezza (otherwise called the Binky Nabob). The whole is upon red coloured paper.*

In the name of the most merciful God!

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to the 4th of Showaul, (corresponding with the 2d April 1797) the propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud an European; and letters were caused to be written with his hand to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Hussun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Yem; and Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Asloff; together with letters from the Presence; by the favour of God, they will arrive in safety. Before the proposition was declared, the said François Ripaud, of his own accord standing up, took the oath of his Nation, and kissed the National Cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five articles here under particularized were caused to be written. A copy of the Hookumnaumeh (or paper of instructions) to all the four persons is also inserted here under.

**ARTICLE 1st.**—That friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the Nation of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation be so firmly established by oath and engagement as long as the sun and moon shall hold their course, that no interruption in it may ever take place. If, (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed should occur among individuals of the class of servants, in any transaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the (contracting) parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correspondence and personal negotiation. The French officers (*sirdars*) to be obedient (to the Sirkar).

**ARTICLE 2d.**—Owing to (my) connection with the French, the English, uniting to themselves the Mahrattas and Nizam Alli Khan, came against the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, took (from me) three crores and thirty lacs in specie, and half (my) country, and otherwise occasioned (me) heavy losses. All these circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. Moreover, the French Nation had it at heart to expel the English from Hindustan; it is therefore written, that the French Nation should afford perfect assurance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, so that their enemy may be driven out of India. Whenever the question of concluding a peace (with the English) may be agitated in Europe, information to be given in the first instance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the question to be decided, with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, all the rest of the British territorial possessions to be equally divided; and in the same manner, such of the ships, islands and ports belonging to the English and the Portuguese as may fall into (our) hands, together with all stores (*serinjaum*) and effects, to be equally divided.

ARTICLE 3d.

ARTICLE 3d.—As far as 10,000 soldiers, 30,000 negroes (*Hulabee*), &c. to be landed; and ships of war, in proportion to the number of troops, to be in attendance at sea until the conclusion of the war. Whatever money, military stores, and grain may be required, shall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as shall also carriage, horses, and bullocks. After the conquest and partition of the country and forts, accounts shall be settled with the French for the money that may have been expended. The French officers and their troops to be subject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with respect to engaging, marching and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river (*K. bauree*); to co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the possession of the Sirkar; after the taking of the fort of Bombay, it shall be made over to the French. The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the forts in the way, advance as far as Masulipatam with the French army accompanying. From thence an officer belonging to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horse and 40,000 infantry, shall be dispatched, jointly with a French officer and a French force, to reduce the province of Bengal, and the one shall upon all occasions support the other in its operations.

ARTICLE 4th.—Should any power (literally *sirdar*) in this country enter into hostilities against the Khoodadaud Sirkar, both parties shall join to punish that power. As long as the sun and moon retain their course, the French Nation shall consider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own; and in like manner, the enemies of the French shall be considered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties shall unite to chastise and repel them.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four persons holding offices under the government of the Khoodadaud Sirkar have been vested with powers, and sent to negotiate an alliance of friendship between the two parties. If the French are desirous of establishing friendship and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the Sirdars abovementioned, by oath and engagements; and in the same manner, let the French satisfy themselves also, by requiring an oath and engagements from those Sirdars; and having adjusted the affairs of both parties and cemented mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army; and let them dispatch to Europe on a ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation; and let the other Sirdar be sent back to this quarter with the French officers and troops. Please God, by this arrangement the interests and satisfaction of both parties will be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation will be completely exterminated. On the 5th of the month Almedy in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showaul, (answering to the 2d of April 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour *Kummer*, and when the sun entered Taurus, these propositions were written.

*Here follow drafts of the five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun, to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, of which Translations appear in No. 13, addressed—Au Pouvoir Executif—Au Representans du Peuple, (at the Mauritius.)—General Citoyen Mangalon,—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique,—Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Isle de France et de la Reunion.*

*Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Address, &c. &c.*

N. B. *The above drafts of Letters are in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oolla, Tippoo Sultaun's Head Moonsee.*

COPY of the Instructions addressed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Choolaum Alli, and Hussun Alli.

HAVING appointed you four to carry on a negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five articles annexed to this. Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct

duſt be conformable to the commands of God, and of his meſſenger; and keeping engraved on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourſelves in the Akſah moſque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occaſions. According to the ſacred writing, "Be obedient to God, and to his meſſenger, and to thoſe to whom obedience is due by you," to obey a prince of the faith, is a duty. To fulfil this duty of obedience, four things, the initial letter of which is Z; muſt not be coveted, viz, Zun, (*woman*) Zeelt, (*life*) Zurr, (*money*) and Zemeen. (*land*)—God defend us! The undue coveting of theſe four things reduces a man to the nature of thoſe three things, of which the initial letter is a K.--- Kaufer, (*infidels*) Kerauz, (*Swine*) and Kulb, (*dogs*) which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthineſs. Thus is it ſummarily recorded in books—"Infidels and all their brethren; Dogs and all their tribe; Swine and all their race; are equally impure". The fidelity which is to be practiſed, is of four kinds"—Firſt, the fidelity of the eyes; that is, if you ſee any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him. Secondly, the fidelity of the ears; that is, if you hear any one utter expreſſions repugnant to loyalty, (*or fidelity*) you immediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without diſguiſe, ſtate the caſe to the Preſence, or to ſome officer of Government. The third, is the fidelity of the tongue; that is, to utter the expreſſions of loyalty, of praiſe and gratitude, to recommend and to ſhew the example of loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of ſpeech are left you, to employ them for the ſervice of the Sirkar. The fourth fidelity, is that of the hand; which imports that you are to employ it in the ſervice of the Sirkar in every way, whether by writing, or by carrying the ſword and the muſquet againſt the Enemy. In ſhort, all the faculties of the eyes, the ears, the tongue, and the hand muſt be called into action, and upon all occaſions, conſidering that God and his meſſenger, who know and ſee all things, are ever preſent, you ſhould act accordingly. The Moſt High hath ſaid, "I know the ſecret emotions of the heart of man: I am ever preſent with him."—Again it occurs in the HUNDREDS, (*traditional ſayings of the prophet*) "The giver and receiver of bribes ſhall both enter into "hell"—You muſt not in the firſt inſtance, give yourſelves out as being employed in an Ambaſſadorial capacity, but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with the utmoſt ſecrecy. You muſt profeſs yourſelves to be merehants. On your arrival at the Mauritius, you muſt ſend ſome perſons of reſpectability, with the European Aubaine, and one or two Dob'haufſees, (*interpreters*) with a meſſage to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are come to ſell your merchandize; if they will permit you, and allow you to hire a houſe, (as you have come a long voyage,) you will reſt yourſelves a while, and then proceed to diſpoſe of your effects. You muſt enjoin the European Aubaine, not to communicate the ſecret to any one, except the five Sirdars.

The names of the five Sirdars are as follows:

There are two perſons poſſeſſing the General Controul of Affairs: their designation is "*Au Reſſentants du Peuple*."

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hinduſtan who has come out with that appointment is "*General Citoyen Miangalon*."

The name and designation of the Commander of the French Navy are, "*Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique*."

The name and designation of the Chief of the Mauritius are, "*Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'Iſle de France et de la Reunion*."

Having communicated to them your arrival and heard what they have to ſay, you will tell them, that they muſt, by no means pay you the compliment of going themſelves, or of ſending perſons to meet you, nor ſhew open marks of friendſhip towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, nor outwardly ſhew you any attention, in order that your miſſion may not become public. That after your landing, whereſoever they may aſſemble in private and ſend for you, you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the ſentiments of friendſhip. What is meant is this; that you ſhould meet the above mentioned Sirdars privately; that you ſhould in the firſt inſtance offer compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your diſcourſe to general profeſſions of friendſhip.



ship. Of the five Persian and five French letters which are entrusted to your care, you are to keep one in the Persian, and another in the French language, addressed to the five Sirdars in Europe (*the Directors*) in deposit; with respect to the remaining four Persian and four French letters, addressed to the Sirdars of Mauritius, (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) you will, in the first instance, leave the French letters in deposit in the ship, and without delivering them only carry with you the four Persian letters, and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, rise up and deliver to them the letters according to their respective addresses with your own hands. You must first find out in the course of conversation, how far they are constant to their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar: That you will completely ascertain, and then at a private conference, you will with your own hands, deliver the four French letters respectively, into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your discourse so as to flatter them, and promote the success of the object of your mission. It is a known saying, "The pleased labourer succeeds in his undertaking." You will also state, that on account of the secrecy of your mission, jewels and khelauts, (*or honorary dresses,*) &c. tokens of friendship have not been sent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that, please God, when a meeting takes place with the Presence, which through the divine favor will soon happen, every mark of favor and indulgence will be shewn; such are the friendly sentiments which you must express—In short, you must in private with the five Sirdars, ascertain their disposition; that is to say, ascertain from the tenor of their discourse, if they are desirous of cultivating friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to send an army to the Calicut quarter, or to the coast belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After ascertaining this, you will propose to them, that both parties should mutually ratify their assurances according to their respective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the enemy. If they should agree to send back with you an army under the command a Sirdar, and should bind themselves to you by oath and engagements, you will in the same manner give them assurances under oath and engagement. Should they (which God forbid!) merely agree to send an army, but refuse to bind themselves by formal engagements, you are not to stand upon this point; but in that case, you must have the five articles of agreement drawn up in the French language and deliver the same to them, receiving from them a counterpart; and sending Meer Yooluf Alli with the troops, the remaining three of you are to embark with the two (*French*) Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpose, on board one of their ships, and proceed to France; and by the favor of God being arrived at the place of your destination, you will cause those two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the Ministers, and proceeding into their country with the utmost possible secrecy, you will meet the five constituted Sirdars of that country, who are called Pouvoir Executif. After compliments and expressions of regard, you will privately state to them, that by the favor of God, the bonds of friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation have very long been daily acquiring strength, as is well known to them. That they are not ignorant, that the enmity of their enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar originated in the deputation of the Ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place. That the sum of my desire is, that as long as the sun and moon shall endure, our mutual friendship may remain and encrease daily. Please God, you will effect the complete satisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encrease of friendship. You will explain to them in detail the five Articles which have been committed to writing. You are well wishers and faithful servants to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and you wish well to the votaries of the faith: exerting your zeal therefore to the utmost, you must make your court to them by the most impressive and flattering language, and by the expressions of perfect cordiality. You must persuade them to act according to the five articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the respective tenets of the parties: and causing them to draw out a treaty (*or engagement*) accordingly, make them sign, seal, and deliver the same. You will also draw up and deliver a treaty (*or engagement*) in the same terms, and engage that a like instrument shall be signed and sealed by the Presence, and delivered to their Sirdars (*meaning, it is to be supposed, those of their Nation in India*).

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the troops, &c. together with

with the ships of war as specified in the five articles, as also Arzees (*addressees*) from them to the Prefence, and letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French Nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my seal and signature. Should there be any appearance of a cessation of hostilities between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to stipulate for the restitution of that half of the country, and of the three crores and thirty lacs of rupees, which their enemy wrested from me, because of my attachment to their Nation—This requisition you will couch in proper terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you shall have ascertained from the discourse of the Sirdars of the French Nation, (*at that place*) that they are disposed to cement the friendship subsisting between that Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the enemy, and that such also is the disposition of those in Europe, and when they shall have agreed with earnest cordiality to send a ship with you, and a confidential person, (*to Europe*) then you may proceed.

Should you however, (which God forbid!) find them averse to the alliance between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you will confine these secret points to your own breasts, and stating yourselves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul oo Deen, will draw up a statement of facts, neither omitting, nor adding, a single circumstance, affix thereto your seals and signatures, deposit it in a chest, and repair to the Prefence.

If the European navigators who accompany you should not consent to return with you, you must entertain and bring others.

Ten cannon-founders, ten ship-builders, ten manufacturers of China ware, ten glass and mirror-makers, ten makers of ship-blocks (literally *wheels*), and wheels (*or engines*) for raising water and other kinds of wheel-work, and workmen versed in fine gold plating, are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar. You will state to the French Sirdars, that they are to consider the desire to manufacture these articles as arising from the friendship and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their interests, and to request that they will therefore send ten artificers of each sort. After obtaining these people, you will fix suitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them also something in advance; and after their embarkation you will give them an allowance of provisions (literally *grain*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and transport them hither. Please God, after your return to the Prefence, you will deliver up these instructions.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to Sunday, the 4th of the month Showaul, (*corresponding with 2d April, 1797*) at the 8th hour of the day (*about 9 o'clock, A. M.*) at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the sun into the sign Taurus, the original of these instructions was written by the hand of Syud Mohammed Meer Asof—This copy is written in the hand of Mohammed Reza, Meer Meeraun.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Whatever propositions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that please God, you will give an answer on the following day. You will then return home, and all four of you assembling in private, you will consult together upon the answer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing, and all four having signed it, you are to deposit it in a chest; and the answer, in conformity to the terms of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the rest sitting by and listening. Should Mirza Baukir make any mistake in delivering the answer, the rest are to prompt him.

You must all of you study the French language, but none of you must converse with the French Sirdars in French. You are to speak through an interpreter; yet if the interpreter should mistake a word or two, you will set him right in French. Excepting however one or two words, none of you four must hold any converse in the French language, because, while an

interpreter

interpreter is employed, they [*sbe Sirdars*] cannot tell whether you say any thing more or less; whereas if the French Sirdars say any thing more or less, you, knowing the language, will detect it. You must make yourselves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real sentiments, while they consult together upon the various subjects that come before them.

As there are no clove or nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you are directed to desire the Sirdars at the Mauritius to fill some boxes with seeds, and also to send some plants by the ships.

You will commit to paper all circumstances respecting the negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the Presence by a French ship before you proceed on your voyage.

The sacred command is issued to Mirza Baukir, Huffun Alli, Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolam Alli, that provided they are successful, that is to say, provided they obtain formal engagements from the leaders of the French Nation, it matters not though they expend from one Imaumee to five Lacks; *still* however, on condition that the engagements take place.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## No. 11.

*The original of this number is in the hand writing of Hubbeeb Oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's Head Moonjee.*

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumeh (*or instructions*) addressed to Mirza Mohum nud Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meer Huffun Alli.

It is hoped that, attended by the divine protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence, Koriaul, (*Mangalore*) and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ship Affud Ellauhee, set out towards the place of destination. Immediately on your arrival at Koriaul, you will load on the ship black pepper, to the amount of 15 or 20,000 pagodas, together with four months provisions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripaud the Frenchman, who came here for service, there are two navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine; to these persons you will assign a proper monthly salary, and appoint them to the duty of navigators on board the ship; you will also place with them, in the same capacity and for the purpose of instruction, the three Mussulman navigators, by name Abdool Kurreem, Moosa, and Fukkeer Mohum nud.—Two large and eight small volumes upon the subject of navigation are entrusted to you; the French must be translated into Persian, and they (*or you*) and the other navigators and Sirdars must make themselves masters of the art; you must also calculate the ship's progress. For the fifteen Christians who would not take service, you must supply provisions on the Sirkar's account, and causing them to embark with you, land them at the island. One or two men among them who are versed in navigation you must also join with the other navigators; should there not be room enough for all the men sent with you, you will leave behind such as you think proper, and take with you the rest. You must dispose of the pepper at a good price and bring the cash with you; you are appointed to conduct this commercial expedition, and the pepper, together with the ship Affud Ellauhee, are given into the protection of the All-Merciful, and into your charge. Wherever you expect to be able to dispose of the pepper to advantage, you must carry it there and sell it accordingly. It is also ordered, that the ship's bottoms should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any island where ship's bottoms are coppered, and paying a proper price get it done.—Meer Komaul-oo Deen, Meer Behr, also understands the science of navigation.

From:

*Copy of the Ship's Pass.*

From a sense of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is represented to the respectable Governors on the sea coasts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, that should Mirza Mohummud Baukir, &c. merchants by profession, arrive at any of your ports for the purposes of trade, it will be consistent with friendship and benevolence in you, to shew them all that attention, hospitality and respect which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occasion should require, to purchase grain, &c. articles at a reasonable rate, facilitate their departure, and shew them every degree of favor.

*On the back of the original,*

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumeh.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
Persian Translator to the Government.

## No. 12.

**QUESTION** proposed by the Six Departments to citizen François Ripaud, as follows:

Previously to the present period, (*persons*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar went to France for the purpose of cultivating the friendship of the French Nation, and in consequence of this the English became hostile to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the losses which they occasioned to the Sirkar are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourself: the favor and kindness shewn by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French are also well known to the whole Nation; yet the peace which the Rajah (*King*) of France concluded with the Rajah (*King*) of England was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. But notwithstanding this improper proceeding, his Highness, regardless of the representations of his well wishers and those who have grown old in his service, was still disposed to afford his protection and support to the French Nation, and on your representations this countenance has been shewn them; we therefore propose to you the present question, and desire that you will state what are the actual intentions of the French Nation, if they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a prospect of their speedily carrying their determination into effect.

In the four departments there are four officers of high rank; first, the Meer Meeraun, or war minister; the second, Meer Yem, the minister of marine; the third, Mullick oo Toojar, the superintendant of commerce; the fourth, Meer Asof, the superintendant of the country (*revenues*). It has been determined to send off these four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdar (*or chief*) of the French Nation, and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar give confidence and satisfaction to the French Nation, at the same time receiving from that Nation similar assurances confirmed by personal engagements and by oath. Will then the Sirdar of the Mauritius, and the commander of the ships, citizen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de La Republique, consent to this, and will they, or will they not, send off the four officers abovementioned immediately to France? If you are well acquainted with the dispositions of your own nation, and the character of their general professions, (*with respect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprise us accordingly. Immediately on the arrival of the four officers abovementioned at the Mauritius, will the said Chief repair to this place with a large army or not? Inform us of this. You have already tasted the bounty of the Sirkar, and you may wish to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDNONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

No. 13.

## No. 13.

*The following Translation and Abstract are made from the original Persian letters found in the palace of Seringapatam, signed and sealed by Tippoo Sultaun, in a state prepared for dispatch. To account for this circumstance, it is necessary to observe, that the Embassy was first dispatched from Seringapatam in the month of April 1797, when it was composed of Mirza Bauker, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Hussun Alli Khaun, and Meer Gbolaum Alli. Before however the Embassy was prepared to depart, the monsoon set in; this occasioned its detention on the Coast until the return of the fair season. In the meanwhile dissensions and jealousies broke out among the Embassadors, which led to the supersession and recal of Mirza Bauker, and of Gbolaum Alli, and to the resignation on the plea of sickness, of Meer Yoosuf Alli. The consequence of these changes was, that the Persian letters and instructions with which the original Embassadors had been charged, were revoked, and others, not materially differing from the former, substituted in their place. The Embassy finally consisted of only two persons, viz. Hussun Alli Khaun and Mahomed Ibrahim Khaun, and did not sail for the Isle of France until the month of October 1797. This is hinted at in the narrative of Hussun Alli (vide No. 18).*

*Translation of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory at Paris.*

*Form of Address on the cover.*

To the perusal of the high and exalted; the magnificent and distinguished in station; the kind refuge of friends; the objects of regard; the gentlemen constituting the Executive Power: Be their regard perpetual!

*The address within the letter is in the same terms as on the cover.*

The fame of your urbanity, your observance of faith and sincerity, and your regard for the attachment of faithful friends, which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your friends, by the representation of citizen François Ripaud. In consequence, the heart of your ancient friend experienced a degree of gladness, not to be described, and the warmth of my esteem suggested to my reflection, that the regard of ancient friends is renewed and redoubled by the sight of each other, and by personal and verbal communication. The impediments to this are however well known, and therefore four Sirdars of high station, are delivered over to the protection of the All-merciful, and duly empowered and sent for the purpose of visiting those sincere, friendly, and faithful persons, and stating points of cordial friendship. I have no doubt these Sirdars will have an opportunity at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you my unreserved sentiments, which I beg you will consider as real. I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendship, but that you will duly inspire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence. May the garden of time produce the fruits of your and our wishes!

*From the same, addressed in the same form of words as the foregoing, to "Citoyen Malarctic, Gouverneur General de l'île de France et de la Reunion."*

*This letter is nearly verbatim the same as the foregoing, with the following additional paragraph.*

From among those four Sirdars, you will no doubt send back one to this quarter, with the commander (literally Sirdar) of the French troops, and send the other three with two French officers (literally two Sirdars of French troops) in a ship of war, to Europe, in order to adjust the negotiation.—May the garden of time, &c. (as before).

*From the same, addressed "Au Representans du Peuple."*

*Verbatim the same as the foregoing addressed to the Executive Directory.*

*From*

*From the same, addressed to "General Citoyen Mangalon."*

*Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.*

*From the same, addressed to "Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique."*

*Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.*

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 14.

*TRANSLATION of the transcript of a letter in the Persian language, contained in a memorandum book, and purporting to be a version from a letter in the French language.\**

In the name of the most merciful God?

On the 4th of Ahmedy of the year Sauz (*answering to the 2d of April, 1797.*)

Salutations of friendship on the part of His Majesty, the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and the French Nation.

You well know the friendship which has subsisted with the French Nation, from the time of my late father to the present. From the time that the French combination (*this appears to allude to the revolution*) took place, it has been my desire to make known to you the sentiments of my heart, but for want of some person acquainted with your laws and customs, the communication of my desires has remained in suspense. It has now fortunately happened, that by the arrival of Ripaud, I have learnt all circumstances of that quarter from his verbal communications. Conceiving the present to be a favorable opportunity to confirm our ancient friendship, I have determined to renew it in such a manner, that our interests being henceforward considered as one, my enemies shall be considered as yours and your enemies as mine; that the most inviolable engagements and alliance shall be entered into, and that while life remains, this friendly connection should be observed. You now see the degree and the nature of that friendship which I profess towards the French Nation; when I receive similar proofs of your sentiments, I shall be disposed to establish the system of friendship above described. Your friendship and your attachment will *then* be proved, when your land and military forces shall arrive in this country, and then shall I fulfil the promise I have above given. The war in which I was sometime since engaged, was entirely owing to my friendship with the French Nation. Formerly, when a French force arrived in my dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendship imposed upon me. The shameless, thieving, robbing-English, of themselves incompetent, leagued with the Mahrattas, and the Mogul, (*the Nizam*) and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter. At the very height of the war with the English, Coffigny, who had come to me through the intervention of Monsieur Buffy, was, at his instance, induced to abandon me, and Lally, who was in the service of the Sirkar, after embezzling large sums of money, prepared to withdraw himself. This circumstance coming to my knowledge, I imposed my commands upon him, and he, in consequence, was withheld from departing. Notwithstanding the union subsisting between me and the French, the commander of the French troops abandoned me. In consequence of which, they (*i. e. the English and their allies*) forced me to make peace, and wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar three crores and thirty lacks of rupees in specie, and the half of my finest provinces, and divided the whole among them. What has happened, has happened: Henceforward it must not be so. Hereafter when war shall be declared against your enemies, or peace be concluded, you must act in these respects under my or-

\* A Copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language, will be found in Nos. 1 and 2, Division B.

ders,

ders, according to the pleasure of my government and my people. One point of a particular nature, and that must not be forgotten, is this, I and my people are ignorant of the laws and customs of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with those of my Sirkar. Should any of the subjects of my Sirkar or of the French Nation, commit any irregularity he must be reprimanded and the adjustment of such cases as they occur is adviseable, in order that no interruption may take place in the friendship of the parties—It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation, that in the season of war, they are to be under the orders of the Sirkar; this is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will no doubt approve, for the customs and mode of warfare in this country are distinct. A favorable opportunity now presents itself, and I therefore now communicate to my friends the object which I have at heart; if you shall concur in them, not a trace of the iniquitous English shall remain in the expanse of Hindustan. If at this time a body of your regular Europeans, and free negroes (*literally your new brothers*) whom you have with you, arrive; joined to my troops, they will expel the iniquitous English from Hindustan, and whenever the French troops shall unite with mine to attack the English, the powers of Hindustan will be unable to afford them assistance, because they are engaged in domestic dissensions. It has already been stated that my enemies shall be considered as your enemies and your enemies as mine; they are truly one and the same. You must now be fully apprized of my sentiments, it only remains that you should with the utmost expedition apprise me of yours. Immediately on receipt of what I have written, let me know whether you agree to it or not, but do not engage for any thing which you will not perform. All this is to be ascribed to my attachment to the French Nation. I have retained citizen François Ripaud. Through him I shall be made acquainted with the contents of any letters you may write, and through him I shall write answers. Citizen Ripaud shall want for nothing, but being honored by a situation of importance, he has been retained by me under every circumstance of comfort; his mind has been set at ease on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he has been retained (*literally sent for*) in order to adjust the concerns, and increase the friendship of the French Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar; you on your part also, must write to him in terms calculated to remove his apprehensions, intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud Sirkar is very right and proper for the promotion of our mutual interests; in the event of your agreeing to what I have written, with a view to cement the foundations of friendship, I now state to you the aid in provisions which I am willing to make for the land and sea forces.

Stipulations in favor of the French Nation, as follows:

ARTICLE 1st.—Immediately on the arrival of the french on the coast of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, provisions of all kind, (wine excepted) carriage, &c. and all other necessaries shall be supplied.

ARTICLE 2d.—Supplies of provisions, &c. shall be furnished for the land and sea forces, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and money shall also be advanced to them.

ARTICLE 3d.—Bullocks for the artillery with all their equipments, carriage-bullocks and camels for the baggage of the officers and men, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—To provide palankeens for the higher officers, and horses and tattoos (*a breed of small horses*) for the others.

ARTICLE 5th.—During the war, should there happen to be a deficiency of powder, balls, &c. in the French army, it shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 6th.—Immediately on the arrival of the French troops, I will march in person with an army to chastise the enemy.

Stipulations on the part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as follows:

ARTICLE 1st.—The French troops never to act in any thing without the consent of me and my people, nor to disobey my orders on any occasion, but to continue obedient to me.

ARTICLE 2d.—The French troops and their officers who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without consulting me.

ART.

ARTICLE 3d.—If any of the officers of the French should excite disturbance or treachery in the army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumstance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be seized and sent to the commanding officer of the French, to be punished according to their forms; and in like manner should the French discover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting disturbance in the French army, let him be seized and sent to me, that he may suffer that punishment, according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is absolutely necessary in such cases, to prevent disputes between the two armies.

ARTICLE 4th.—After the war, the amount of the expence I may have been at for the French to be repaid me on a fair settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE 5th.—All conquests and captures of territory, effects, forts, money, articles, grain, ships, sea coasts, to be equally divided; that is, half shall be assigned to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French.

ARTICLE 6th.—Whatever territory belonging to the English, be taken under this alliance with the French in conjunction with the troops of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall be divided, to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 7th.—On the reduction of the fortress of Goa, it shall be retained by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay shall be assigned to the French.

ARTICLE 8th.—All English and Portuguese prisoners, male and female, shall be allowed the necessary daily subsistence, and be kept in confinement until the conclusion of the war, when they shall be sent out of the territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

ARTICLE 9th.—By the 6th article, all the territory, forts, islands, and ports on the sea coast, which may be taken, are to be equally divided. It shall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, given with the knowledge of the French troops, what forts shall be garrisoned, and what shall be destroyed: this point shall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

ARTICLE 10th.—As affording the easiest means of effecting the expulsion of the English and Portuguese, let me be supplied from the Mauritius with from five to ten thousand Europeans, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand negroes, &c. trained men.

ARTICLE 11th.—The French troops to disembark at Suddashoo Gurrh, and immediately proceed to reduce Goa: the advantage of taking Goa, will be this; that there will then be a place for the ships to remain at, and the troops will be easily supplied with the necessary equipments.

ARTICLE 12th.—After having fully considered these propositions, let me have speedy intelligence, by a small vessel dispatched for the purpose, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing necessary for the troops may be prepared; an European will be stationed on the sea coast, to send intelligence of the ships. Aubaine a European is sent. Transmit me information respecting the coming of the troops by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports.

ARTICLE 13th.—Four persons in my confidence are now deputed. Of these I request you will dispatch two, upon one of your ships to France, accompanied by some confidential person whom you may select for the purpose; the negotiations that are to be carried on in France shall be through them. I have entrusted them with a packet addressed to the leaders of the French Nation; dispatch them with this packet. As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the troops, you will bring them back with you on one of your ships. I beg you will get my ship which is now going, coppered, and if that can be done in time, let her return with your ship, but if that cannot be, place a commander in her and let her follow.

ARTICLE 14th.—While engaged in attacking the English and Portuguese, should the Mah-rattas and the Mogul (*Nizam*) assist them, we must chastise them effectually.

*Here follows the draft of the letters with their respective forms of Address, of which a Translation appears*



appears in No. 13. *A gun is specified to be sent to General Mangalon, Admiral Sercey, and General Malartic.*

*On the back of the Original.*

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadoud Sirkar, caused to be written in the French language by Ripaud. Written by Syud Mohummed, on the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed.

A true Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 15.

*THIS memorandum book commences with a rough and incomplete draft of the letters to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, translations of the originals of which appear in No. 13.*

\* Heads of Intelligence respecting the country powers.

Intelligence respecting Nizam Alli Khaun.

Nizam Alli Khaun is extremely ill, and at the point of death. He has three or four sons who are inimical to one another. Several of them solicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar, is supported by the Chiefs of that State.

Intelligence respecting the Mahrattas.

The head of the State threw himself from the top of his house and was killed. All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hostilities, and they no longer possess any authority throughout the country. The troops of Zemaun Shah Dooranny have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himself is come with them. The Mahratta troops have made their appearance in various places, in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the Chiefs of Hindustan are disaffected to the Mahrattas on account of their oppressions. There is no doubt they will soon be expelled from that country. The domestic disputes of the two Sirdars (*meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas*) will certainly prevent either from joining the English. At the desire and instigation of Zemaun Shah, Meerza Amauni (*the late Vizier Affsoo-Dowlah,*) has quarrelled with the English, assembled his army, and is prepared for hostilities against them. The English likewise have assembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut district, the Rajah of Cotingery has slain in battle near a thousand English soldiers, and three or four thousand native troops. The whole of the Calicut district is rendered disaffected by the oppression and violence of the English. In various places, the inhabitants are in arms, and do not acknowledge the English authority. The Polygars, that is to say, the Chiefs of the Masulipatam, Ellore, and Arcot districts, are also ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the son of Abdool Wahaub Khaun. In short, now is the moment of opportunity.

*Here follows a memorandum of the names and designations of the leading men at the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the same as appears in No. 1.*

\* These heads of intelligence will also be found in Nos. 3 and 4, Division B.

On

\* On the 18th of Koofruvee in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 9th of October 1797*) letters of the same tenor were written to the four persons undermentioned:

Aux Representans—General Mangalon—General Malartic—Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follows:

The circumstances of my cordial and sincere attachment, and the sentiments of my heart, have been personally communicated to Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Citoyen Ripaud, who will represent them to you. I doubt not, you will consider what they may state as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious, for your speedily communicating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendship, by these two persons. Last year (*when I proposed to send an Embassy*) the season for the sailing of ships was at an end and therefore the departure of the Embassy was postponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the season for that purpose. Be fortune favourable to you! To be written upon filvered paper.

*On the back of the Original.*  
Intelligence.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## No. 16.

*TRANSLATION of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors to the Isle of France, written on their return to Mangalore.*

Huffun Ally, and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects at the foot of the Throne, represent as follows:

On Wednesday the 9th of Bahary of the year 1226, from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 26th April, 1798*) we landed in safety with the lascars and other attendants.

The following is an abstract statement of the force sent by Generals Malartic, Sercey, and Mangallon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the service:

Chapuy, General of the Land Forces,	1
Dubuc, General of the Marine,	1
Desmoulins, commandant of the Europeans,	1
Officers of the artillery,	2
Marine Officers,	6
Ship-builders and others,	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants, and Linguist,	26
European Soldiers,	36
Soldiers of the second description, or half-cast,	22

Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius 99

Exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the watch-maker, who was sent from the capital (*Seringapatam*) with us, making together 100 persons, agreeably to the muster roll which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party, agreeably to the suggestion of their chiefs, were disembarked, and furnished with separate lodgings which had been prepared for them.

\* *Vide No. 15, of the French correspondence, in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun of this date.*

Although

Although there was no order from the Prefence, for giving a daily batta, [*extra allowance*] or for furnishing subsistence and necessary supplies for the troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet with a view to satisfy them and set their minds at ease, having consulted with Mirza Mohummed Baukir, and Meer Mohummed Alli, the Affof of Jemaulabad, we fixed on such rates as appeared to us proper, for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the Prefence; but the Sirdars or chiefs would not assent to these rates, and they made application for allowances according to a statement of their own.

We, accordingly, considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Prefence. A copy of the statement fixed by us, with copy also of the memorandum delivered by them, is transmitted to your Majesty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it please your Majesty, the application made by the two Generals, for conveyances for themselves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two Generals, two palankeens and two horses.

For the commandant of the troops, 10 officers, 5 captains, 6 serjeants, 1 linguist, 2 chief officers of artillery, and 1 watch-maker, altogether 28 persons, they require 28 horses and 2 palankeens.

May it please your Majesty, the various articles and baggage which accompany them, such as large chests, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy, they may be estimated at nearly the burthen of a thousand men, and at the time of carrying this baggage over the ghauts (*passes*) &c. a still greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore; and by reason of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardiness will certainly take place at the different stages. The season too of the rains and for bad roads is approaching and at hand; moreover, it is the time fixed for the departure of the Affofs, Aumildars, and Killahdars, stationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Astaureh, your Majesty well knows in what a high state of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road. Under this circumstance, your Majesty will be pleased to order what you may think proper.

May it please your Majesty, in consequence of the rains, should perchance no halting places be found in the cultivated country, they will require for themselves and their equipage, as the troops accompany them, gundeles (*the fly of a tent*) and small tents for the chiefs; they also want provisions, goats, fowls, rice, &c.

May it please your Majesty, seven chests, or casks, containing nutmeg and clove trees, &c. which agreeably to your orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, also require near eighty persons to carry them. It occurred to us, that a considerable time must elapse, before an order could be received from the Prefence for the dispatch of the plants; that in the mean time the rains were approaching, whereby they might be exposed to injury, which God forbid; we therefore in preference to every thing else, sent them off under charge of a guard, to take care of them, with a letter, and a particular account of the names of the trees, which we translated from that given by the European, and we gave positive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad, the Affof of which place is Meer Mohummed Ally, by Baigarries, [*persons pressed for public service*] and for their being transported from thence, up the ghauts [*passes*]. Having conveyed them so far, we desired also, that they might be carried on, provided Baigarries could be procured as they proceeded. Under these circumstances, we trust, that lascars and others may be ordered from the Prefence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to represent, that we have dispatched to your Majesty three letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the second from General Dubuc, who at the time of our landing, gave us one also to be presented to your Majesty, from a person named Monsieur L'Hermite. We also send three memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and those  
which

which the chiefs demand : altogether there are five packets forwarded inclosed in our letter, which we hope will be duly received. In addition to these, a separate account of the battle between the French and English ships, in the roads of Tellicherry, is also transmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it please your Majesty, from the day of our departure on board the vessel of that traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul, (*Mangalore*) whatever has occurred, and all that we have accomplished in our endeavours to promote the interests of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the Presence. One of us being unable to ride on horseback in consequence of the heat of the weather and his suffering much from boils, we trust that through your Majesty's extreme kindness, we shall be favored with a dooly from the Presence.

Dated 14th Behaury of the year 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 30th of April 1788.*)

A true Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 17.

### *TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Bangalore.*

To Mirza Baukir, Hufsun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim. Dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed. [*answering to the 11th of May 1798.*]

Your letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, [*answering to the 30th April 1798*] dispatched by two camel messengers, has been received, and the contents have been understood.

You state, that Hufsun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars [*or chiefs*] and some European recruits, and the account which you sent, containing the list of their names, and the allowances for their subsistence, has been received.

According to your request, two palankeens and two horses are sent for the two chiefs, and 28 horses for the other persons ; a horse is also sent for Mohummud Ibrahim, and you will take the palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having assigned two palankeens to the two European chiefs, and one to Hufsun Ally, you will repair to the Presence with the Europeans. For the transportation of their baggage 300 men have been ordered ; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans bring them with you. You will desire the European chiefs to leave their surplus baggage behind them, depositing it in a house, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining necessary articles they will bring with them ; by the blessing of God, after their arrival at the Presence, their whole baggage will be sent for : Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the Presence.

An answer to their letters is transmitted accompanying, you will accordingly deliver it to them. They have been informed, that if it be necessary to bring every body with them they will do so ; but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, some of their chiefs should repair immediately to the Presence, and leaving the men with the other chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leisurely after them. Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mohummud Mirza, and an hircarrah, for the purpose of providing them with necessaries, and you yourselves will proceed to the Presence with the European chiefs. You will

will cause them to be furnished with such a quantity of provisions as may be proper, by the different aumils [*revenue officers*] of the talooks, and give regular receipts. An order [*rabdarry*] for this purpose has been written, and is transmitted to you. Bearers for three palankeens with three Duffadors, Jeewajee naik, Phenkajee naik, and Goolaul naik, and two Shahaubdar guards, are sent to you.

Your dispatching the boxes containing the trees was perfectly proper, lascars have also been sent from the Presence for the purpose of bringing them on. You will bring the ship-builders who have arrived, to the Presence, as well as the other artificers, and after I shall have seen them, they will be sent back for the purpose of being employed in ship-building.

The letters written by Hufsun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim do not contain any thing respecting their negociations; nor mention where they have been; or from whence they came. We desire you will cause Hufsun Ally to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabaud, to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the state of the war, and a description of whatever they may have seen, curious, or interesting. Having written all these particulars, you will transmit the narrative to the Presence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and satisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the Presence. In matters of little importance you will be careful not to displease or vex them.

The order (*rabdarry*) for supplying necessaries, which has been sent, is under charge of Komaul Mohummud. Considering what is proper, you will furnish them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the necessary deductions may be granted. You must all three of you write separate arziees, when you have occasion to write.

*To the Assof of Jemaulabaud.*

You will remain [*at Jemaulabad*] for the purpose of furnishing the necessary articles to the Christians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the Presence, and should even the month of Zehijjah have elapsed, it is of no importance.

*Endorsement.*

Two large mares, twenty-nine horses, and bearers for three palankeens, with three Duffadors, Jeewajee Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar guards [*are sent*] with Komaul Mohummud, Mirda (*or bead*) of messengers, and Narrana and Burfa Naik, bircarrahs.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
Persian Translator to the Government.

## No. 18.

*Translation of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Islands, from their departure to their return: Written by Hufsun Alli, one of the Ambassadors.*

The following articles were taken down, agreeably to the dictation of Ripaud, on board the vessel, on the 27th of Zaukree, in the year 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to 15th December, 1797*).

It has been ordered by the Sacred Presence, that (*we*) must bring 30,000 horse, and 40,000 infantry, 100 guns and mortars, with their equipments and artillery men, with the French force.

force. Provisions, carriage, conveyance, and military stores, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. This article was not brought forward.

That we should forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exercise well, and accompanied by experienced officers.

That the Generals who may be sent on their part (*the French*) be masters of their profession, such as General Mangalon; and as our King is better versed in the systems of India, the French Generals must consult with him, and carry on operations against the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this war from the enemies of our King, and of the Republic, such as towns, forts, factories, effects, ships and vessels, money, &c. or whatever cash or treasure be taken from nations in subjection to them, all these must be divided into two (*equal*) parts, onehalf for our King, the other for the Republic; excepting the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar which the English formerly wrested from it by force of arms: Such country will be retained by the Sirkar, and they (*the French*) shall have no share in it.

Should the French Republic be desirous of making peace with the English, they are not to conclude such peace without our King being comprehended therein; because after the treaty of alliance, the enemies of the Republic will be still the enemies of our King, and it would not be consistent with friendship and justice, not to include him in the peace.

Should any one in the service of the Khoodadaud Sirkar enter the French camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and sent to the Presence, in order that he may be punished according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and in the same manner, should any one of the French army enter the camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he shall be immediately apprehended and sent to the General of the French army, in order that he may punish him agreeably to his own customs. This article was not brought forward.

Should these propositions be approved by the Republic, we request the leaders of the Mother Republic, to transmit speedily, intelligence thereof to our King, by a small vessel, in order that his Highness, in person, may set on foot a formidable and victorious army, to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is close to Goa. Oh French Nation! with a view to the mutual interests of the parties, our King intended to send several letters under his august seal and signature, with four Sirdars of high rank, for the purpose of negotiating, upon a ship belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Chiefs of the mother country. But the apprehension of the enemy and the unfavourableness of the season prevented the measure. A standard of the Republic was, however, quickly prepared, and set up in the camp of Lally. (*His Majesty*) caused it to be saluted with three thousand guns\*; Ripaud and Mons. De Bay can bear testimony to this fact. And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will support the standard of the Republic, Oh French Nation! if ye will but consent to these propositions, you need not hereafter fear your enemies. Turn your thoughts only to the protection of your island, for our King will keep the English so employed and embarrassed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you. Further, Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghans, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpose, and will not cease until they shall have driven the English out of India.

OH PROTECTOR!†

Support of the World, health! The particulars of our proceedings, from our first leaving Jemaulabaud until our arrival (*return*) at the port of Cowriaul (*Mangalore*) in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are as follows:

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree, in the year 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*5th Decem-*

\* Here follow the names of various implements of war, probably meaning ordnance, muskets, and rockets, but the usual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's system, it is not known what species are here designated. This alludes to the ceremony of consecrating the national flag, of which a detailed account is given, in the journal of the sittings of a Jacobin Club, which had been established at Seringapatam under the auspices of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultaun is styled *Le Citoyen Tipou*, was found in the Palace at Seringapatam.

† An Invocation to the Deity.

ber

ber 1797). we embarked; Ripaud occasioned the delay of a day or two in adjusting the equipments of the vessel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor: After proceeding five or six coss\* to sea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or six persons, came up to us in a very disorderly manner, desiring us to shew them the letters which had been entrusted to us for the Sirdars (or Chiefs) at the Mauritius. We observed that our orders from the Presence were, not to open the dispatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him, (Ripaud) who had laid the foundation of the present expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumstances, to take such a step. All our persuasions were of no avail; he took the dispatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the Khereetahs† also. We told him that he would be disgraced, and his improper proceedings be exposed among his whole Nation, (adding) that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of such a degree of treachery and misconduct; that until our arrival at the Mauritius we respected these Khereetahs as our own lives, and that we would sacrifice our lives but we would do with these Khereetahs as we had been directed by the Presence. Upon this he restored them to us. The next day he came to us, and desired that we would make over to him the money which had been given to us by the Presence for him and his French associates, else, (said he) I will go to Umba,ee, (meaning perhaps towards Bombay) and other quarters, for plunder, and will coast it for five or six months. We answered, "You know very well, that the money which his Highness assigned for our expences was entrusted to us in your presence, by Shaik Ahmud, Mullik oo Toojar; knowing and seeing this, it is very unbecoming in you to make this request." Refuge of the world, health! he assigned for our accommodation the place where the lascars are, there was no place for us to sleep or to sit in. Our inconveniences increased daily; at last we desired Ripaud to allot some place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a small doney (boat) which was on the vessel, to sleep and eat in, until our arrival at the Island. From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more than what he allowed the lascars, and which only sufficed for drinking, it was not enough for cooking. In the course of the voyage he took two vessels, after taking the cargo out, he released them: after ten or twelve days, we steered direct for the Mauritius. Ripaud sent a message to me‡, proposing to recite to us the commands which your Highness had entrusted to him, respecting the negociations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we should take down a translation of them and make our representations accordingly at the island. We replied, that Shaik Ahmud, Mullick oo Toojar, had communicated to us in his (Ripaud's) presence orders to this effect; that whatever he (Ripaud) should dictate to us or tell us, we should make our representations accordingly, to the Sirdars above mentioned, through the medium of Monsieur De Bay. Ripaud brought several of the papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, caused him to write several articles; which being done, he said that they were in conformity to the orders of the Presence, and desired that we would regulate our negociations accordingly. It is impossible to describe the distress we suffered, from the rain and the motion of the waves of the sea. However, by the favor of God and your Majesty's auspices, we survived, and on Thursday the 3d of the month Rawzee (19th January 1793,) being arrived within two coss of the Mauritius, a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumstances of the ship. He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality. He told him that we were Ambassadors sent by your Highness to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and desired that he would send some one (on shore) to give notice. The pilot immediately sent a lascar with a verbal message to the General, and in two or three hours § after, a physician came to ascertain the people's health on board the ship. He sent for all the men who were on board the vessel, and enquired into the state of every man's health; he then came up to us and made a salam, (or obeisance) and told us, that he would immediately send notice to the General of our arrival. We desired him to allot some place for our accommodation on shore, and enable us to disembark; adding, that in a day or two after, we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars,

\* A Coss is usually reckoned equal to about two miles English.

† Khereetahs are the bags, or cases, of tissue or silk, in which letters, addressed to persons of rank, are usually enclosed.

‡ The Vakeels are designated throughout this paper by the term Ghoclaumaun or slaves. Here the word is in the singular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

§ The hours in this paper must be understood to mean the Hindostany ghurry, consisting of about 23 or 24 minutes.

requesting

requesting that our arrival might not be made known to any one (*else*). The physician, after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapsed, sent four persons of rank with a verbal message, stating that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would send for us the next day. We replied, by requesting that he would send for us clandestinely, so that it should be known to no one. They replied that it was very well: they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to such orders, as he might give: after this they went away. In the mean time, Ripaud carried the ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the river, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had represented every thing to the General. Before his return however, five or six Sirdars, and two Aids de Camp of General Malartic's, came to us on board the vessel, and told us, that they must conform to the custom of their nation, and that if they did not receive your Highness's Ambassadors with due respect and attention, they would be censured from home. We used every argument in our power to dissuade them, but to no purpose. The next day, the Sirdars were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General Malartic's house, by General Malartic's directions, who sent several officers in his own boat to meet us and conduct us to his house. Accordingly, we went on shore in the boat, and immediately upon our landing, near a hundred and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmost degree of respect to the Sirdars. When arrived at General Malartic's house, the General himself, General Sercey, the members of Council \* and other Sirdars met us at the door of the house: The General seated us upon Chairs close at his right hand. We presented your Highness's compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them, that the object of our coming was to enquire after the health of your Majesty's friends, as no news of them had reached the Presence for several years, and therefore your Majesty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might ascertain, and return with an account of the welfare of your Majesty's friends. I then took the Khereetas containing your Majesty's letters in my hands, rose from my seat, and addressing the Sirdars, told them that they must take the royal letters with respect, upon this General Malartic arose, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the same manner General Sercey rose from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter also. General Mangalon was not then present, but General Malartic told us that if we would deliver to him your Highness's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the august letter into the hands of General Malartic. I afterwards enquired who was the president of the Council? Malartic desired Monsieur Descomber to rise and take the letters. At the time of our landing we desired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but in about one hour after our arrival he came to the assembly, and holding his hat under his arm, stood at a distance. We told General Malartic, that Monsieur De Bay had been sent from the Presence to be the interpreter between him (*Malartic*) and us, in any negotiations which might take place between us; in consequence of which he called De Bay to him, and observed that in your Highness's letter Yoosuf Alli was mentioned, (*as the person deputed*) whereas our names were Hussun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, and desired to know the reason of this. This being explained to us by De Bay, I answered that Meer Yoosuf Alli had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illness he had been set aside, and your Highness had deputed us instead; we then told General Malartic that we had several points of a secret nature to communicate to him, and therefore, if he would send for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highness had directed. General Malartic answered, "at 3 o'clock we *two* † *Sirdars* will visit you at your place of residence:" we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with palanquins, and directed the bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the island, and he gave us a garden close to the city to reside in. At 3 o'clock all the Sirdars abovementioned visited us: we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the house with all due ceremony and respect. We seated them upon chairs and addressed them to this effect: "The object of our King in desiring to form an alliance with the French Republic, is to crush our already half-expiring enemy. What do

\* The Colonial Assembly must be supposed to be here meant.

† It does not appear who the other was.

" you



“ you wait for ? His Majesty is ready to afford you succours : Shew yourselves in India. The  
 “ unbounded violence and oppression of the English have rendered all the Princes of India  
 “ their enemies ; they are enfeebled on every side, and from the great extent of territory,  
 “ which they have acquired by artifice, they are dispersed in all quarters. Look upon the  
 “ present time as a most fortunate opportunity, send a large army and an extensive train of  
 “ artillery, to the assistance of our Sovereign, and effectually chastizing our mutual enemies,  
 “ drive them out of India. The English tremble at the very name of our Sovereign, and of  
 “ the French, and will not be able to withstand the power of our Sovereign, supported by  
 “ the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter. It is well known to  
 “ the Republic, that both his late Majesty, and our present Sovereign, have at all times been  
 “ the friends and well-wishers of the French Nation, have always fought their assistance and  
 “ support, and made common cause in their Wars against their enemies : The wish of our  
 “ Sovereign, is this, that by affording assistance to the Republic, the French name may be-  
 “ come as honored and exalted in India, as it is throughout Europe and among the Mussul-  
 “ men.”

The Sirdars asked, if an auxiliary force should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with provisions, military stores, conveyance and carriage ? We answered, that from the day of the landing of the French army in India, your Highness would supply them with provisions of every kind, except European liquors, that is to say, rice, all sorts of butchers meat and ghee ; and also with military stores, conveyance and carriage. They then told us, that for the purpose of procuring a large military force, they would fit out two ships of war, and dispatch them to France, with letters from themselves, and those your Highness had addressed to them, in charge of two confidential persons of rank ; and they desired that we would give them a memorandum of the provisions and carriage which we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the military succours required. We replied, that we would the next day furnish them with the memorandum accordingly. They then rose and went home. In the morning they sent the head Aid de Camp and ——— \* Dewan † to us, who said, that General Malartic sent his compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write letters to the government in Europe, and therefore he requested, that we would furnish him with the memorandum which we had promised, with respect to provisions and carriage. Having accordingly drawn up a memorandum with regard to provisions and carriage, we sent it by Mons. De Bay to General Malartic. Cherisher of the world, health ! These four Sirdars have each written separate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the assistance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Mons. Seguin the head Aid de Camp, the other Monsieur Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters addressed to General Malartic, &c. and accordingly on the 7th of Rauzee, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (23d January 1798,) they were dispatched to Europe, on two ships of war, with the utmost caution. After two or three days, with a view to strengthen the foundations of friendship and attachment, we caused a paper to be drawn up by Monsieur De Bay, to the following purpose, and sent it to General Malartic ; viz. that in order to cement the basis of friendship and alliance, it was necessary that both parties should bind themselves by oaths, in order that the system of harmony and friendship subsisting between your Majesty and the French Nation might be confirmed, and that while the moon should keep its course, this alliance should remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartic returned for answer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon the government in Europe ; that the friendship between the Khooda-daud Sirkar and the French Nation was fully established, that there would never be any diminution of that friendship and union, as long as the moon retained her course ; that the enemies of your Highness were the enemies of the French Nation ; that your Highness would soon have an opportunity of seeing what the devotion and friendship of the French Nation

\* No probable name can be conjectured from the original.

† Superintendant of the Revenue or Finance.

would

would effect with the view of crushing the enemy, and that he was, from his heart, the devoted servant of your Sirkar.

Refuge of the world! In consequence of the severity of a sea voyage, and unfavorableness of the climate I was so much indisposed, that ———\* General Malartic's Dewan remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill, in consequence of which he immediately sent two of the first physicians to attend me, with a message, that on the next day at 3 o'clock, he would come himself to visit me. The following day General Malartic came accordingly, and after making enquiries respecting my health, he said that Ripaud had made an erroneous representation to your Highness, which occasioned us to be deputed; that had we arrived four months before, he could have sent us back with one thousand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Europe, but that those troops had now been dispatched to Batavia, to the assistance of the Dutch; still however he would manifest his devotion in the best manner he could, and that he would not send us away empty-handed. He then asked in what places your Highness had factories established, and what was the practice of the Sirkar with respect to the establishment of factories, and desired us to send a memorandum upon the subject; the next day we caused De Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we sent to General Malartic; viz. That your Highness had established factories at *Muscat*, at *Kutch*, at *Buffora*, and in other principal cities; that two confidential persons were kept at each factory to buy and sell; and that if he (*Malartic*) were willing, that a factory on the part of your Highness should be established at Mauritius, we would represent it to your Highness, and that if you approved, a factory should be established accordingly. Some days after General Malartic sent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the establishment of the Sirkar's factory, at Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to superintend it, who would provide such articles as your Highness required at a favorable rate, and also that he would assign a house belonging to the Company for the purpose. After two or three days, I sent a note by Monsieur De Bay, to General Malartic, requesting that he would procure some plants of the nutmeg and clove; some European fruit trees; fine coloured and sweet scented flowers; and filling some wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein and send them carefully back with us to be presented to your Highness. The General immediately sent for the gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmost expedition. At three o'clock, we received a visit from General Sercey: we advanced to meet him, conducted him into the house and seated him on a chair. General Sercey said to us, that, please God, some large succours would very soon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highness; after that we told him, that it would be very desirable if he could send back with us five or six experienced navigators, several ship-builders, and iron cannon-founders; to which General Sercey agreed, promising to send them with us on our return. After sitting two hours he rose. After this General Malartic sent a message by his dewan, inviting us the following morning to see the powder mills, gardens and mortar firing, adding, that he should be at the powder works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the powder works, and immediately on our alighting from our palanquins at the gate, we were saluted with twenty-one guns. The soldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while several officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartic and General Sercey, who met us at the head of the stairs, and taking our hands, seated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we chose, to go with us and shew us the works. We answered that it was just as they pleased, and their pleasure was ours; they immediately rose and shewed us all the works. We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times; they then requested that we would go and see the garden with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the powder works, we were again saluted with twenty-one guns. We then proceeded to the garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home. The next day General Malartic sent to invite us to go and see some fireworks to be exhibited that night; accordingly an hour before the close of the day, we went to the place where the fireworks were to be exhibited. The second Aid-de-Camp and five Sirdars came to meet us, and conducted us to the upper story: at that time neither of the Generals

\* Name illegible.

was present. Having sat till nine o'clock at night and seen the fireworks, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards, they invited us to go and see the armoury, the granary, and the iron manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after daylight. We accordingly set out, and on our arrival at the gate of the armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the establishment came out to meet us; they shewed us the whole of the establishment of muskets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day, General Malartic sent a verbal message by ——— dewan, inviting us to go at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the batteries and ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us; and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Mons. De Bay, and when arrived at the batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and shewed us the batteries and ordnance; they caused several shot to be fired: after seeing them all, we took leave of those Sirdars and returned home. The next day we were informed by Descomber and the Dewan, that General Malartic had sent a ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the service of the Sirkar, and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave until the return of the ship; we told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enlisted for the service of the Sirkar, (in other words *recruits*) nor were such the orders we received from the Presence. Five or six days after, General Malartic sent a man to call us. He told us, that he had appointed some men for the service of the Sirkar, whom he was about to send accordingly, and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the Presence and procure their entertainment, at the rate of pay which he should fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any such representation to the Presence. General Malartic replied, "were I to write to the Presence would it not be agreed to?" We answered that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness's option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave. Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a letter to General Malartic by Monsieur De Bay, to this purport: "It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our coming hither was to carry with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of your nation represented to the Presence, that a considerable body of troops was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the Sirkar, and that, so soon as Ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men should be sent back with them, whereby the common enemy would be chastised. Had his Highness been pleased to give us orders for raising French recruits, his Highness would not have sent us without settling their rate of pay and establishment, agreeably to the custom of the Sirkar. From a regard to the ancient union and established friendship subsisting between the two States, you deem it improper to send away the Ambassadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar empty-handed, and therefore propose to send a few men, whom you yourself have engaged for the service of the Sirkar; but the object of the Sirkar will not be answered by so small a body of men; neither are we instructed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritius; nor indeed can this be done without money. Men of your nation come to us every day, (*meaning for the purpose of being engaged*) and require to be furnished with money; but supposing they waved their demand of money here, and voluntarily repaired to the Presence with us under your orders, their pay must be fixed by the Presence; else, suspending this business until his Highness can be informed, depute two Vakeels of your own with us, to negotiate the matter. As soon as such Vakeels shall have arrived at the Presence, and his Highness shall have stated to them the rate of pay and establishment as allowed to Lally's force in the service of the Sirkar; should his Highness be disposed to entertain them agreeably to the accustomed rate of our Sirkar, his Highness will send money with his Ambassadors, and then you may enlist men and send them accordingly: in the mean time, do us the favor to give us our leave to return to the Presence." General Malartic wrote in answer, and also sent word by Monsieur Descomber, and ——— the Dewan, that he proposed sending Messrs. Chapuis and Dubuc, with several other Sirdars, to your Highness with this view; that, until the arrival of the French succours from Europe, the former should reside at the Presence in quality of plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falsties like Ripaud, deceive your Highness; and that Monsieur Dubuc might be

be deputed to France, together with your Highness's Ambassadors, at the opening of the season, to negotiate on the part of your Highness, as by his going many points of great importance would be effected. For these reasons, he said, he proposed sending these persons to the Presence; that hereafter should your Highness approve of engaging Frenchmen for your service, they should be entertained, at the rate and according to the customs of the Sirkar, and sent accordingly. Refuge of the world! after the lapse of eighteen days, the ship which had been sent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wished to come, but were prevented by the want of means. On being informed of this, General Malartic sent word to us, that he proposed in the course of five or six days to send us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highness. General Mangalon paying us a visit, we stated to him, that it would be very desirable if he would accompany the troops destined for the service of the state; to which he replied, that when a considerable force should arrive from Europe for the purpose of subduing the enemy, he would accompany it to the Presence, and he desired that we would represent so to your Highness. After sitting two hours he took leave. Four days after, General Malartic sent for us to his house at three o'clock in the afternoon, and then proposed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding, that he himself would accompany us on board ship to take leave. Accordingly, the next day, being Thursday the 21<sup>st</sup> of Rubbaunee, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (8<sup>th</sup> March 1798) we set out. Arrived at the banks of the river's mouth, several Sirdars accompanied us in the boat, and escorted us on board the ship, where they took leave. An hour after, General Malartic, Mons. Chapuis, and Mons. Dubuc, came on board; and General Malartic delivered to us the Khereetahs, containing the Arzees to your Highness's address, desiring that we would present his humble respects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor and returned. As soon as General Malartic had got on board the boat, the Captain of the ship ordered the anchor to be hove, and in one day and a night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Mons. Chapuis and Dubuc got into the boat and visited the Governor of Bourbon, and returned, bringing with them four persons who were desirous of proceeding to the Presence. The Captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing anchor, shaped his course for Mangalore. Near the line we met with a storm in which one of the masts of the ship was sprung, (or *carried away*) and during the whole of the night the people despaired of their lives; but through the favor of God and the Royal auspices, in the morning the storm ceased.

Prior to this, I had the honor to write to your Highness a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry,\* together with the disembarkment of the Europeans and their demands. Whence your Highness will have been informed of those particulars.

Dated 8<sup>th</sup> of Tuckee of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed. (23<sup>d</sup> May 1798.)

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 19.

*Translation of the Narrative of Mohammed Ibrahim, one of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Isle of France in 1797.*

### CHAPTER I.

Account of the departure of Hussen Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, for the Island of Mauritius, on board a ship (*Patailab*) accompa-

\* This alludes to the capture of the *Raymond* and *Woodcock* Indianmen in Tellicherry roads.

nied

nied by Ripaud, a Frenchman : also of the conferences held at that place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the undermentioned particulars.

We, Hussen Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, on the 16th of the month Zaukery, in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to about the 4th of December 1797*) having embarked on board the ship \* \* \* in company with Ripaud the European, in pursuance of the order of the enlightened Prefence, weighed anchor, and on the 20th of Rehmanee of the same year, (*answering to the 8th of January 1798*) safely arrived at Mauritius. The Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) of that place, in consideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, came out to meet us with the greatest respect, and we were landed in the town, at one of the best houses.

The four letters addressed to the chiefs of Mauritius, one to General Malartic, the second to General Sercey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Descomber were delivered, and these four chiefs received them with the greatest respect. They opened them and ascertained their contents. They mentioned, that two ships were to be dispatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they should send two other ships as a convoy to them, altogether four ships ; that they (the four chiefs) should write to Paris, an account of our arrival at Mauritius on a deputation from the Sultaun, and persuade the Directory to open a negotiation.

Your servants considering the departure of these ships for Paris so immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius as a most propitious circumstance, the happy effect of your victorious auspices, and as presaging the success of the affairs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar ; we observed to the chiefs, that their writing alone, would not produce a speedy and satisfactory answer from Europe, and that therefore it would be proper to postpone the departure of the ships for some days, and send with their own dispatches, copies of the letters which they had respectively received from the Prefence, on the subject of the negotiation with your Highness, in order that all your Highness's wishes might be made known, and acquiesced in as soon as possible.

The chiefs, on due consideration, wrote what was proper ; and we, thinking this a favourable opportunity, engaged two Europeans of respectability here, Monsieur Magot, and Monsieur Seguin, to proceed to Paris on board these ships as Vakeels (*Agents*) holding out to them an expectation, that by undertaking this commission, they could not fail of recommending themselves to the favor of the Sirkar ; accordingly, having drawn up a Hookumnama, (*Instructions*) containing ten propositions, a copy of which will be found in a separate paper, we delivered it to them, and on the 6th Rauzee, of the same year, (*answering to about the 22d of January 1798*) they embarked.

By the blessing of God, all the objects of the Sirkar will be satisfactorily accomplished ; but were Vakeels sent, with all possible expedition, from the Sirkar direct, to Paris, it would doubtless have the effect to promote, and accelerate the business. On a former occasion, it was in your Highness's contemplation to send Vakeels to Paris, to effectuate the objects you have in view ; and had that measure been then adopted, they would, by this time, have been fully completed. It is certain that the English are reduced to great difficulties and distress ; and at this crisis the negotiations at Paris may be carried on with the greatest success. From the friendship of the chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only some recruits, and the establishment of a factory ; but with regard to other affairs of importance, such as succours for your country and the conducting a negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be advisable, however, to preserve a friendship between these chiefs of Mauritius and the Sirkar.

We, according to our imperfect understandings, having made ourselves acquainted with these matters, have related them accordingly.

## CHAPTER II.

Account of Ripaud the European, as follows :

Having weighed anchor from the bay (*Khauree*) at Courial, (*Mangalore*) we proceeded out to the roads and came to an anchor. He, (Ripaud) having collected all the Europeans, came to us and said, that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We asked him, in what respect

respect our chiefs had-behaved ill towards to him? He answered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he should be supplied from the Sirkar with all the stores and necessaries for the ship, in the most ample manner; and that he should thereupon be dispatched. That the Sirdars had furnished him neither with stores, nor necessaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khan, Mullick-oo-Toojar, had taken from him by force the sum of 325 pagodas, and had also taken a bond from him for the ship, and informed him, that he must himself purchase the stores and necessaries for her; that he had in consequence purchased them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had sustained a great loss: he therefore wished to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year, and with a view to indemnify himself for his losses, he proposed to seize some of the enemy's ships, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We, on this, asked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Presence; and what improper measures he now proposed to pursue? We observed, that it would be proper for him to pay some attention to his engagement, and to have some consideration for the important business in agitation. That your Highness had treated him with great kindness, and that it would be well for him to exert himself cordially, in promoting the affairs of the Sirkar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied that it was well; but that he wished to see the letters, which had been written from the Presence to the Sirdars (or chiefs) of Mauritius, with a view to ascertain whether they were the same letters, or others. We observed to Ripaud, that it was the order of the Presence that we should deliver these letters to the chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherously to think of opening and reading them, and that he would be severely reprimanded for it. Notwithstanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he still positively insisted, that without opening and reading the letters addressed to the chiefs of Mauritius, he would, by no means, proceed to that place. We being entirely helpless, gave the four letters into the hands of Ripaud, who having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehension, immediately weighed anchor and set off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the prosperous fortunes of your Highness, arrived in safety with this European at that place.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Account of the conferences with the chiefs of Mauritius.

The chiefs of Mauritius, immediately on our arrival, sent to us a Doctor and an Aid de Camp, to enquire into the state of the health of the ship's company, and to ascertain from whence she came. We replied, that we came from the Sultaun, upon whose kingdom and country be the shadow of God!—Afterwards a boat highly ornamented came off with several Sirdars to receive us, and they having placed us in it and brought us on shore, 500 guns were fired off; and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greatest ceremony and respect to the house of General Malartic. All the chiefs and gentlemen rose with great deference and made us sit down. They made enquiries after the health of your Highness. We replied, "God be praised! by the Divine favor, he always enjoys excellent health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of his country, and in punishing and preventing the evil designs of his devoted enemies, and he has sent his compliments to all the chiefs." All the chiefs, immediately on hearing the word compliments, taking off their hats, and rising from their seats, offered their profound respects. Upon this we gave the four chiefs their letters. They asked, what else there was, besides the letters? We answered, a Hookumnaumah.\* They then sent to our place of residence, and observed, that in the evening they would call in on us and see the Hookumnaumah. The four chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themselves acquainted with the contents of the Hookumnaumah. We informed the chiefs, that Ripaud was present at the time of writing it, and that it would be well, if he were called in. General Malartic replied, that he had not sent this European as a Vakeel to the resplendent Presence; "what then", said he, "has he to do here? He is second officer of a ship; and you are come from the Presence, the shadow of God: Whatever conferences it may be necessary to hold, let them be held

\* Or paper of instructions, probably meaning the paper of propositions prefixed to the Diary of Hussen Ali.

" with

"with you." We thereupon gave in writing to the Chiefs, the ten articles respecting provisions, &c. the particulars of which are specified in a separate paper; and the chiefs being extremely pleased with it, went to their own houses, and they have since sent, on their own part, those ten articles in detail to Paris.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Account of our return from the Mauritius, to the Resplendent Presence.

The four chiefs of Mauritius told us personally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a false representation to the Sultaun: That at present they had no forces; that had we arrived four months sooner, a small reinforcement would have been sent with us; that as a succour to the Dutch, two ships had been sent to Batavia, more than three months ago: that had we arrived sooner, these ships should have gone as a reinforcement with us. We observed to the chiefs, that for forty years a friendship had subsisted between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which, it was not necessary to particularize; that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert to extirpate the English Nation, and, raising the standard of Victory and affording assistance and protection to the country of Hindustan, to cement still stronger the bonds of union and friendship: that our Sovereign had with this determined view sent us to them, and that they should act in such a manner, as to increase the honor and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain, in a short time, a large army and efficient succours would be sent from Europe, and that they were ready to do every thing in their power, to promote the service of the Sirkar. After this conversation they returned to their houses.

#### CHAPTER V.

The chief of Mauritius caused proclamation to be made in the city, by beat of drum, and sent letters to the neighbouring Island, inviting those to come forward, who were desirous of entering into the service of your Highness. After an interval of fifteen days, some few men assembled, and the chiefs having sent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, seamen, gunners and artificers, they were about to send them with us to the Presence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting, that the allowances which had been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons sent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extensive succours and a large army, and not to carry away recruits; that had we come to procure recruits, we should certainly have come furnished with instructions for settling their pay; that they were at liberty to send them, if they pleased, but that the establishment of pay, and the entertaining of them, rested with your Highness, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. These particulars were stated in writing to the chiefs, who wrote to us in reply, that although we would not give what they desired in writing, it was of no consequence; that they should, at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted service on board the ship, and send them with us; that should your Highness entertain them in your service and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwise, the men should be sent back on the same ship to Mauritius.

#### CHAPTER VI.

We submitted six propositions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

1st Proposition.—That they should send two respectable persons, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to Paris, for conducting the negotiation.

They accordingly did send two respectable persons to Paris.

2d Proposition.—That we should enter into a treaty, that their standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar should be united.\*

They replied, that this could not be done here by them, without powers from Paris.

3d Proposition.—That a factory be established at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

To this they consented.

\* In other words, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, should be concluded.



4th Proposition.—That they should send to the Khoodadaud Sirkar some nutmeg and clove trees.

To this they agreed, and have sent them to the Presence with us.

5th Proposition.—That we would not carry with us to the Presence, the recruits whom they proposed to send.

6th Proposition.—That in the event of your Highness being desirous of sending Vakeels to Paris, they should be conveyed thither on the ship now arrived.

To this they assented.

#### CHAPTER VII.

Ripaud the European came to us at night twice, during our residence at the Mauritius. The first time he came, he said, that General Malartic and the other chiefs, had shewn great displeasure and anger towards him, asking him why he had, by a false representation to the Presence, brought us there. Ripaud asked us to give him an instrument in writing, purporting that he had not by speaking to your Highness been the means of bringing us; for that Monsieur Munderool (*Moneron*) had, at a former period, made a representation to the Presence, recommending that your Highness should send Vakeels on your part to France and elsewhere, for the purpose of obtaining succours. We thereupon told Ripaud, that he had delivered a statement to the Presence, and that it was evident the advice on which we had been sent &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any such writing.

The second time that Ripaud came, he said, that Meer Gholaum Alli, speaking of the business of the negotiation, had mentioned, that he (*Ripaud*) had certainly suggested to the Presence the deputation of the Vakeels; but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind. We were informed too by Descomber, the first in Council, that Ripaud was in the practice of holding very improper and disrespectful discourse, saying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his release by stratagem, he had proceeded hither; that in consequence of this very improper discourse, they had disgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Descomber further asked, why your Highness, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, did not unite, and drive the English out of Hindustan? He said, it was certain, that by the union of these three, the English might be rooted out of that country. That 500 Frenchmen had been in the service of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they (*the English*) had peremptorily remonstrated with him, and had caused him to dismiss the 500 Frenchmen; that Ram Rajah was very much dissatisfied with the English, and that it was his wish to produce a good understanding between your Highness and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Descomber, that at Paris, one day, all the French gentlemen being assembled in consultation, it had been asked, whether the French had any ally in Hindustan? That at this time a friend of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was present, who replied, that your Highness, for a period of forty years, had been the ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend, and that on hearing this all the gentlemen were highly pleased.

We were informed by Monsieur Cossigny, that the \* letters of your Highness, which had been sent to France under the care of Mons. Moneron, had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made enquiry of General Malartic respecting Ripaud. He replied, that on his receiving your Highness's commands regarding him, he would take him into custody and send him to your Highness; that the former Vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highness ought not to send such persons as Vakeels.

He shewed us the place in which gun-powder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a water mill; and a new manufactory, where the charge of powder with which the guns are

\* No copies of these letters have yet been discovered, their date also is unknown. It is evident however from M. Cossigny's letter in the French correspondence, No. 12, Division B. that their object was the same as that of the Embassy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Moneron, a person of some note in the French Revolution, was the bearer of these letters.

loaded,



loaded is equal to two cartridges, and the balls for these guns weigh 60 ruttuls (*or pounds*); they make the balls as hot as fire, and throw them into these guns, which they fire off. The balls carry as far as 200 Sultanny dirrehs (*or yards*). In this manner they fired off the great guns three times, for the purpose of shewing them to us.

He shewed us the gardens, in which the nutmeg and clove trees are cultivated.

He shewed us the bridge, (*or Pier*) on both sides of which there are two batteries, and on each of these batteries there are sixty excellent guns, the balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the guns, they are fired off, and by these balls the ships of an enemy may be burnt.

He shewed us fire-works of different sorts, (such as the Chuckerbaun and Taramaundul, &c.) all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with plays and music, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He shewed us the manufactory for guns, swords, cartridge boxes, and the various implements of war.

We had nine interviews with the abovementioned General.

The Island of Mauritius, is in length 60 cofs, and 40 cofs in breadth. The city is situated at the foot of a hill.

The following particulars were ascertained from——.

A Danish ship had arrived at Mauritius, with letters from Paris. All the chiefs of the Councils of Mauritius being assembled, and having read the letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We enquired of —, why all the gentlemen had remained a whole day in consternation? He replied, that after the French King was killed, a new system had been established. That there were \* five chiefs of the first order; that there was a Council of Antients, consisting of 250; and a third order of young men, whose number amounted to 500: that these chiefs consulting together, conduct the affairs of the State. That the Germans had made peace with the French, but that the English having bribed the former with millions of money, had separated them from the French and brought them over to their own party; that through the means of the Germans, they had also brought over to their interests two of the chiefs of the first order, (*the Directory*) and a great number of those of the second, and third, orders; and that they secretly determined to bring about a peace between the French and English, which being discovered, by the other chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereupon asked the chiefs who were in the interest of the English, for what reason they were intriguing to accomplish a peace with that Nation? They replied that they had been seduced into this error, by the instigation and artifice of the Germans: They in consequence put all these French chiefs, the partizans of the English, into close confinement, and appointed 5,000 horse, as a guard for the custody of them. The English Vakeels, (*Agents or Ambassadors*) who had come to favour the scheme, took to flight†; that in consequence of this circumstance, a misunderstanding had again arisen between the Germans and the French, and that peace at this time could by no means be established between the French and English. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the English, that peace can be established with them only on condition, that they should be content to be placed in the same situation that they were in forty years ago; that on those terms they certainly might have peace. The English are reduced to the greatest difficulties and distress: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country. How long will they be able to subsist on the resources, which they draw from Bengal and elsewhere? There being so much reason to believe, that the English are in a weak and shattered condition, the Kings of Constantinople, America, Spain, Holland,

\* Meaning the *Directory*

† This probably alludes to the sudden departure of Lord Malmesbury from France.

Denmark,

Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their Vakeels (*Ambassadors*) are assembled at Paris.

We having ascertained all the foregoing particulars, by enquiry at different places, have represented them to the Presence to the best of our ability. To add more were to transgress the bounds of respect. We trust that we shall be honored with the kindness and favor of your Highness.

### CHAPTER VIII.

We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ship on the 19th of Rubanny of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 7th March 1798*) we arrived in safety at Couriaul. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thursday in the evening. General Malartic and all the chiefs came on board to see us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the Presence. They urged the Captain very strongly, to do every thing to promote our ease and contentment, and told him to carry us to Couriaul. The General then addressing himself to us, observed, that the persons who had formerly come on the part of your Highness, had carried off a great deal of money on false pretences; that they had expended large sums without effecting any thing; that he had therefore sent General Chapuy for the purpose of remaining at the Presence, also General Dubuc, for superintending naval affairs, and Monsieur Desmoulins for the purpose of disciplining the troops; that he had in addition to these, sent sailors, gunners and others, to accompany them. He mentioned these particulars verbally, and observed; that the remaining circumstances would appear from his letter to the Presence. Thereupon, all the guns of the ship, and of the other ships, having been fired, the General returned to his house, and the anchor of the ship being weighed, we proceeded towards Couriaul: having taken on board some persons at Bourbon, we proceeded straight to Couriaul.

The ship on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a patamar in which there were some Malabar men, and we asked from whence they came? They said from Cannanore. We asked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any English ships there or not? They replied that there were two ships there\*. Immediately on hearing this news, the patamar was released, and the ship was steered towards Tellicherry. Every body however objected, observing, that as the vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellicherry for the purpose of fighting. The Captain of the ship replied, that after receiving accounts of the English ships, should he not go in quest of them, he should be highly culpable and deserve to be put to death: he would therefore by no means acquiesce.

Accordingly on Friday the 3d Behaury of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 19th of April 1798*), we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one ship at anchor there. Near the evening another ship had come into the road of Tellicherry, when on a sudden, a violent storm arose, and the lightning striking the ship, she was dashed to pieces on the shore. One man was killed by a stroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another English ship, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and entering the roads of the port, came to an anchor. Neither of the ships had yet furled their sails, when the French ship on board of which we were, went in between the two English ships which were in the roads of Tellicherry and came to an anchor. She called out to each of these ships to haul down her colours, upon which both ships fired off their guns, and an engagement ensued. The ship, which had been previously at anchor, struck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor was making off, but she was also taken and brought back.

Passing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ship were anchored in the river (*or sea*). The number of the prisoners, chiefs and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ships, we confined their crews on board our own ship.

\* *The Raymond and Woodcut.*

In the morning, a Sirdar (or chief) came on board our ship from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar set off for that place: what conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not ascertain. Some few of the English were detained, and the remainder were set at liberty; both the prizes were dispatched to the island of Mauritius. We heard that the two ships were worth five lacs of Rupees, and the goods, money, effects, and different articles were valued at five more. The remaining persons having been sent on shore to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and steered for Couriaul; but a two masted vessel heaving in sight, we stood in, and having come up with her, upon enquiring what ship it was? We were answered, Tippoo Sultaun's. Upon asking under whose charge she was? They replied, she was under charge of an Asof, (*or officer*) named Shaikh Shahaub-ud-Deen; that they were bound to Muscat, but having met with a severe storm, they had been obliged to bear up for Tellicherry; that the Mate and Nakhoda had on board three thousand bags of rice, and a small quantity of black pepper. The Captain would fain have sent her to Mauritius; but we represented that the ship had come there in consequence of a storm, and that it was not proper to send her to the Mauritius, since she, in fact, belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The Captain asked, how she could come to Tellicherry to dispose of her rice, if she really belonged to the Sirkar? To this we replied that the cognizance of that affair belonged to our Sovereign alone. Finally, the Captain put eight men on board, and brought her along with us to Couriaul, at which port we arrived, after a passage of forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed at noon on Wednesday the 8th of Zekaudah, (*answering to the 26th April 1798*).

On our arrival at Couriaul, we heard that an English ship from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Couriaul, where a French ship was at anchor under English colours; that the English taking her for one of their own ships, had come in for water, and requested the other to assist her to proceed to Bombay, by supplying her with water. The French Captain said, that they would supply her with water, and send her to the place of her destination, but at the same time told the Sirdars of his own ship, immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars, (*the English*) to seize the ship. Accordingly, having put people on board the ship, they dispatched her to Mauritius. We heard, that the ship had on board Bengal goods, to the value of five lacs of Rupees.

Couriaul is distant from Mauritius 900 cofs, but by the route of ———\* it is 1100 cofs. Paris is distant 2000 cofs from Mauritius.

Having attentively ascertained these accounts, we have committed them to writing. Should any errors have occurred in the course of writing them, we shall be forgiven.

(Signed)

MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 20.

N. B. The following is substantially the same as that in the French correspondence, marked No. 22.

Draft of a letter from the Presence (Tippoo Sultaun) to the Executive Directory of France, dated the 17th Rubbee-ool-Awul 1213, (*answering to the 30th of August 1798.*) †

To the distinguished and exalted in rank, the refuge of old and faithful friends, the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the peace of God upon them!

\* Name illegible.

† There is apparently some error in the original Persian, with respect to the date, unless it be supposed, that the date at the beginning marks the time of transcribing the letter into the book in which the original of this Translation was found, and that at the end is the actual date of the letter. The last, corresponds with the date of the French letter.

By

By the favor of God! always consider the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the people of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to be the true friends of the French Nation; a cordial friendship must be maintained between them as long as the sun and moon shall endure. Though, which God forbid! the earth and the skies should be taken from their places, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired. The English, constantly burning with hatred and jealousy at the friendship of the Sirkar with the French Nation, and stimulated by their jealousy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and others of my enemies, and without provocation, carried on a long and severe war against me: When my foes became too powerful for me, my people resolved, that placing their hope in God; they must oppose themselves in a mass in the field of battle, and then, the Lord's will be done. The people were afterwards spoken to on my part, to this effect; that the French were my ancient friends, and that this disturbance was owing to my connexion with them. That it was for the present, necessary to come to an accommodation according to the pleasure of my enemies; and then inform my old friends the French, who would no doubt join me in taking measures to obtain redress, by furnishing me with troops and granting me their alliance. In consequence, I yielded, in conformity to the requisition of my enemies, three crores and thirty lacks of rupees, and the best and the richest half of my country; a sacrifice which was occasioned solely by my attachment to the French. What led to this was the error and misconduct of Conway, who intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name Campbell, told him that now was the time to make war, and that he would favor his views; and accordingly, the English prepared for war and took the field. It is therefore my desire to obtain full redress from the English for that outrage. It has indeed long been my design to state this affair to the French, and prosecute my revenge. I therefore dispatched two ambassadors to the Mauritius, whence I received answers agreeably to my wishes, together with a flag of the Nation, brought by Chef de Brigade Chapuy, and another person, a Captain Dubuc, who were sent by General Malartic and Admiral Sercey, beside sixty soldiers. Of these two persons I have retained the Chef de Brigade Chapuy, and having honored the other, Captain Dubuc, with the office of ambassador, have sent him to strengthen the foundation of friendship, and to bring a large force. Please God, after the arrival of a suitable force from that quarter (*France*) and uniting it to my own, I will crush our mutual enemy. I also send by Dubuc, and the two ambassadors of the Sirkar, a standard of this state. On its arrival, you must unite it in the face of your nation with your own, and then, after the custom of your country, bind yourselves by engagements to the ambassadors of the Sirkar, who, on their part also, will bind themselves according to the usage of the Sirkar. All farther particulars will be made known by the verbal representations of Citoyen Dubuc, and the two ambassadors, named Abdool Reheem and Mohummud Bismilla. No point which concerns our mutual interests must be undertaken but by mutual advice, for in this consists the friendship of the parties; and every object to be undertaken must be first secured by written obligations according to your tenets. Though the foundations of the earth and skies be shaken, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired.

Dated the 20th of July A. D. 1798, answering to the 2d of Jaaffree, in the year 1226 from the birth of Mahommed.

The following eleven articles are enclosed in this letter; and are also inserted in the written instructions to the Ambassadors.

Particularization of the eleven articles (*proposed by*) the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which being drawn up, are enclosed in the letter addressed to the persons above-mentioned (*the Directory*).

ARTICLE 1st.—Ten or fifteen thousand soldiers, including Cavalry and Artillery men, to be brought.

ARTICLE 2d.—During the war of the Sirkar with the English, a fleet of ships of war to remain on the Coast, to afford assistance and supply necessaries.

ARTICLE 3d.—After the arrival of the required force, provisions, bullocks, horses &c. (*spirituous liquors excepted*), shall be supplied by the Sirkar.

ART-

ARTICLE 4th.—Marches, halts, and other orders, to be at the pleasure of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 5th.—The ships should anchor and the troops be disembarked at Porto Novo, between Pondicherry and Tranquebar. Immediately upon receiving intelligence, (*of the arrival of the fleet*) the Sirkar's † army will repair thither; for, to carry the war into the other's (*enemy's*) country is the means of protecting that of the Sirkar, and of securing supplies of grain, &c.

ARTICLE 6th.—Before the arrival of the fleet at the abovementioned place, let two ships be dispatched, at the interval of twenty days, to Mangalore, to give notice of the troops to the Presence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sirkar's army will commence its march.

ARTICLE 7th.—Excepting the territory formerly under the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which has come into possession of the enemy, whatever new conquests may be made, shall be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French, as shall also such Portuguese, and English ships and Islands, as may fall into our hands. Should a negotiation for peace with the English have been opened before the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar; the re-cession of the Sirkar's territory and money must be stipulated for, and the restitution of both to the Sirkar be insisted on as a condition, preliminary to the conclusion of any treaty of peace.

ARTICLE 8th.—Whenever any disputes arise between the people of the two States, an investigation shall be made by both, and punishment shall be inflicted according to their respective laws.

ARTICLE 9th.—The question of peace and war to be determined by mutual advice and concurrence.

ARTICLE 10th.—Frenchmen going to and from the Sirkar, and practising trade and traffic, shall receive the same protection and indulgence as the servants of the Sirkar, and if they commit faults, shall be pardoned.

ARTICLE 11th.—Artificers of every kind to be sent—four mixed-metal gun-founders; four white-paper-makers; four platers of mirrors; four glass-makers; four dock-builders, and four ship-builders.

Dated as above.

In the Hookumnamah, or instructions, addressed to Mohummud Bismilla and Abdool Reheem, the vakeels of the Sirkar, it is stated, that an assignment has been granted on Monsieur Mercier for 12,000 rupees, to provide for the expences of the artificers and others; and that having received the money they should carry it with them; and that if, in addition to this, any thing further should be required for the necessary expences, they should take it up from Monsieur Dubuc, giving him a bond for the amount.

Account delivered to the abovementioned vakeels written on a separate paper.

Amount of assignment on Monsieur Mercier,	-	Rups. 12,000
Hire of a ship for the European Dubuc, Fillietaz, Mohummud Bismilla, and Abdool Reheem, at the rate of 300 farookies for each person,	-	Fas. 1,200
Ditto, for a person to accompany Abdool Reheem, for 3 Europeans and 5 attendants, altogether 9 persons, at the rate of 50 farookies for each person,	-	450
On account Debay, Dobhaffy, ( <i>or interpreter</i> ).	-	150

Tota Farookies 1,800, or Rupees 6,720

Exclusive of this, an advance of 6 months salary has been made from the Presence, to Dubuc and Fillietaz, making the sum of

Rs. 8,640

27,360

† The expression is Sowaurce-Khauis, literally the special retinue, and meaning the army of the Sultan commanded by himself in person

Altogether

Altogether, an assignment for Rs. 27,360 has been granted on Monsieur Mercier and delivered to them. They are desired to pay to Dubuc, the amount of the freight and the allowances, and the remaining 12,000 Rupees are also to be delivered over to him, to remain in deposit in his hands.

Account of presents sent by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the five French chiefs and their wives, inserted, according to custom, in a separate paper, and sent enclosed.

Culgies and Sirpeaches,	-	-	-	5	Pair
Earrings ornamented with jewels, the invention of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,	-	-	-	5	
Rings set with jewels,	-	-	-	5	
Embroidered dresses ( <i>Khelauts</i> ) of 6 Cloths each, for the men,	-	-	-	5	
Guns,	-	-	-	3	
Embroidered dresses for the ladies, 5 suits, of 5 pieces each,	-	-	-	5	
Matchlock,	-	-	-	1	
Another kind of gun,	-	-	-	1	

Instigated by kindness and friendship, these articles, consisting of dresses, jewels and guns, the manufacture of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, agreeably to the foregoing particulars, are transmitted to you.

**COPY** of two letters addressed to Admiral Sercey and General Malartic, dispatched on the 4th of Khufrovy (*answering to the 13th of October, 1798*).

Health to General Malartic, my old and faithful friend! Your agreeable letter, every word of which was calculated to strengthen the foundations of friendship, was received at the Presence, brought by the Generals Chapuy and Dubuc, and it afforded me inexpressible gratification.

These two Generals whom you have sent, appear to be men of very noble qualities and excellent disposition, men of resource and experience, wise, and well-wishers to both governments. With a view therefore to communicate various necessary points, of importance to our friendship, I have dispatched to your country, by the way of Tranquebar, General Dubuc, with two chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. As both yourself and the whole French Nation have, for a great length of time, been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I trust that, in consideration of this circumstance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

The heavy losses, in money, territory and men, which the Khoodadaud Sirkar heretofore sustained, in consequence of its friendship and connection with the French Nation, are very well known, and it is therefore unnecessary to mention them—At this time too, the English, having heard of my sending the Vakeels of the Sirkar for the purpose of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again commencing hostilities. The particulars of this disturbance, as well as of all points relating to me, will be fully made known to you, from the verbal communications of Dudemaine and the letters of General Chapuy. You are Frenchmen! Your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are established. It is most certain that you will not, in any manner, be guilty of the slightest neglect, in demonstrating your good wishes towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Dated the 13th October, A. D. 1798, corresponding with the 4th of Khufrovy, of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed.

A letter, to the same effect, was also written to Admiral Sercey.

*On the back of the original.*

Drafts of letters to the Directory of France, with a copy of the Hookumnaumah (*or instructions*) for the Vakeels of the Sirkar, consisting of eleven articles.

Account of money distributed for the expence of Vakeels, &c.

Account of jewels, khelauts and guns, granted by the Presence to the Sirdars.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

THE



*THE following numbers, from No. 21 to No. 29 inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous correspondence between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Court and Agents of Zemaun Shab, found in the palace of Seringapatam. This correspondence, it appears, commenced before the war between Tippoo Sultaun and the English, which terminated in 1792, and the same ambitious and hostile views, against the British power in India, have marked it from its commencement to its close.*

*The present series commences with the deputation of two Ambassadors on the part of the Sultaun to Zemaun Shab in the year 1796, for the express purpose of encouraging that prince to prosecute his design of invading Hindustan, and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the British power in India. Many letters belonging to this series are omitted, because they were thought unnecessary to elucidate the Sultaun's views, so completely developed by those which are now printed.*

*The papers Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, are translations of drafts in the Persian language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late Tippoo Sultaun's palace at Seringapatam. The book contains drafts of letters to Zemaun Shab, to his ministers and agents, to the chiefs of Balochistaun and Cutch; and the ministers of the latter &c. to the number of 22, from the year 1793 to 1799. They are not authenticated; but as the original answers to some of them are in the possession of government, though not inserted in this collection, and in particular, as the answer of Zemaun Shah (No. 29) to Tippoo Sultaun's letter to him (No. 22), recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually dispatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question; and the mission of Ambassadors in both instances, as intimated in the following correspondence, is authenticated by written documents and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.*

*It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun wrote two distinct letters in reply to that of the Grand Signor, of which a translation is inserted in the printed correspondence of the Government General with the Sultaun. One of those answers, which was transmitted by the Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form in the printed correspondence above alluded to. The other, forming No. 30 of the following selection, was forwarded by Ambassadors dispatched by the Sultaun to Constantinople.*

No. 21.





## No. 21.

*Translation of Instructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummed Rezza, sent on an Embassy to Zemaun Shab.*

In the name of God, the most merciful, the compassionate !

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnaumah (or instructions) addressed to Meer Hubeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummed Rezza.

IT is proper that on your departure from the capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that with the advice of the Affos of that place, you take shipping in company with Jewun Dofs, the banker attached to the factory of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, (or *comptrollers of commerce*) and proceed from thence by sea to Cutch. You will land at the port of Munderah, where there is the factory belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and make yourselves particularly acquainted with the state of business at the factory, and with the conduct of the Derogahs, (or *head officers*), in the execution of their orders.

Having visited Rajah Roydhun, the chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut (or *honorary dress*) and letter for him, which have been entrusted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's brother, and the Minister Futteh Mohummud, you will make professions of friendship and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other officers, a house at Mindy, for the purpose of establishing a factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaum Mohummud Abdool Mojeed Khaun, and Jewun Dofs, *Mullick-oo-Toojar*; (officers belonging to the commercial department) you will write a particular account of the situation and circumstances of the two factories, and of the Rajah and other matters, and transmit it under your seals to the Presence, through the Darogahs of the factory. If the Darogahs in question shall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their instructions.

*AA The \* Byze or form of signature in use with Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will give publick notice in writing, to the Merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood, that the dealers in mares and horses, who may bring them for sale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be exempted from duty, and that the duties on other articles also, which they may bring for sale, have been taken off; that the horses will be purchased at Couriaul, (*Mangalore*) and payment be made in ready money, unless they prefer receiving their value in rice. Two declarations to this effect from the Presence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the servants of the two factories in Cutch, that they may be shewn to the merchants. Three letters also, addressed to the Affos of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the subject of the remission of the duties on the horses and goods of the merchants of Cutch, are sent with you, and you are desired to deliver them to the Affos in question. *AA Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every other day pay a visit to the Rajah, as well as to his officers. An honorary dress has been conferred on the Rajah's brother, and one on Futteh Mohummud, which you will accordingly deliver to them. You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch, and Futteh Mohummud, that you are come agreeably to the orders of the Presence, for the purpose of establishing a factory in the country of Nuffeer Khaun; that you have no other object than to encourage foreign merchants to resort to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; that as horses are necessary as one

\* *The Byze of Tippoo Sultaun was a Cypher, forming the words Nubbee Maulik, which signify "the Prophet is Master."*

of the means of prosecuting holy wars; it is desirable to procure a great number for the soldiers and warriors engaged in this service, and that you are come to make some arrangement for this purpose. Having made a representation to this effect, you will remain ten or twelve days, and visiting all the public officers of his government, you will be careful to inspire them with hopes of the favor of the Presence, and render them subservient to the will of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. *AA Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ship, you will repair to the port of Keranchy, and from thence to ———, which is the place of residence of Nusseer Khaun, and landing at the distance of one stage from that place, you will address a letter to Nusseer Khaun to this effect, "That you are come to his Highness with letters and an honorary dress from the Presence, and that you will have the honor to communicate to him the commands with which you are charged from the Presence."

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his answer, proceed to the city of Nusseer Khaun, and paying your respects with the customary ceremonies of the place, you will present the honorary dress and the letter in trays. You will each present a Nuzzur (*or offering*) of five Hyderi Rupees, and one Ahmedy\*, and you will offer on the part of the Presence, the salutations prescribed among the followers of the faith, and at the same time making the strongest professions of friendship, address him to this effect; "That you had been ordered to wait upon his Highness, and after being favored by him with a guard, you were desired to proceed to Ajim, (*or Persia*) and having seen all the curiosities of that country, and visited the tombs of the illustrious, you were commissioned to bring back with you the different rarities, and choice productions, of the country."

Having made this representation, and after two or three more interviews have taken place, you will observe to him, that countries belonging to the followers of the faith, are united by one common interest; that in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, sundry persons form an association, and carry on a commerce, under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar; that they beg to represent to his Highness, that if he will be pleased to favor them with a place for a factory, at the port of Keranchy, and give them the necessary assurances, they will establish a factory at that port, and carry on a commerce, paying his Highness the established duties according to the custom of his government; that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had, accordingly, addressed a letter † to his Highness on the subject, and sent an honorary dress, which only waited his acceptance.

Having made a representation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dress, and taking his Cowl, (*or engagement*) and an order to the Governor of Keranchy, with respect to the assignment of a place for a factory, you will proceed to that port, and fix on the spot accordingly.

From thence, you will proceed either by land or water, with the greatest prudence and circumspection, to the country of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, and on your return, you will again visit Nusseer Khaun, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will select a respectable person from among the merchants, for the purpose of conducting the business of the factory, and deliver over the place to his charge. *AA Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

On your arrival in the country of Zemaun Shah, you will repair to the seat of government which is at Cabul, and halting at the distance of one stage from the city, you will address a letter to the Vizier, (*or Minister*) and dispatch a message with it by the Mirda (*or bead*) of the messengers, to this effect; "That you were come to attend (*his Majesty*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in the capacity of Ambassadors, and waited his Majesty's pleasure."

When the Minister shall send for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your residence at that place which he may point out; at your interview with him, you will carry the letter and Khelaut (*honorary dress*) with you, and present them to him in trays; you will each present a Nuzzur of five Ahmedies, and according to the custom of that government, you will

\* A coin equal to about a Gold Mohur.

† Drafts of this and of the other letters, mentioned in these instructions, are in the possession of government.

pay the proper compliments; if it should be customary to sit, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the Vizier, you will do so; should it however be customary to stand, you will remain standing; then taking the letter and drefs from the trays, you will place these, at some little distance, in front of the Vizier, and offer the respects and compliments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in the manner prescribed among the followers of the faith, and, observing that all true believers are brethren, make the strongest professions of friendship in terms suitable to the rank of the parties; you will then enter into discourse with him, and represent that, "you are Syuds the descendants of Fatimah\*"; that you have repaired to the presence of his Highness, and are ready to obey his commands, and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honored with permission to pay your respects to his Majesty."

You will address yourselves to him in this manner, and having through the Vizier obtained admission to the presence of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the trays, the letter, the drefs, jewels, and saddles, and then present them in the manner which the Vizier may desire, and agreeably to the customs and etiquette of the court. You will also, according to the established forms of that court, offer the proper compliments, and stand up, with your hands folded together. When you shall receive an order to sit down, you will seat yourselves accordingly; and whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to observe it.

Having thus paid your court through the Vizier, in the manner which is proper for Ambassadors, you will represent that, "having come a distant journey from the exalted Presence, you have presented yourselves before his Majesty; that many affairs of importance have been entrusted to you, which at his Majesty's leisure, you would represent to him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmauny of the year Saud, 1223 from the birth of Mahomed. (*answering to about March, 1796*) Written by Syud Hoossain *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

The first time of your attending the court of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will, each of you, present a Nuzzur of eleven Ahmedies. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

An escort of nine soldiers is sent with you, for the purpose of guarding the articles belonging to the Sirkar. You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade†. You will hire at the different stages, bullocks, or whatever species of carriage is in use in the country, for the purpose of transporting four suits of clothes for each of the soldiers, at the expence of the Sirkar, and you will also hire the necessary carriage in the country for the conveyance of the baskets, containing Khelauts, (*or honorary dresses*) and other articles belonging to the Sirkar, which you will carry with you. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will receive 750 Ferookies, for the payment of the wages of the different servants who accompany you, and you will pay them their allowances according to the established rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences, 500 Imaumies‡, the value of which is stated in the account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four Ahmedies of gold have also been given you, for the purpose of enabling you to offer the Nuzzurs (*or offerings*) mentioned above. You will take ten silver Hyderies, from the 500 Imaumies before stated, and present them as Nuzzurs, agreeably to the foregoing directions. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

- A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahomed.

† The term in the original, yezzuck, here translated parade, is the same as that which is before translated escort. All endeavours to ascertain its actual meaning have proved fruitless.

‡ A coin the value of which is not known.

## No. 22.

*TRANSLATION of a paper entitled, Proposition to His Majesty Zemaun Shah. \**

The imbecility and ruinous condition of the kingdom of Dehli are more obvious than the sun. As therefore Dehli, which is one of the seats of government of the Mahomedan faith, has been reduced to this state of ruin, so that the infidels altogether prevail, it has become proper, and it is incumbent upon the leaders of the faithful, to unite together, and exterminate the infidels.

I am very desirous of engaging in this pursuit, but there are three sects of infidels in the way of it; and although when we are united, there is little ground for apprehension, yet the union of the followers of the faith is necessary. If that ornament of the throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, should adopt (*one of*) two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith.

One of them is, as follows:

That your Majesty should remain in your capital, and send one of your noblemen in whom you have confidence, to Delhi, with an army; that this person, on his arrival there, should make the necessary arrangements, and after deposing the infirm king, who has reduced the faith to this state of weakness, select, from among the family, some one properly qualified for the government. He (*your Majesty's general*) should remain one year (*in Delhi*) for the purpose of settling the country, and taking with him the chiefs of the country, who are Rajpoots and others, direct his standard towards the Dekhan, so that (*with so imposing a military array*) the Brahmins and others on the road (*the various casts of Hindus, through whose country he marches*) may come forward and join him; whilst I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raise the standard of holy war, and make the infidels† bow down under the sword of the faith. After these shall have been sacrificed to the sword, and no longer exist, the remaining infidels will be nothing. Afterwards, the settlement of Dekhan may be concluded, in any manner which shall be mutually agreed upon.

The second plan is this:

If none of your Majesty's noblemen should be sufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majesty should be entirely at ease with respect to the state of your country and government; it is proposed, that you should in person proceed to Delhi, and having made the necessary arrangements there, and established one of your confidential servants in the office of Vizier, (*or Minister*) return to your own capital. The person who may be selected for the office of Vizier must be a man of address and enterprize, that remaining a twelve month with his army at Delhi, he may be able to bring under subjection the chiefs of the neighbouring country. The second year, your Majesty should also send from your capital a small army as a reinforcement, so that the Vizier appointed by you as abovementioned, may proceed with the chiefs of Hindustan towards the Dekhan; should these infidel Brahmins† direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God, the hands of the heroes of the faith, in this part of the world, shall be raised for their chastisement. After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majesty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the settlement of the country.

You are to make a proposition to his Majesty to the above effect, and request him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furnish you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majesty's hand and seal, adding; that if his Majesty will be pleased to give both of you permission, and have the goodness to send a confidential person with you, you will repair to the Presence of your Sovereign, and having also obtained from

\* This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultan and Zemaun Shah, which the Ambassadors of the former were instructed to propose to the latter.

† The English seem to be here meant.

By these are probably meant the Mahattas.

him

him an engagement in writing, corresponding with the instrument above alluded to, you will return, with the confidential person abovementioned, to the Presence of his Majesty; But that, should his Majesty desire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed, with his Majesty's confidential servant, to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Presence of his Majesty.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 23.

### TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shab.

*The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahomed, &c. as usual in the correspondence of persons of the rank of Zemaun Shab, and Tippoo Sultaun; as the idiom of the English language will not admit of an adequate translation of the figurative expressions used upon these occasions, and as it is not in any degree essential to insert them, they are wholly omitted: for the same reason, the complimentary titles and designations applied to Zemaun Shab throughout the letter, are, for the most part, left out in the translation.*

Thanks to God! that at this happy time I have the satisfaction to hear, that your Majesty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the destroyer of infidels and oppressors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the support of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cause. The report of your Majesty's piety, justice, religious zeal and courage, so grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and especially to me, has afforded me inexpressible joy and satisfaction. In return for this, near a hundred thousand followers of the faith, nay more, assemble every Friday, the sabbath of the Mussulmans, in the two mosques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Akfah mosque; and after the prescribed forms of prayer, supplicate the bestower of all things, according to the words of Scripture, "Grant thy aid, O God! to those who aid the religion of Mahomed; and let us be of that number: Destroy those, O God! who would destroy the religion of Mahomed; and let not us be of their number." And pray, that the Almighty will render your Majesty, who is the supporter of the faith and all its followers, victorious and successful, over their enemies. I confidently trust, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who prayeth unto me his prayer shall be granted," will listen to their supplication, and render your Majesty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brightest ornaments, successful and victorious.

Your Majesty must doubtless have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object, a holy war. The fruit of this just design has been, that in the midst of this land of infidels, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahomedan dominion like the Ark of Noah, and cuts short the extended arm of the abandoned infidel. The report of your Majesty's zeal and piety, render me, and all the followers of the faith, most anxious to open a personal and direct communication of sentiments with your Majesty; but the obstacles to this are fully apparent to your Majesty, and therefore, upon the principle, (as laid down in the law) that it is sufficient that two persons should have the honor to see\* the new moon in order to establish its actual appear-

\* The Mahomedan months are lunar; and their commencement, respectively, depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's first quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obscures the moon at one place when it is visible at another, the evidence of any two persons, declaring that they have seen it, is deemed sufficient to establish the fact of its appearance, and the first day of the month (or moon) is assumed accordingly: Should the moon however, not be seen before the 31st of the month, that day is considered as the first of the ensuing. It is a common practice among the Mussulmen of high rank to salute the appearance of a new moon by cannon, and to send each other congratulatory messages upon the occasion, hence the figurative allusion in the text will be easily understood.

ance, the respected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the highest in rank in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are worthy of admission to your Majesty's Presence, are now sent as Ambassadors to your Majesty's Imperial Court with letters, which, according to the saying, "a letter is half a meeting," may be considered as an invaluable substitute for personal communication, in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your Majesty's prosperity, success, and glory, but enjoy the pleasure of seeing your Majesty, as it were, by substitution; and that the foundations of friendship and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both spiritual and temporal, may be strengthened and improved; and also that the persons above mentioned may have the honor to represent to your Majesty my sentiments upon some important subjects, and the circumstances of the enfeebled condition of the faith in the regions of Hindustan, which I have entrusted to their verbal communication: Besides this, I would propose, if it meet your Majesty's approbation, that two persons of rank may constantly reside at your Majesty's court, to be the channel of correspondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the sacred exhortation, "Bestow presents among one another," I beg leave to send by the persons above-mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among those who are connected by the ties of religion. I confidently trust, that your Majesty will gratify me by accepting them, and honor the Ambassadors, by admitting them to the Presence, and hearing what has been entrusted to their verbal communication, and that you will dispatch them back to this quarter with the utmost expedition.

*Here follows a list of the presents.*

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to Government.

## No. 24.

*TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun, to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khawn, one of the principal Ministers of Zemaun Shah.*

*After the usual complimentary address, adapted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows:*

The receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me through Ram-Sohauy, Moonlhy in the service of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, and through my Vakeels, (*meaning those stationed at Delhi*) afforded me the highest satisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulse of that cordial attachment which supercedes the necessity of outward forms, you had availed yourself of a proper opportunity to represent my circumstances in the fullest manner to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had been pleased to signify in reply, that when the victorious standard should be displayed in the direction of Hindustan, it was his Majesty's design to honor me with marks of his boundless favor, and to promote the important objects in view. This has impressed my mind with a renewed sense of your kindness. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apostle, that "in this world, of causes and effects, there is nothing more estimable than union and friendship," it has long been my earnest desire, to establish an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sirkars, but, in proof of

of the saying, "every thing depends upon its appointed season," the accomplishment of this design has been suspended for want of opportunity. Thanks to God! that through your intervention, this object has now been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner: The bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thousand fold closer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of describing my gratitude for this. With a view to display this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of friendship and attachment, two persons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are now deputed with a letter calculated to inspire friendship, addressed to his Majesty, the Defender of the Faith, Zemaun Shah. Please God, they will have the honor of paying their respects to you. I hope that you will be pleased to give your attention to several points, involving concerns of a spiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication; and, having procured them the honor of an introduction to the Presence of his Majesty, that you will enable these Ambassadors to represent to him the points which have been entrusted to their verbal report. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual.

*Here follows a list of presents.*

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

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## No. 25.

*Translation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun, to Ghoolam Mobummad, the Agent of Zemaun Shaw.*

Your pleasing letters have reached me in succession, and their contents have been understood.

Your having represented in terms of commendation the circumstances of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun; your having conveyed to him also the letters of my Vakeels, (*meaning those stationed at Delhi*) and your procuring and transmitting a letter to my address from him, has impressed me with a high sense of your cordial attachment and zeal. The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and your own friendly address, reached me through Moonshy Ram Sohanu, and the Vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; their contents afforded me boundless satisfaction, and gave new life to my regard. I am confident that, continuing in the same manner to observe the dictates of cordial attachment, and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the sanction both of God and his Apostle, you will use your best endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart, to increase cordial friendship and strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment. This answer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, are now forwarded by the respected Meer Hubbeeb Oola and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majesty Zemaun Shah and my Sirkar. Through the aid of Providence, these two persons will arrive with my letters, (*to the Ministers*) and my address to his Majesty, and will have a meeting with you. True attachment requires of you to obtain for them access to the Nabob above-mentioned, and enable them to pay their respects to the Presence; when they will represent to his Majesty the sentiments and wishes of my heart, which have been entrusted to their verbal communication. I am confident that you will use your best endeavours to promote the accomplishment of my wishes, and to obtain for my Ambassadors



dors as early as possible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Believing me always anxious about you, constantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## No. 26.

*Translation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Higree. (or 5th February 1797)*

*After the usual Address and exordium, as adverted to in No. 23, the letter proceeds, as follows :*

By the favor of God, your Majesty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatness, has, for the most part, occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet; in destroying the foundation of heresy and infidelity; and in establishing the basis of the true faith;—and continues so to do. The fame of this has amply pervaded the world. These circumstances, which are as well known from east to west as the sun in the center of the heavens, suggested to my mind, that, agreeably to the command of God and his Apostle, declared in these words, "Slay the divisors of the Godhead," we should unite in carrying on a holy war against the infidels, and free the region of Hindustan from the contamination of the enemies of our religion. The followers of the faith in these territories, always assembling at a select time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words: "O God, slay the Infidels who have closed thy way! "Let their sins return upon their own heads, with the punishment that is due to them!"

I trust that Almighty God, for the sake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and through the merit of a holy cause, prosper our mutual exertions to that end. And, through the influence of the words, "Thine armies shall conquer," will render us victorious and successful. Through the aid of the giver of all victory, in reward of my meritorious resolution to prosecute a holy war, which is the proper end and object of life to those who adorn the throne of religion and dominion, I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodness, and have continued safe under the divine protection, and still remain so. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is surrounded by Infidels, has stood aloof like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faith in effectual check. The words of Scripture, "impurity and purity are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite "astonishment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two respectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza, were deputed to your Majesty on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by sea, with the utmost expedition. Through the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honor of paying their respects to your Majesty, and will represent the points which have been entrusted to their verbal communication. Your Majesty will also receive detailed accounts from your Majesty's agent, Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, of affairs to the South and East, and also the circumstances of this quarter.

May the sun of dignity and splendor rise from the horizon of success and glory!

A true Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

No. 27.

## No. 27.

*Translation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shaw's principal Ministers, dated 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Higeree, (answering to the 5th of February, 1797).*

*After the usual Complimentary form of address, the letter proceeds as follows :*

Your most friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the sentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nawaubs, Moolla-Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and Ameen-oo-Moolk, have reached me, and have afforded me great pleasure.

You write that the Nawaub Moolla-Abdool Ghuffar Khaun submitted the friendly Address of the Khooodaud Sirkar to his Majesty's perusal, and impressed it word by word upon his Majesty's mind; that his Majesty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Noor Mohummud Khaun Ameen-ool-Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, to dispatch friendly letters to me. This has afforded me a degree of pleasure and delight, that is not to be described. The knowledge also of his Majesty's determination to proceed to Hindustan has inspired my soul with confidence. May the Almighty in his bounty, bring to effect our mutual desires! You further intimate your request, that, considering our interests the same, I would commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your services in any way that I can desire. The sum of my wishes is, that, his Majesty uniting with me, we should proceed to chastise these abandoned Infidels, and not suffer our present dominion to depart from our hands. Through the divine goodness, the hopes of the chief of the Infidels being of themselves consumed and confounded, by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the southern atmosphere will regain complete purity. Prior to this, the two respected Syuds, Meer Mohummud Hubbeeb, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, were deputed by sea, (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land,) charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing. They will represent to his Majesty the points which have been confided to them, and full credence may be given to what they shall say. The faded splendor of the faith, throughout India, is evident in every article; to describe it is superfluous. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 28.

*Translation of an original letter from Zemaun Shaw to Tippoo Sultaun.*

*After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative address to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows :*

Your letter, replete with sentiments of friendship and regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the mosques, after the conclusion of public worship, supplications are made at the Throne of Grace for the encrease of our dominion, and the success of our triumphant banners

banners; referring us for a further exposition of your sentiments, to the verbal explanation of your Ambassadors, Syed Hubbeeb Oolla and Syed Mohummud Rezza; signifying that you had sent a few presents by the Ambassadors; requesting that two persons of your Sirkar might reside at our court, and stating other particulars of friendship, arrived in a most auspicious season, and added new ardor to our mutual friendship.

As the object of your well directed mind is the destruction of the infidels and the extension of the faith of the Prophet; please God, we shall soon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheists, and to free those regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes with the edge of the sword; so that the inhabitants of those regions may be restored to comfort and repose; be therefore perfectly satisfied in this respect.

With regard to your request for deputing two persons to reside at our Court, with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have to express our acquiescence.

We have sent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambassadors, who have explained to us the message with which you had commissioned them.

Continue to gratify us by communicating to us by letters, your situation and sentiments.

*Here follows a list of Dresses, &c. sent as presents.*

A true Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 29.

*TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shab, dated the 24th of Rebmauny, of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to the 23d of Shaabaun, 1213 Higeree, (corresponding with the 30th of January 1799).*

*The exordium, consisting of the usual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and designations addressed to Zemaun Shab, is omitted.*

Your Majesty's gracious letter in reply to my friendly address, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb Oollah and Syud Mohummud Rezza, the ambassadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, has been received; it has given increase to friendship, and augmented the sources of joy and satisfaction. Your Majesty was pleased to write that as it was the object of your mind to crush the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mahomed, please God, your Majesty would soon proceed with a conquering army to prosecute a holy war against the infidels, polytheists, and heretics, and free the religion of these regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes; that the profanation of polytheism should be done away by the exertions of the relentless sword, and repose and happiness be restored to the inhabitants of this country, and desiring that I would set my mind at ease upon every point. This has been fully understood, and I have also been informed, word by word, of what your Majesty was pleased to confide to the verbal communication of the ambassadors; all which afforded me boundless satisfaction.

It is my hope, and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppressions of the infidels and polytheists may be destroyed, by the avenging sword of those who have been selected by God to exercise

exercise dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conquest; and that these regions may acquire prosperity and splendor, by maintaining the cause of religion.

At this time, the English, having received intimation of the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar at your Highness's court, and of the firm connection established between the two states, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, have taken up arms against me\*. They have written† that they entertain the design to subvert the religion of Islaum—"Many are the words that proceed from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Please God, they shall become food for the unrelenting sword of the pious warriors: "Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors." We are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the command of God. We have no support but the aid of the King of the World, who is great and powerful; and the true Apostle, the head of the true religion, the destroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependence upon those tidings of joy, "Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the superior," I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion to communicate affairs of great importance when the interests of religion are one and the same, the Syuds before mentioned are now a second time dispatched to your Majesty's court, for the purpose of representing all circumstances fully and personally; and from them your Majesty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a solicitude for the defence of religion, which it is incumbent upon all the princes of Islaum to feel, let your Majesty display your grateful endeavours, both by word and deed, to repel these abandoned infidels. "God will aid the pure of heart, and pious."

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

## No. 30.

### \* TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Signior.

*The following Memorandum is written in the first leaf of the book which contains the original of this Translation.*

In this book are entered the drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Signior; to Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul; and to Futteh Alli Khaun, King of Eeraun; under date the 4th of Ramzaun, 1213 of the Hegiree (answering to the 10th of February 1799).

\* Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the hostile preparation of the British Government to his connection with the French.

† It appears from the testimony of Hubeeb-Oolah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's Head Monsee, that this assertion is founded on the passage at the close of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honorable the Governor General's letter to Tippoo Sultaun of the 8th of November 1798, which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expose his authority, the tranquility of his dominions, the prosperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connection with the French. Although Hubeeb-Oolah and Meer-Saudik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the passage in question was applicable only to the views of the French, yet, anxious to avail himself of even this shadow of a pretext to justify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own construction of the passage, and persisted in his resolution to insert this gross calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Signior, and others. The numerous instances of the Sultaun's duplicity and virulent animosity against the English leave no room for surprise at his wilful perversion of this passage. A copy of the Governor General's letter in question was communicated to his Highness the Nizam, who, as a Mussulman, cannot be supposed to have observed with indifference, a declaration pointing equally to the destruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun: His Highness however expressed his highest approbation of the whole of the Governor General's letter, of the 8th November, 1798.

\* Tippoo Sultaun transmitted to the Governor General a letter addressed to the Grand Signior, (vide the correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General) pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the letter from the Grand Signior. It now however appears, that Tippoo Sultaun had privately dispatched this virulent invective against the British Nation to Constantinople, by Ambassadors extraordinary.

In

In the name of the most merciful God !

*After the customary invocation to the Deity, and the Prophet, and a series of pompous titles addressed to the Grand Signior, the letter proceeds as follows :*

Your Highness's august letter, written on the 11th of Rubec Oosfaunee, 1213 of the Hegiree, (*answering to the 23d September, 1798*) which was conveyed through the English †, honored me by its gracious arrival; was the means of glory and distinction, and the productive source of boundless favor. Its contents added strength and firmness to the foundations of union and attachment, and its gracious expressions gave stability to the fabric of friendship.

With respect to what your Highness wrote, of the invasion of the venerated land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithstanding the observance of long subsisting friendship on the part of your Highness; the objects of that irreligious, turbulent people, and the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the most vigorous measures to repel that rebellious race; of my assisting and joining my brethren Mussulmans in the general cause of religion, and defending the regions of Hindustan from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your Highness whatever subject of complaint I might have against the English, when, by the aid of God and your Highness's good offices, those complaints should be removed to my satisfaction, and the grounds of opposition and estrangement, be exchanged for the desirable objects of harmony and union: This, which your Highness did me the honor to write, has been understood.

By the favor of God and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the faith hold fraternity in Religion: particularly, the exalted Ottoman State and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, (between which, regard and attachment are established firmly as columns, and of which friendship and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged,) are aiding and assisting each other. As this labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your Highness's all-powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exist between us, I beg you will communicate to me, what your Highness's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and interests of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themselves your Highness's enemies, they have made themselves so to all the followers of the faith. God is the protector and defender of the land of Hindustan: next to him, this suppliant at the Almighty throne does not, and will not, neglect the defence and service of the people. I am fully confident, that your Highness will be disposed to afford your assistance and support in all matters to us labourers. All Hindustan is over-run with Infidels and Polytheists, excepting the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which like the Ark of Noah, are safe under the protection and bounteous aid of God! It is my hope from the Supreme King of Kings, that (as at the appearance of a second Adam,) the Religion of Islaum will obtain exclusive prevalence over the whole country of Hindustan, and that all the sinful infidels, will, with the utmost ease become the prey of the swords of the combatants in the cause of religion. Be it known to those who stand at the foot of the Imperial throne, that the treachery, deceit, and supremacy of the Christians in the regions of Hindustan, are beyond the power of expression — a summary elucidation of this will be found as follows :

A person by name Daood Khaun, an Afghaun, was appointed to the Soobadarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Dehli. About that time, the French and English, each with one of their detested ships, and a few Kaufers (*infidels*) on board, came to the coast, expressly for the purpose of trade, bringing with them, some of the products of their country, such as knives, scissars, needles, china and glass-ware, for sale. After presenting several articles to the deluded Soobadar as a nuzzer, (*or offering expressive of submission*) they requested the grant of a spot of ground, sufficient for a single house for their residence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The Soobadar complied with their request, and there the English resided for some time.

† Over this word is written, " The Governor of Madras."

It happened, that the exalted Firmaun of Behauder Shah, son of Aulumgeer, Emperor of Shah Jehaun-abaud, (*Dehli*) was addressed to Daood Khaun, directing him to leave a trusty dewan (*manager*) in Arcot, and repair himself to the Presence. In conformity to the Emperor's summons, Daood Khaun repaired to Dehli, leaving Saadut Oollah Khaun as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the Ministers at Dehli, Saadut Oolla Khaun became a traitor, and usurped the dominion of the country. About that period, the English and the French applied to the Soobadar for the grant of a little ground round about their houses; to which the Soobadar, from his want of foresight, and from his innate folly, consented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they asked. After this, both these nations erected small forts, and stationed about a hundred men to garrison them. (*verses*) "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut Oolla Khaun, each took possession of talooks, (*districts*) and erecting fortresses, established their abode. At the same time, the French and English taking with them some of the products of Europe, repaired to the districts of the relations and followers of Saadut Oolla Khaun, and contracted friendship with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete insight into their characters, their mode of living, the structure of their forts, the administration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country, and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saadut Oolla Khaun died. After his death, his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themselves; and one of them, by name Sufder Alli Khaun, entered into an intrigue with the infidels of Poona, and solicited military succours. Agreeably to his request, an army of the Poona infidels, consisting of 50,000 horse, under the command of Rugghoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot, where Sufder Alli Khaun suffered his father Alli Doast Khaun to be slain in battle, by the infidels of Poona. After this, these infidels seeing the dissension which prevailed among the adherents and relations of Sufder Alli Khaun, plundered all the inhabitants of that country without discrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thousand men and women prisoners, to their own country, and sold them to slavery. They also took prisoner Hoossain Doast Khaun, known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the husband of Sufder Alli Khaun's sister, and carried him to Poona. In the mean time, Mortiza Khaun, the Governor of Vellore, and husband of another sister of Sufder Alli Khaun, enticed the latter to his house and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ool-Moolk, the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himself master of the Dekkan, arrived in the province of Arcot; and appointing Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun Soobadaur of that province on his own part, gave in charge to him the two infant sons of the late Sufder Alli Khaun, with injunctions to protect and educate them; and then returned to the Dekkan. After this, Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun incited the Afghans to murder one of the children. A short time after, Chunda Khan, who was in confinement at Poona, bribing the infidels with a sum of money, obtained his release and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge. He there procured a body of French troops, with which he marched against Anwar-oo-Deen Khan, with the view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun sought the assistance of the English, who then held a factory at Cheenaputtun (*Madras*). Accordingly, the English joined him with a body of troops. In proof of the words "He who affordeth assistance to the oppressor, shall fall under subjection to the very man he assisted," both these persons becoming the objects of the divine anger, sought assistance from these two infidel tribes and proceeded to hostilities. It was so decreed however, that Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun fell by the hand of Hoossain Doast Khaun. After this, Mohummud Alli Khaun, son of Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun, giving up both his wordly and spiritual concerns to the direction of the English, and making them his protectors, prepared for hostilities against Chunda Khaun. In the mean time, Nizam-ool-Moolk died, and was succeeded by his son Nauffir Jung, whom Mohummud Alli Khaun invited to join him: but before his arrival, Nauffir Jung's nephew, Hidaayet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun, fled with a small body of troops to Pondicherry; and the French collecting a force, which consisted of about a thousand men of their own nation and about four thousand sepoy, proceeded with the troops of Hidaayet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun, against Nauffir Jung, who being joined with Mohummud Alli Khaun, after sustaining repeated engagements with

with the French, laid siege to the fortress of Ginjee, which is situated on a hill, and was then in their possession. The latter entering into a collusion with the Sirdars of Nauffir Jung's army, attacked it in the night. After the alarm was given, Nauffir Jung mounted his elephant, when a man named Behaudur Khaun, an Afghaun in his service, had the baseness to kill him by a musket shot, and causing his elephant to be driven close to that of Nauffir Jung, cut off his head and stuck it on the point of a spear. Upon this event, the French set up Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun as his successor, and accompanied by a body of their own troops under the command of an officer named Buffy, directed their march towards Hyderabad. In the course of their march they halted at the fort of Raychota, where the traitor Behauder Khan and the French troops commanded by Buffy quarrelled about the division of the plundered treasure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Bahaudur Khaun and the other cursed Afghaun chiefs were slain, and precipitated to hell. Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun also fell in this engagement by a musket shot. The French then conferred the succession on the worthless Silaubut Jung, second son of Nizaum-ool Moolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Dekkan may be said to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad. The French Christians (who amounted to near 1200 men) in a state of intoxication, in open day, entered the houses of the votaries of Islam, and violated numbers of their women. Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies and threw themselves into wells. Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity against the French.

In the mean time, Nizam Alli Khaun, son of Nizam-ool Moolk, imprisoned his elder brother Silaubut Jung, and established himself in his room. A short time afterwards, when the utmost disagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthless Buffy marched from that city with his troops and returned to Pondicherry. During these transactions, Moiumud Alli Khaun in conjunction with the English, carried on the war against Chunda Khaun, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies of both the infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much bloodshed, the English and Mohummud Alli Khaun, having pledged their faith to Chunda Khaun, and under that sanction made him their prisoner, put him to death, and obtained possession of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the English had thus established themselves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conquest of Bengal. To this end, with the same treachery and deceit which has been above described, they applied to the viceroy of Bengal also, for a spot of ground; and having obtained possession of sufficient for a single house, they there stationed their people as for the purposes of trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions arose among his children and relations. The English taking part with the one, subdued the other, and rendering that other entirely dependant upon them, obtained possession of the whole dominion of Bengal; a territory consisting of four Soobahs, and yielding an annual revenue of twenty crores of rupees. Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni, \* (*Affoff-oo-Dowlah*) son of Shudjah-oo-Dowlah. By intrigue and chicane with him, they (*the English*) intruded themselves into that country also. What is more extraordinary is this: lately Mirza Amauni sent an ambassador to Zemaun Shah, the king of Cabul. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the English (*Governor*) General †, who resides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a visit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the ministers of that country, caused Mirza Amauni to be poisoned, violated the chastity of his widow, and plundered his house, of money and jewels, to the amount of twenty crores of rupees. Throughout the territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, science, and rank, the English have forcibly taken prisoners their wives and daughters, violated their chastity, and carried them off to their own islands and country. Seizing the youths of the class of Syuds ‡, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them to eat the flesh of swine, they have proclaimed it by beat of tom-tom.\* In the country of

\* This is the name by which the late Vizier Affof-oo-Dowlah was called during the life time of his father.

† Lord Teignmouth.

‡ The Syuds are those descended from the prophet.

\* A species of drum. Proclamations are usually made by beat of drum.

Bengal

Bengal and in all other places where their authority prevails, they set up swine-butchers, and cause them to sell the flesh of hogs publicly in the streets and markets.

All this power and authority have the English acquired in the space of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life time of my late revered father Hyder Alli Khaun, disputes occurring among the worthless Sirdars of the Poona infidels, Rogoonaut Row, the uncle of Narain Row, the head of the Poona State, treacherously murdered his nephew: the turbulent spirit of the chiefs however obliged him to seek refuge at Bombay, a place in the possession of the English.

The English, obtaining from him money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Rogoonaut Row for the reduction of Poona. The Poona ministers deceitfully selected a child of two or three days old from their own class, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narain Row, and as the successor to the Musnud (*throne*) and assembling an army, marched to oppose the English and Rogoonaut Row. Finding themselves unable to cope with the English, they repeatedly sent letters by ambassadors of rank to the Presence of his late Highness, (*Hyder Alli*) soliciting his assistance. His Highness prudently considering that, although it is declared "Infidels are impure," yet it was more advisable to afford, than refuse, his assistance to the infidels belonging to the country, (because the supremacy of the English was the source of evil to all God's creatures,) with a view to the aid of Poona, marched to Madras with a vast army. Many engagements ensued and many places fell, and Madras itself was near being taken, when it pleased God that his Highness should end his days in that expedition; he died in the vicinity of Arcot. After this event I continued the war, and after many victories and the capture of numberless prisoners, the English sent their ambassadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to sue for peace. Although I was not myself disposed to grant them peace, yet by the earnest advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I consented. Four or five years after, when ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar arrived at the Sublime Porte,\* and after representing the sentiments of friendship, returned to the Presence, the English receiving information of this circumstance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived that all the tribe of Islaum were about to league together for their destruction. They knew too that they had given your Highness proofs of their evil disposition, and therefore uniting to themselves Nizam Alli Khaun and the infidels of Poona, they waged war against the Khoodadaud Sirkar for four years. At length, near an hundred thousand of the followers of the faith had determined to slay their wives and families with their own hands, and rushing upon the infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom and plunge the infidels into hell. The counsellors, the lords, and the respected sages of Islaum, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was in consequence of the deputation of ambassadors with letters to the Sublime Porte; and therefore, that it was advisable by any means to accommodate matters for the present, to communicate to your Highness all that had occurred, and joined with your Highness's aid, proceed to exterminate the infidels. I approved the representation of my faithful servants, and surrendering three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in treasure, and half my country, (which was all a dead loss to me) put an end to the contest.

The English having adopted a determined resolution to subdue the whole of Hindustan, and to subvert the Mussulman religion, and having united to themselves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the infidels of Poona, have for five years past, been devising the means. Accordingly, they have lately written in plain and undisguised terms, that it is their intention to destroy the religion of Islaum. "Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors." The infidels of Poona, in consequence of the disagreements prevailing among the ministers at Delhi, have subverted that country, and having destroyed its houses, have erected their own temples on their ruins; they have possessed themselves entirely of that kingdom, whilst a poor sightless

\* Tippoo Sultaun, in his letters to the French, ascribes the enmity of the British power to his friendship for them; in his letters to Zemaun Shah, he ascribes it to his having deputed ambassadors to that prince, and here he imputes it to his delegation of an embassy to the Ottoman Porte.

individual



individual of the royal family of Delhi, whose servants put out his eyes, is seated in his house, in a state the most abject. The resources of his maintenance are fixed from the sale of the fruits of his gardens, and he is obliged to pay the price (*of that maintenance*) cringing to those treacherous infidels.

Near five hundred thousand of the infidels of the districts of Calicut, Nuzzurabaud, Zufferabaud, and Alhrufabaud, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praise be to God, that the whole energy of the well directed mind of this labourer in the way of the Lord, on whose forehead is engraved the motto, "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted, to support the religion of Mahomed. Accordingly, having lately been informed of the excessive commotions excited by the son of Abdool Wahaub\* in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addressed letters to the supreme minister Yoosuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the servants of the holy receptacle, (*meaning the place at Medina where Mahomed is buried*) purporting, that it was my intention to send a considerable force under the command of one of my approved sons, and desiring them to write to me a particular account of the situation of affairs in that quarter; for the illustrious Kaaba, is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All-powerful; and to do services thereunto, is productive of blessings both in this world and the world to come. The respected and accomplished Syuds, Syud Alli Mohummud and Syud Modaur oo Deen, are now nominated, and deputed with this friendly letter, to represent various points of great importance, and to communicate the sentiments of my mind; and with instructions to remain in attendance on your Majesty during three years. I trust that they will be honored by admission to your Majesty's presence, and have an opportunity of a personal conference, and of stating to you my sentiments, and that their representations will obtain full credit with your Majesty. May the victorious banners of Islam be ever prevalent, and every trace of heresy and infidelity be wiped away!

*A letter to the same effect as the foregoing was also written to Zemaun Shab, several alterations however, which were necessary to adapt the letter to the situation of Zemaun Shab, are inserted in the margin of the draft.*

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

\* Abdool Wahaub is the name of an enterprising Mahomedan sceptic, who some years since established a new doctrine, the foundation of which is the abjuration of the signal honors which are paid to Mahomed. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophet's mission, but it places him in the condition merely of a messenger of the word of God, possessing in himself no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proselytes, who traversed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the sword. His son has succeeded him.

DIVISION B.

B.

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P A P E R S

IN THE

*FRENCH LANGUAGE*

RELATING TO THE

NEGOTIATIONS

OF

TIPPOO SULTAUN

WITH THE

*F R E N C H,*

FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM,

4<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1799.



*The following French Papers, from No. 1 to No. 25, are literal Copies of Papers found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.*

*The Copies were all attested at Seringapatam by Captain Macaulay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and transmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General.*

*The mark  is the abbreviated Signature, or Byze, of Tippoo Sultaun himself.*

*The Orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original Papers, especially in those dated in the year 1797, which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by the Captain of a French Vessel then residing at Seringapatam.*

*From these Papers, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three Embassies to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797.*

*The first in April 1797, which was dispatched from Seringapatam, but proceeded no farther than the Sea coast, from the causes assigned in the prefatory matter to No. 13, page 30; the second in October 1797; and the third in July 1798: But the Ambassadors employed on the last, did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February 1799.*

*The nature and object of these Embassies is fully explained in the following Papers.*

*The Papers from No. 5 to 21, contain a detailed statement of the Transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March, 1798; of the landing of the French Force under the command of Messrs. Dubuc and Chapuy at Mangalore; and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's Service.*

*In the Papers from No. 22 to 25, will be found the particulars of the Embassy which the Sultaun dispatched to France from Tranquebar, at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an Ambassador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of Amity and Peace with the British Government in India.*



# PAPERS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM.


No. 1.

*Patane le Duodi de la 2eme, decade de Germinal  
l' an 5eme. de la République Française.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux aux Citoyens  
composans le Pouvoir Executife de la Re-  
publique Français.

CITOYENS,

**J**E vous salus & vous souaite enfi qua votre nations toutes sortes de bonheurs, Le Cit. S. Ripaud est arrivé par la fuite dun combas dans mon pais, son petis navire coulé bas deaux, comme il y avoit longtems que je desirais savoir des nouvelles de vôtre nations, je lais fais venir aux Lieux ou je fais ma residances, je l'ais questionné sur les mouvemens de la guerre, sur vôtre positions, et si vous pansée a vôtre enciens allié il ma dit toute les dispositions et les bonne intentions que vous aviè, pour moi, & mon pais, ce qui ma rendus le coeur bien contans; & ma engagé a faire les demarches que je fais aupres de vous, de vous envoillé trois de mes chefe de confiances pour vous temoignée mon amitié, & renouveler notre ancienne alliances, dans l'ecris que je vous envoie vous voiré mon attachemens, mes dispositions, et les sentimens de mon coeur pour vôtre naciens que j'ai toujours aimé, pansé pour le bien de mon pais, comme je pense pour le biens du votre, votre allié.

(Signé) 

*Patane*


No. 1.

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th  
year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Citizens  
composing the Executive Power of the  
French Republic.

CITIZENS,

**I** SALUTE you, and wish every happiness to you and your nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my country after having sustained an engagement; his small vessel had nearly foundered at sea. As I have for a long time been desirous of receiving intelligence from your nation, I brought him to my usual place of residence. I questioned him with regard to the operations of the war and to your condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient ally; he informed me of all your plans and of your good intentions towards me and my country. His communications gave me cordial satisfaction and encouraged me to make the present advances towards a revival of intercourse by sending to you three of my confidential chiefs to testify to you my friendship, and to renew our ancient alliance; in the writing which I send to you, you will perceive my attachment, my disposition, and the sentiments of my heart for your nation which I have always loved. Study the welfare of my country as I study that of yours. Your Ally,

Signed 

*Seringapatam,*

*Patane le Duodi de la 2eme. decade de germinal,  
l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaises.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Representans du Peuple qui reside aux Isles de France, & de la Reunion.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS ne debes pas ignorer l'amitié que mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les Français, j'ai cherché toute les occasions à le prouver dans votre ancien regime: j'ai fait mon possible depuis le commencement de votre revolution à vous faire connoître les sentimens de mon coeur; faute d'occasions et celle de ne pas avoir auprès de moi des personnes instruites sur vos moeurs et vos usages, je n'ai pu jusqu'à ce jour vous faire connoître mes intentions. Le heureux hazard m'a procuré le citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vous officiers que cest rendu à mes prières, et a répondu à toutes les questions que je lui faisais, et j'ai vu qu'il mérite ma confiance, sur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'est l'instant de vous retenir l'amitié que j'ai toujours eue pour votre nation. Je reconnois le sublime de votre constitution, et pour vous le prouver, je propose à votre nation, et à vous une acte d'alliance et de Fraternité; qui soit à jamais indissoluble, and qu'il soit dicté sur les principes republicains, la loyauté & la bonne foi, que votre patrie & moi; et mon peuple, ne faisons plus qu'une famille, qu'un même serment nous lie pour la vie ou par la mort, que vos ennemis seront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes ennemis deviendront les vôtres, voilà désormais comme je veux traiter avec mes alliés,—vous le ferez par la tous mes sentimens pour votre nation, qu'en j'aurai la preuve de votre, je maintiens toutes mes promesses à exécution—mais Citoyens Representans, je ne les maintiens que quand je vois vos forces, tant de main que de bras arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (c'est à regret que je suis obligée de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Français m'a coûté;) je soutenais avec zèle & courage toutes les prétentions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais, ne se sentant pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce sont alliés avec les Marattes & les Mogoles, and m'ont attaqué de toutes parts, au moment où j'étais sur le point de les vaincre l'armée Française, que commandait Mr. de Coffignis,

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Representatives of the people residing in the Isles of France and of La Reunion.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

You cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every opportunity of proving it during your former government, and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the sentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me citizen Ripaud (one of your officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation, I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity I propose to your nation and to you, a treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on Republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation with myself and my people may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine and those of my people; and that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your country; when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises; but, citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you until I see your forces, as well naval as military, actually arrive in India. During the last war, (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me,) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter.

Coffignis, eut ordre de M. de Buffis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant tres biens, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce quis mis le comble a mon indignations, les ordres portaient d'engager Mr. de Lally qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retraite aussi, ainsi que le partis Butenotès je mi-auposee, a juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'empara de mon monde, reduit a me servir de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes allies je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon pais, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille Roupies*, vous voiez quel perte j'ai fait. Representans ce qui est passé est passé; je ne vous fais la Situation de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je déclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que préalablement je aille donné mon Consentement, & qui moi & mon peuple nous soignons compris dans le traité de paix; il y a encore une Chose qu'il est bon de ne pas omettre, pour prouver la Loyauté de notre bonne fois reciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissans pas les usages des Republiquains Français ni les Republiquain ne connoissans pas aussi les usages de mon pais, et que si l'un des citoyens des deux partis venais à manqué aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, sen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit reigné entre de bons allies, je mait cette clauses quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles assuré, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigidité & le respect aux Loix, reigné dans les armée republicaine, les mienne y seront tenus sur le même pied. Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi en tout ce qu'il pourra entreprendre pour la reuse de la destruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoissans le pais, les usages, & leurs manies, c'est une chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila donc arrivé ou je peut versé dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraiseurs du genre humains. Si vous voulé me seconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens sont redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scelerats,

quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army under the command of M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his party, this I opposed and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the loss of half of my dominions, and three Crores and thirty thousand Rupees in specie. Behold what have been my losses Representatives! What is past is past; I have cited these truths in order to apprize you, that if I should declare war against your enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making peace without my previous consent, nor without including myself and my people in the treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith, it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my people are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my country, if one of the citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good allies. I insert this clause, although citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance of the most severe discipline and of respect for the laws exists in the Republican army: Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common enemy, because I am acquainted with the country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come, when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your*



scélérats, joins au secours que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & prâte à fondre sur les Anglais, de ce côté fit vous en ma Sagaise; vos Enemis, comme je vous l'ai dit seront les miens, a presans que vous savez mes dispositions faite moi savoir les votre le plus promptemans possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promesses que vous ne puissiez exécuter; j'ai gardé le Cit. S. Ripaud pour répondre à tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe auores de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en savoir mauvais grée, au contraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquillisé sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il aitrois fuis son païs, & son Drapeaux, motivés si louables pour que je m'intairaies a lui; & vous prie de l'autorise a restaire au pres de moi, pour servir sa patrie, vos Colonies; & mon païs. Je l'ai gardé, et il n'a consentis qu'à forces de sollicitations, étant très attaché à l'Île de la Reunion, où il y aie établis. Si vous consentez à mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Française, & ces Armées.

## ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitôt l'arrivée des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l'Armée de Terres & de maire excepté les Boisons Européenne je fourniré tous les necessaires comme *Farine Ris Viande*, &c. &c.

## ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armées de terre & de maire.

## ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fourniré tous les Boeuf necessaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republiquaines, & aussi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatiis, pour transporté les Effais, & bagage des Officers, & Soldats.

## ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fourniré palanquin pour les Generaux, & des chevaux aux officiers des troupes de la Republique.

## ARTICLE 5.

En quâs que l'armée Française vingt à manqué

*your free negroes, with these new citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform, I have retained citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a deserter of his country and of his colours (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his country, of your colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you shall consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its army.*

## ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the Coast, to victual both the land and sea forces, (European liquor excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as flour, rice, meat, wood, &c.

## ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advances of money for all the wants of the land and sea equipments.

## ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the bullocks necessary for the artillery of the Republican troops, as well as the bullocks, camels, and lascars, for carrying the baggage of the officers and soldiers.

## ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide palanquins for the Generals, and horses for the officers of the troops of the Republic.

## ARTICLE 5.

In case the French army should happen to be

manqu  de poudre, ou munitions je m'oblige d'en fournir,

ARTICLE 6.

Aussit t que l'arm e Fran aise aura d barqu e, je marcher  avec mes troupes qui le premier momans ferons compos e de trente mille hommes de cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes, d'infanterie & Artillerie bien disciplin e, ayens armes, munitions, & toutes choses n cessaires pour la reussite de n tre entreprises.

*Voila ce que je desire que la France faces pour moi.*

ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puisse  tre, que la Republique Fran aise ne faces point la paix, sen que moi, & mon peuple ni aille consentis, & que nous foillons compris dans le trait  de paix.

ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republiquaines re oivent cette avantage de moi; que les G n raux que les commanderont, n'entreprendrons rien sans prealablement s'aire consult  avec moi, pour la reussite & le bien commun de nos arm es respectives.

ARTICLE 3.

Se les G n raux Fran ais & les troupes Republiquaines, connoissais des traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoissais des Trait s dans l'arm e Republiquaine, les ch fe des partis du caut  du trait , s'en saisirais, et le ferais ex cuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, sen que pour cela l'amitie soille troublee de pars ou d'autre,  tant pour la meme causes, nos int rairs n'en serons qu'un.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose   la Republique Fran aise faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent n cessaire tant pour les Troupes de terre, que celle de Maire, il est juste, que j'en soilles rembours    la fin de la guerre sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis commun.

ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prises faites sur nos Enemis communs, comme *Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions, &c. &c.* seront partag es,   evaluaisons egales & comme de bon Fr re entre les Troup s de la Republique & moi, & mon peuple.

ART. 6.

be in want of gun-powder, or other ammunition, I engage to supply it.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which shall in the first instance consist of thirty thousand cavalry, and thirty thousand infantry and artillery, well disciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such treaty.

ARTICLE 2:

That as the troops of the Republic, will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective armies.

ARTICLE 3:

Should the French General or Republican troops, detect traitors in my country, or should I or my troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French army, the chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship, since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of money to the French republic, both for the land and the sea forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the war, from the sums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common enemy, as towns, forts, territory, money, merchandize, ships, ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the troops of the Republic, and my people.

ART. 6.

## ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grandes pertes pour soutenir les Intairais des Français, la dernière Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitié & le meilleur de mon pays, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contributions que je pourrai prélever soient exceptées de l'article 4<sup>e</sup>. qu'il m'appartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republiquaines y aient aucune prétentions, ni droits, c'est l'équité que je réclame de mes frères.

## ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rendra possesseurs de Goas, & de Bombée; tous les ports de Bombée & tous le territoire de dépendance appartenant au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dépendances m'appartiendront.

## ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnières de rases, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republiquaines, & les miennes seront traité avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenant) ils seront transportés à frais communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieu, bien loin de votre & des nôtres.

## ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, ors celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partage, nous y mettrons à force & mesure qu'il seront conquis des garnisons, et cette article sera réglé, entre les Généraux Français et moi, comme également il nous sera libre si le cas l'exige de faire sauter les forts qui pourrais nous devenir inutile.

## ARTICLE 10.

Pour exécuter la conquête des possessions Anglaises, & Portugaises ou leur Cotes intérieures, il faudra que vous manvoiriez de cinq à dix mille de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationaux, de vingt cinq à trente mille de vos nouveaux Citoyens, [si vous avez mis le décret à exécution] de vos plus dévoués & les mieux instruits, ceux enfin qui pourroient troubler vos colonies je vous réponds d'une conquête prompte & facile.

## ART. 11.

## ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, when I lost the best part of my country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories or contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of justice from my brethren.

## ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of war, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the port of Bombay and the territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its dependencies shall be mine.

## ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female prisoners as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican troops or by mine, shall be treated with humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the right of the allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the territories of the allies.

## ARTICLE 9.

As the towns, ports, forts, and territories stipulated in the 6th article, are to be divided between the allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that article shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed useless.

## ARTICLE 10.

In order to achieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese possessions, and those of their allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from five to ten thousand regular Troops or National Guards; and from twenty-five to thirty thousand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution) selecting the most *subtle*, and *best instructed* of them; *those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

## ART. 11.

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Dëscente à la Côte, est la prises subites de Goas, Pors escanciellës pour vôtre Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir débarquer dans mon port d'Onor situé par la lat. 14. 36 & de long. 70.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je soille prevenus du *Qui*, ou de *Non*, si vous acceptëz mes propositions, & apres vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l'un de vos vaisseaux à mon pör de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, votre décisions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arrivée de votre escadre, Laviseaux trouveras un Officier Français à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les secours necessaires, & me fera parvenir vos instançons, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprise ni aucune doutance. Laviseaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouillé dans mes rades, les pavions Ameriquains, pour signale de reconnoissance, il maitra a son grand mat pavion nationale supérieurs, & celui de Badaire inferieurs: mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais; je desire-rais biens & vous prie que ce soit le Citoyen Aubaigne qui commande ces petit Aviseaux, comme conn issans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chefs, que ont meritë ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvoir executif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chefs, sur un de vos meilleurs vaisseaux, & de leur àjoindre un Citoyen que vôtre Sageffe vous suggerera, pour leur servir de guide & de Conseil, pour Françes; je les envois exprais, & ils sont chargëes d'un paquet, & de dire mes instançons auprès du pouvoir executif; je ne peut y envoillë mon navire sans que les Anglois ne soubconnacent quelque chose d'ostile de me part, si vous venié avec l'Escadre renvoillë moi avec elle je vous prie le 4e. de mes Chefs, ensi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mes ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de vôtre Convois, vous me l'envoillerez à la saison

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a port essential for your Squadron and your Transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my Port of Onore, situated in latitude 14. 36 N. and 70 longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprise or doubt, the Ship during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-mast-head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request, that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my Country.

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs, who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I request you to dispatch three of my Chiefs in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France, I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part; if you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and also my ship, which I request may be Coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think

son propice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

## ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanderons nos exploits guerriers sur les Anglois, et Portugais, & si les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos ennemis, il faudroit les subjuguier & les rendre nos tributaires.

Représentans voila mes intentions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nation me faces éprouvé de la peine, comme le tems passé, je vous prie de bien réfléchir avant que de me répondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque votre réponse me fera agir, suivant ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la réussite de notre entreprise & la continuation de la prospérité des armes de la République Française une & indivisible; & pour une prompte réponse. Je vous jure une amitié inviolables pour votre nations.

(Signé)

AA

A True Copy,

C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 2.

*Le duodé de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal l'an 5e. de la République Française.*

CITOYEN GENERAL MALARTIQUES.

JE vous adresse inssi qua vos represantans & au principaux chefe, mes intentions, mon Amitie, enfin tous mes Sentimens que j'ai dans mon Coeur pour votre nations. J'envois quatre de mes chefe pour vous en assuré de vive voix, j'ause esperer que vous les prandré en considerations, & que vos me feré une réponses par Laviseaus que je sollicite, qui sera suivans les desirés de mon Coeur, j'atans tout de votre zele pour votre patrie, le citoyen Ripaud ma dû les obligations que l'on vous devoit.

think that the Ship cannot be Coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officer whom I will pay.

## ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hostilities against the English and the Portuguese; when, in case the Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we will make war against them also, for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered, I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprize, for the continuation of prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(Signed)

AA

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

A true Translation,

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.


No. 2.

*The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

CITIZEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE.

I ADDRESS to you as well as to your Representatives and principal chiefs, the assurances of my intentions, of my friendship, in short, of every sentiment of my heart towards your nation. I send four of my chiefs to confirm these assurances verbally. I hope you will take my propositions into consideration, and send me an answer conformable to the desire of my heart by the packet boat which I have requested you to dispatch. I expect every thing from your zeal for your country. Citizen


voit, que par votre sagesse vous aviez preservé vos colonies, envoie moi des forces j'autre au Anglais l'idée d'aller les attaquer je vous prie de m'envoier par la voie d'un Citoyen pour faire mes écritures en Français; le Citoyen Ripaud ne se porte pas bien et il n'est pas écrivain, j'attends toute de votre sagesse, je vous revere, votre allié.

(Signé) 

Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wisdom which has preserved your colonies. Send me troops, and I will divert the English from the idea of attacking you.

I request you to send by the packet boat a person qualified to write my dispatches in the French language. Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and besides is no writer. I expect every thing from your wisdom. I revere you.

Your Ally,

(Signed) 

*Patane le duodé de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Française.*

Tippous Sultans le Victorieux, au Représentans du Peuple qui reside aux Isles de France, & de la Reunion.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS ne devez pas ignorer l'amitié que mon pere & moi avons toujours eue pour les Français, j'ai cherché toute les occasions à le prouver dans votre ancien regime: j'ai fait mon possible depuis le commencement de votre revolution à vous faire connoître les sentimens de mon coeur; faute d'occasions et celle de ne pas avoir auprès de moi des personnes instruites sur vos moeurs et vos usages, je n'ai pu jusqu'à ce jour vous faire connoître mes intentions. Le heureux hazard m'a procuré le citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vos officiers que c'est rendu à mes prières, et a répondu à toutes les questions que je lui faisais, et j'ai vu qu'il mérite ma confiance, sur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'est l'instans de vous retenir l'amitié que j'ai toujours eue pour votre nation — Je reconnois le sublime de votre constitution, et pour vous le prouver, je propose à votre nation, et à vous une alliance d'alliances et de fraternité; qui soient à jamais indissolubles, et qu'il soit dicté sur les principes républicains, la loyauté & la bonne foi, que votre patrie & moi; et mon peuple ne faisons plus qu'une famille, qu'un même serment nous lie pour la vie ou par la mort, que vos ennemis seront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes ennemis deviendront les vôtres, voilà désormais comme je veux traiter avec mes alliés — vous voyez par là tous mes sentimens pour votre nation, qu'en j'aurai la preuve de votre, je maintiens toutes mes promesses

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and of La Reunion.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every opportunity of proving it during your former government, and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the sentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation, I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity I propose to your nation and to you a treaty of alliance and fraternity which shall be for ever indissoluble and shall be founded on Republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation with myself and my people may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine and those of my people; and, that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your country, when I shall receive

promesses a executions—mais Citoyen Representans, je ne les maitrè que quans je voiré vos forces, tens de maire que de taire arrivè dans l'Inde. La dernière guerre, (c'est a regreè que je suis obligee de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amié pour les Français m'a couté;) je soutenais avec zele & courage toutes le pretensions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais, ne se santans pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce sont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, and m'ont attaqué de toute parts, au momans où j'étais sur le point de les vaincre l'armée Française, que commandoit Mr. de Coffigny, eut ordre de M. de Buffis de m'abandonner je le payais cependant tres bien, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce qui mis le comble a mon indignations, les ordres portais d'engager Mr. de Lally qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retiraire aussi, ainsi que le partis Butenotès je mi auposée a juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'empara de mon monde, reduit a me servir de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon pais, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille roupies*, vous voiee quel perte j'ai fait. Representans ce qui est passé est passé; je ne vous fais la Sitations de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je déclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné, & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donné mon Consentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Choses qu'il est bons de ne pas obmaître, pour prouver la Loyauté de notre bonne fois reciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissans pas les usages des Republicains Français ni les Republicain ne connoissans pas aussi les usages de mon pais, et que si l'un des Citoyens des deux partis venais à manqué aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, sen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit raigné entre de bons alliés, je mait cette clauses quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles assuré, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigidité & le respect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miene y seront tenus sur le même pieds—Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi

receive a proof of yours, I will fulfill my promises; but, Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfill these engagements with you until I see your forces as well naval as military actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army under the command of M. Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his party, this I opposed and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the loss of half my dominions, and three crores and thirty thousand rupees in specie. Behold what have been my losses representatives! What is past is past; I have cited these truths in order to apprise you, that if I should declare war against your enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making peace without my previous consent, nor without including myself and my people in the treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my people are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my country, if one of the citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superiour, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance, of the most severe discipline and of respect for the laws exists in the Republican army: mine shall always

moi en tous ce qu'il pourra entreprendre pour la reuse de la destruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoissans le pais, les usages, & leurs manies, c'est une chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila doncue arrivè ou je peut versè dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraiseurs du genre humains. Si vous voulè me seconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens sont redoutè par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scelerats, joins au refors que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & praitè à fondre sur les Anglais, de ce cotè fiè vous eu ma Sagaie; *vos Enemies comme je vous le' ais dit Jeront les miens*,—a presans que vous savez mes dispositions faite moi savoir les votre le plus promptemens possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promesses que vous ne pouviez exècuer; j'ai gardè le Cit. S. Ripaud pour repondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en favoir mauvais grèe, au contraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquilisè sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auròit fuis son pais, & son Drapeaux, motive si louables pour que je m'intairaises a lui, & vous prie de l'autorise a restaire aupres de moi, pour servire sa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon pais. Je l'ais gardè, et il n'a consentis qu'a forces de sollicitations, ètant très attachè à l'Isle de la Reunion, ou il y ais etablis. Si vous consentez à mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Françaises, & ces Armèes.

## ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitòt l'arrivèe des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l' Armèe de Terres & de maire exceptè les Boisons Europeaine je fournirè tous les necessaires comme *Farine Ris Viande, &c. &c.*

## ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armèes de terre & de maire.

## ART. 3.

always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the commanding officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common enemy, because I am acquainted with the country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India: you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes, with these new citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English: for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies as I have apprized you, shall be mine.* Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a deserter of his country and of his colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his country, of your colonies, and of myself. *I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its army.*

## ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the Coast, to victual both the land and sea forces, (European liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessities, such as flower, rice, meat, wood, &c.

## ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advance of money for all the wants of the land and sea equipments.

## ART. 3.



## ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fournir tous les Boeuf necessaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republicaines, & aussi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatiis, pour transporté les Effais, & bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

## ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fournir Palanquin pour les Generaux, & des Chevaux aux Officiers des troupes de la Republique.

## ARTICLE 5.

En quas que l'armée Française vingt à manqué de poudre, ou munitions je m'oblige d'en fournir.

## ARTICLE 6.

Aussitôt que l'armée Française aura débarquée, je marcheré avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier momans seront composée de trente mille hommes de Cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes, d'Infanterie & Artillerie bien disciplinée, ayens armes, munitions, & toutes choses necessaires pour la reussite de notre Entreprises.

*Voila ce qui je desire que la France faces pour moi.*

## ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puisse être, que la Republique Française ne faces point la paix, sen que moi, & mon peuple ni aille consentis, & que nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix.

## ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republicaines recoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Generaux, que les commanderont, n'entreprendrons rien sans prealablement s'aitre consulté avec moi, pour la reussite & le bien commun de nos armées respectives.

## ARTICLE 3.

Se les Gènereaux Français & les Troupes Republicaines, connoissais des Traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armée Republicaine, les Chefs des partis du côté du traite, s'en fairsais, et le ferais exécuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, sen que pour cela l'amitie soille troublee de pars ou d'autre, etant pour la meme causes, nos intairais n'en serons qu'un.

ART. 4.

## ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the bullocks necessary for the artillery of the Republican troops, as well as the bullocks, camels, and lascars, for carrying the baggage of the officers and soldiers.

## ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers of the troops of the Republic.

## ARTICLE 5.

In case the French army should happen to be in want of gun-powder, or other ammunition, I engage to supply it.

## ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which shall in the first instance consist of thirty thousand cavalry, and thirty thousand infantry and artillery, well disciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprise.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

## ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such treaty.

## ARTICLE 2.

That as the troops of the Republic, will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective armies.

## ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican troops, detect traitors in my country, or should I or my troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French army, the chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship, since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

ART. 4.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la Republique Française faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent nécessaire tant pour les Troupes de terre, que celle de Maire, il est juste, que j'en sois remboursé à la fin de la guerre sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis commun.

ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prises faites sur nos Ennemis communs, comme *Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions, &c. &c.* seront partagées, à évaluation égale & comme de bon Frère entre les Troupes de la Republique & moi, & mon peuple.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grandes pertes pour soutenir les Intérêts des Français, la dernière Guerre, que j'ai perdue moitié & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contributions que je pourrai prélever soient exemptés de l'article 4<sup>e</sup>. qu'il m'appartiennent de droit, sans que les Troupes Republicaines y aient aucune prétentions, ni droits, c'est l'équité que je réclame de mes frères.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rend possesseurs de Goas, & de Bombée; tous les ports de Bombée & tous le territoire de sa dépendance appartenant au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dépendances m'appartiendront.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnières de rases, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republicaines, & les miennes seront traités avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leur fortune nous appartenant) ils seront transportés à frais communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieu, bien loin de votre and des nôtres.

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, ors celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partagés, nous y mettrons à l'usage & mesure qu'il seront conquis des Garnisons, et cet article sera réglé, entre les Généraux Français et moi, comme également il nous sera libre si le quas l'exige

ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of money to the French Republic, both for the land and sea forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the war, from the sums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common enemy, as towns, forts, territory, money, merchandize, ships, ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, when I lost the best part of my country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories or contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of justice from my brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of war, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the port of Bombay and the territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its dependencies shall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female prisoners as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican troops or by mine, shall be treated with humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the right of the allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the territories of the allies.

ARTICLE 9.

As the towns, ports, forts, and territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that article shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with

l'exiges de faire sauter les forts qui pourrais nous devenir inutile.

## ARTICLE 10.

Pour exécuter la conquête des possessions Anglaïses, & Portugaïses ou leur Cos intaïraïse, il fa udroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mile de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mile de vos nouveaux Citoyens, [si vous avez mis le decret a execution] de vos plus deluré & les mieux instruis, ceux enfin qui pourroient troubler vos Colonies je vous reponds d'une conquête prompte & facile.

## ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Dëscente à la Côte, est la prises subites de Goas, Pors escanciëles pour vôtre Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir débarquer dans mon port d'Onor situé par la lat. 14. 36 & de long. 70.

## ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je soille prevenus du *Oui*, ou du *Non*, si vous acceptëz mes propositions, & après vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l' un de vos vaisseaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, vôtre decisiöns. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arrivé de vôtre escadre, Laviseaux trouveras un Officier Français à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les secours necessaires, & me fera parvenir vos instansions, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprise ni aucune doutance. Laviseaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouille dans mes rades, les pavions Ameriquains, pour signale de reconnoissance, il maitra a son grand mat pavion nationale superieurs, & celui de Badaïre inferieurs : mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais ; je desirerais biens & vous prie que ce soit la Citoyen Aubaingue qui commande ces petit Aviseaux, comme connoiffans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

## ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chefe, que ont meritë ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvoir executif de vôtre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chefs, sur un de vos meillieurs vaisseaux, & de leur àjoindre un Citoyen

with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed useles.

## ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese possessions, and those of their allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from five to ten thousand Regular troops or national guards, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand of your *new Citizens* (if you have put the decree into execution). Selecting, the most *subtle and best instructed* of them: *those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy succëss.

## ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a port essentially for your squadron and your transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my port of Onore, situated in latitude 14. 36 N. and 70 longitude.

## ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your squadron, a French officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprise or doubt, the ship during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-mast-head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request, that citizen Abbaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-boat, as he knows my harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my country.

## ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother country, I request you to to dispatch three of my

Citoyen que votre Sageſſe vous ſuggerera, pour leur ſervir de guide & de Conſeil, pour France; je les envoieſ exſſais, & ils ſont chargées d'un paquet, & de dire mes inſtanſions auprès du pouvoir exécutif; je ne peut y envoillè mon navire ſans que les Anglois ne ſoubconnacent quelque choſe d'oſtiie de me part, ſi vous veniè avec l'Eſcadre renvoillè moi avec elle je vous prie le 4<sup>e</sup>. de mes Chefs, enſi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mais ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de votre Convois, vous me l'envoillerez à la ſaiſon proprice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanderons nos exploits guerriers ſur les Anglois, & Portugais, & ſi les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos ennemis, il faudroit les ſubjuguer & les rendre nos Tributaires.

Reprèſentans voila mes Intanſions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nation me faces éprouvè de la peine, comme le tems paſſé, je vous prie de bien reflechir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puiſque votre reponſe me fera agir, ſuivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la reuſſite de notre entrepriſe & la continuation de la proſperite des armes de la Republique François une & indiviſible; & pour une prompte reponces. Je vous jure une amitiè inviolables pour votre nations.

(Signé) *AA*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

my chiefs in one of your beſt veſſels for France, and to join with them ſome Citizen whom your wiſdom may ſeleſt, to guide and to adviſe them in France, I diſpatch theſe Chiefs for this expreſs purpoſe: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot ſend my Ship thither without giving the Engliſh reaſon to ſuſpect ſome hoſtile deſigns on my part; if you ſend a Squadron, ſend with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and alſo my ſhip, which I requeſt may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the Ship cannot be coppered without delaying the voyage of the convoy, you will ſend the ſhip back at the proper ſeaſon, with a Captain and two Officers whom I will pay.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh and Portuqueſe; when, in caſe the Nizam and the Marrattas ſhould join them, we will make war againſt them alſo, for it will then be neceſſary to ſubjugate them alſo and to render them tributaries to us.

Theſe, Repreſentatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expoſe me to the ſame calamity which I formerly ſuffered. I entreat you to reflect well before you return an anſwer, or you may expoſe me to great anguiſh of heart, ſince I ſhall act according to the tenor of your anſwer. I offer up my vows for the ſucceſs of our enterpriſe, for the continuation of proſperity to the arms of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and for a ſpeedy anſwer. I ſwear an inviolable frienſhip for your nation.

(Signed) *AA*

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. KEBLE, French Tranſlator.

No.

No.

## No. 3.

*De Potane Le premidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal, l'an 5e de la Republique Française.*

CITOYEN GENERAL MENGALON,

DEPUIS que j'ai eu l'amitié de vous écrire mes couriers sont arrivés qui m'ont appris les nouvelles suivantes, que vous ne ferez pas fâché de savoir.

Nisamme L'allié des Anglais, Chef des Mogols, est très mal et ne peut en revenir par son grand âge. Il a quatre Enfans qui se disputent ce qui fera Chef; il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup & qui est celui, qui est le plus aimé des Chefs & du peuple, qui aura la préférence.

Un des grands Chefs Marate, & un des forts appuis des Anglois, *Savoilles Madauras*, vient de mourir, par un coup marqué, il a monté sur un Edifice, il est tombé & il s'est tué. Il n'a point d'Enfans, c'est ce qui a occasionné la Guerre Civile dans ces Etats, c'est à qui commanderas. Le *Delis* est aussi en mouvemens, le *Rayas Jamachas*, mon Ami, y est arrivé, & a commencé à attaquer les Marates, qui ont été défait dans ce Pais complètement, c'est un effet de la Providence; Le Ciel nous venge des Marates. Tous les Princes de L'Inde avoient fort à se plaindre plus ou moins deux.

Il se sentoient fort de l'appui des Anglais, qui ne peuvent les soutenir ils ont trop de leurs propres défenses.

Aujourd'hui que la Guerre Civile est chez les Marattes & les Mogols, les Anglois ne sont pas mieux traités, Le Nababe, *Mirza Amanis* Chef de Baingale, ayens sus l'arrivée du *Bachas Jamachas* au Deli, a commencé la Guerre aux Anglois, avec avantage; à Calicut ils ont été attaqués par le *Rayas Congis Ramme Ramme* Chef de *Contengris*, qui leur a tué en trois sorties mille Européens & trois mille Sipais. Par toute la Côte ils sont attaqués, tous sont révoltés contre eux par rapport aux vexations & aux Imports qu'ils ont mis.

A la côte de Coromandel depuis le Mazulipatam jusqu'à Madras and Arcatte, tous les Princes

## No. 3.

*Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

CITIZEN GENERAL MENGALON,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an ally of the English, and the Chief of the Moguls, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four children who are disputing the right of succession, one of them who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the people, and is expected to succeed.


*Sewoy Miab'doo Row*, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the disputed succession has kindled a civil war in that State. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence. Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas. All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a civil war exists in the Mahratta and Nizam's dominions, the English are not better situated, for the Nobob Mirza Amanis (*Asoph-ud-Doula*), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut, they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the coast of Malabar, they are attacked on every side; and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the taxes which they have imposed.


On the coast of Coromandel, from Mazulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited

Princes petits & grands à force de vexations des Anglois, se sont revoltés, & ils disputent avec eux leurs droits, dernièrement le Fils du Frère du Nabab de Madras, qui commande un parti pour les Anglois, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefs qui sont ennuyé de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toutes ces nouvelles pour vous faire voir, qu'il est tems de venir; à peu de fraix nous les chasserons de l'Inde. Comptez sur mon amitié.

(Signé) 


P. S. General je vous prie d'accepter une foible marque de l'estime que j'ai pour vous, c'est une arme que j'ai fais faire dans mon païs, je vous prie de l'accepter d'un aussi bon coeur comme je vous l'offre.

(Signé) 

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed) 

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal esteem I entertain for you, it is a weapon made in my country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality as I offer it to you.

(Signed) 

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 4.

*De Patane le primidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal, l'an 5me. de la Republique Française.*

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

DEPUIS que j'ai eus l'amitié de vous écrire mes courrié sont arrivés, qui mont apais nouvelles suivantes que vous ne ferez pas fâché de savoir.

Nisamme Lalié des Anglais, chef des Mogole est très malade, & ne peut en revenir, par son grand âge, il a quatre Enfants qui se disputent à qui sera Chef, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup, & qui est celui qui est le plus aimé des Chefs, & du peuple, qui aura la préférence.

Un des grands Chefs Marate & un des forts après des anglais Savoilles Madauras, vient de mourir, par un Coup marqué, il a monté sur une Edifice, il est tombé & il c'est tué, il n'a point des Enfants, c'est ce qui a occasionné la guerre civile dans ces Etats, c'est à qui commandera. Le *Delis* est aussi en mouvement. Le Rayas Jamachas, mon ami

y

No. 4.

*Seringapatam, the 21st of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.*

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an ally of the English, and the Chief of the Moguls, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four children who are disputing the right of succession; one of them who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the people, and is expected to succeed.

*Sewoy Mad'hoo Row*, one of the great Mahrattah Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the disputed succession has kindled a civil war in that State. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas

y est arrivé et a commencé à attaquer les Marates qui ont été défaits dans ce pais complètement, c'est une Effai de la Providence, le Ciel nous venge des Marates, tous les princes de l'Inde avoit fort à ce plaindre plus ou moins deux. Il se sentoit fors de l'appui des Anglais, qui ne peuvent les soutenir, ils ont trop de leurs propres défences.

Aujourd'hui, que la guerre civile est chez les Marates et les Mogoles, les anglais ne sont pas mieux traités; le Nababe *Mirza Amanis* Chef du Bengale, ayant su l'arrivée du Pacha Jamachas au Delhi, a commencé la Guerre au Anglais, avec avantage; à Calicut ils ont été attaqués par le Rajas *Congis Ramme Ramme*, Chef de Contengris, qui leur a tué en trois fois mille Européens, & trois mille s'paise, par toute la Côte ils sont attaqués, tous sont révoltés contre eux, par rapors au vexations & au impos qu'il ont mis.

A la Côte de Coromandelle depuis le Masulipatam jusqu'à Madras & Arcate, tous les princes, petits & grands, à force de vexations des Anglais se sont révoltés, & ils dispute avec eux leurs droits: dernièrement le fils du frère du Nababe de Madras qui commande un parti pour les Anglais, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefs, qui sont ennuyés de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toute ces nouvelles par vous faire voir qu'il est tems de venir; à peu de frais nous les chasserons de l'Inde, compté sur mon amitié.

(Signé) *AA*

P. S. Depuis ma lettre écrite je viens de recevoir par un Navire Arabe, qu'il y a beaucoup de désordre dans le Bengale, l'arrivée du Nababe Jamachas à Laquenon fait tremblé les Anglois surtout à Calcutta, ils sont dans la consternation, il ne peut empêcher la jonction de Mirza Amanis avec Jamachas, il paroît qu'ils veulent se venger des Anglois, envoi moi donc des forces pour ce joindre au mienne, pour leur jouer aussi moi ce qu'il mérite.

(Signé) *AA*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 5.

Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of providence. Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas. All the princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a civil war exists in the Mahratta and the Nizam's dominions, the English are no better situated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph-ud-Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiate Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar, they are attacked on every side; and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and the taxes which they have imposed.

On the coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights, and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed) *AA*

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal, the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow, has made the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Asoph-ud-Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both these princes are determined to be revenged of the English; send me then troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deserve.

(Signed) *AA*

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 5.

No. 5.

*De l'Isle de France le 6 Pluviose an 6e.*

GENERAL,

LE Roi nous a ordonné pour la solidité de l'Alliance avec la Republique Française de prêter serment des deux Côtés sous les Pavilions des deux nations, et de faire selon votre coutume cette cérémonie, c'est pourquoi nous vous écrivons cette Demande; cela faisant ne pourra que retraire l'amitié et l'alliance offensif & defensif de façon qu'elle ne puisse jamais se rompre, nous vous prions pour cela de faire rassembler tous les chefs & les hommes nécessaire pour cela, et devant nous de faire un écrit passé & signé de tous, et imprimer le Sceau de la Republique Française, & nous le remettre entre les mains, cela faisant, les ennemis pourront se diminuer devant nous; & ne peut que rendre les deux alliés contents, c'est ce que nous vous faisons savoir & vous prions de nous croire les plus sincères

de vos Serviteurs,

(Signé) ASSEN ALI KAN,  
MAHAMED HIBRAHIM.

Par ordre des Ambassadeurs,  
pour Copie, DEBAY, Interprete.

The Seals of the parties affixed,  
and, a true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 5.

*The Isle of France, the 26th January, 1798;  
the 6th Year of the Republic.*

GENERAL,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the alliance with the French Republic, to take a solemn oath under the standard of the two Nations, and to perform this ceremony according to your customs; therefore we address this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship, and of the offensive and defensive alliance indissoluble. We request you to assemble all the officers and men necessary for this ceremony, and in our presence, to draw up a written instrument, to be signed by all parties present, sealed with the seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our enemies and rejoice the two allied powers.

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your servants,

(Signed) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHOMED HIBRAHIM.

A true Copy, by order of the Ambassadors,  
(Signed) DEBAY, Interpreter.

A True Translation,  
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 6.

COPIE des conditions & propositions du Prince Tippoo Sultan, que ses Ambassadeurs, Assen-Ali-Kan, & Mahamed Hibrahim, ont envoyez en Europe de l'Isle de France, sur les deux frégates parties le 5. Février 1798, pour une alliance offensive & defensive avec la Republique Française, & pour demander du secours, pour reduire les Anglois nos ennemis communs & les chasser de l'Inde, si il est possible.

Le

No. 6.

COPY of the stipulations and proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his ambassadors, Assen Ali Khan and Mahomed Hibrahim, have dispatched to Europe from the Isle of France, by two frigates, which sailed from thence on the 5th February, 1798; for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to subdue our common enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if possible.

The



*Le Prince s'engage de fournir à tout l'armée Française les vivres nécessaires, comme, Ris, viande, Manteque, &c. Il n'y a que les Liqueurs Spiritueuses dont il se trouve tout a fait dénué & dont il ne pourra pas fournir ; il fournira aussi à l'armée Française de quoi faire transporter & les chefs, & les Effets ; ainsi que toute les munitions de Guerre &c. fait à l'Isle de France ce 4. Fevrier 1798.*

Pour Copie conforme à l'original,  
(Signed) DEBAY.

- Seal of Asen Aley Cawn,
- Seal of Mahomed Hibrahim,
- Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Copy,  
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

*The Prince engages to furnish the whole French army with the necessary provisions, such as rice, meat, ghee, &c. spirituous liquors, he cannot supply ; he will provide the French army with carriage for the officers and for their baggage ; he will also provide all military stores. Done at the Isle of France, the 4th of February, 1798.*

A True Copy,  
(Signed) DEBAY.

- Seal of Asen Ali Cawn,
- Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim,
- Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Translation,  
G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 7.

*Les Représentants de la  
Colonie de l'Isle de France,  
à Tippoo Sultaun.*

SALUT & FRATERNITE.

VOS Ambassadeurs nous ont fait part de l'Intention où vous êtes de former avec la Colonie de l'Isle de France des Liaisons également avantageuses pour les deux Nations.

Nous ferons tout ce qui sera en notre pouvoir pour répondre à vos desirs.

Nous avons rendu compte de votre Ambassade au Corps législatif Français, & nous sommes persuadés que la France entrera parfaitement dans vos vues.

Le Gouverneur Général Malartic vous instruira des mesures qu'il a prises & de celles qu'il compte prendre pour vos Interêts & les notres.

Les Objets que produisent vos Etats ou qui s'y fabriquent, conviennent en général à notre Colonie, tant pour ses Subsistances, que pour son Commerce intérieur & extérieur

No. 7.

*The Representatives of the  
Colony of the Isle of France,  
to Tippoo Sultaun.*

SALUTATION AND FRATERNITY!

YOUR ambassadors have communicated to us your intention of forming with the colony of the Isle of France, a connection equally advantageous to both nations.

We shall make every effort in our power to answer your wishes.

We have communicated the object of your embassy to the Legislative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic will apprise you of the steps which he has taken already, and of those which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual interests.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this colony, either for internal consumption or exportation ; and we can supply you in return, with  
all

teur. Vous trouverez chez nous en échange ceux que vos projets guerriers exigent.

(Signé) FOUQUEREAUX, President.

Par l'Assemblée Coloniale,

HAULNIER, Sec.

A True Copy,  
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

all the articles which the execution of your military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, President.

By order of the Colonial Assembly,

HAULNIER, Secretary.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 8.

*Ile de France, 2 le Ventose an 6e.*

GENERAL,

NOUS vous souhaitons le bon jour, et bonne santé. Vous savez que nous sommes venus ici croyants y trouver des forces considérables que l'on nous avoit dit y être, & que l'alliance étant fait avec notre prince, nous pourrions les emmener avec nous pour battre vos ennemis, qui sont les nôtres, vous savez aussi, que si nous étions venus pour faire du monde, nous serions venus munis de tout ce qu'il faut, & d'argent pour cela.

Mais vos bontés pour notre Prince, & ne voulant pas nous renvoyer, comme nous sommes venus seuls (en emmenant si peu de monde ne peut faire l'ouvrage que notre Prince desire) ayant résolu d'envoyer avec nous ceux qui étoient de bonne volonté, cet ouvrage ne peut se faire sans argent, car des personnes qui se présentent à nous demandent de l'argent. Nous ne pouvons emmener ce monde, vu que c'est des recrues, & n'avons pas d'ordre. Ceux qui sont constants de venir avec nous, nous les emmenons, mais leur paye ne sera fixée que devant le Prince. Si cela vous causeroit trop d'ouvrage, nous vous prions d'envoyer avec nous des ambassadeurs auprès de notre prince qui traiteront en même temps de cela, saurons aussi comme le Camp Français qui est là est traité; & ceux qui partiront d'ici par la suite, seront traités de même, & notre Prince enverra pour cela de l'argent, avec des ambassadeurs

No. 8.

*The Isle of France, the 21st February, 1798;  
the 6th Year of the Republic.*

GENERAL,

MAY health and happiness attend you. It is known to you that we came hither with the expectation of finding a considerable force, which we were informed was in this island, and with which, upon the conclusion of an alliance with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your enemies who are also ours. You know that had we been deputed to make the levies ourselves, we should have brought a supply of money, and all that might be necessary for that purpose.

That we might not return empty-handed, as we came, you have agreed to raise volunteers for us; the small force which you have offered, cannot accomplish the designs of our Prince; but even this considerable force cannot be raised without money; all those who offer to enlist, require money from us. We cannot enlist them, it is contrary to our orders; such however as choose to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their pay shall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this proposal appear inconvenient, we request you will send Ambassadors with us to adjust this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn, on what terms the French now in his service are entertained; those who may embark afterwards, shall be entertained on the same terms, and for this purpose our Prince will send money with his Ambassadors; but it must be understood, that whether men are to be enlisted for

bassadeurs, soit pour emmener des recrues, c'est vous qui les envoyerez ; soit pour demander du Secours, c'est vous qui l'envoyerez aussi.

Nous vous prions de nous envoyer, le plutôt possible, vos que les ordres de notre Prince sont de manière, à ne pas pouvoir rester longtems ici, cela faisant vous obligerez

Vos tres humble & tres  
Obeissants Serviteurs,

(Signé) ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

*Lettre écrite par moi DEBAY Interprète, par ordre des Ambassadeurs pour Copie.*

□ } *Seals of the Ambassadors of Tippoo Sultaun.*  
□ }  
□ *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

for his service, or whether your troops are to be sent to his assistance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We request you to enable us to depart speedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige,

Your most obedient humble Servants,  
(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

*A True Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambassadors by me, the Interpreter,*  
(Signed) DEBAY.

□ } *Seals of the Ambassadors.*  
□ }  
□ *Seal of Debay.*

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

## No. 9.

*Isle de France, le 8 Ventose, an 6e.*

MESSIEURS LES AMBASSADEURS,

JE suis trop franc pour vous laisser ignorer que je suis très mecontent de votre lettre de ce matin. Votre Sultan vous a envoyé pour nous demander les Secours qui dependent de nous aux conditions que nous trouverons justes, & non pas a celles que vous nous prescrivez.

Tout ce que je vous ai demandé ces jours ci, m'a été dicté par le Général Dagincourt qui est connu particulièrement de votre Sultan, sous les ordres duquel il a servi, étant Capitaine de Grenadiers dans le Battalion de Régiment de l'Isle de France, qui a fait une Campagne la guerre dernière, aux ordres de Bader & de Tipco Sultaun: ainsi je persiste à vous demander généralement pour tous les Officiers & les Volontaires le traitement & les Vivres suivant l'Etat que je vous ai communiqué dernièrement.

be

## No. 9.

*Isle of France, the 27th February, 1798: 6th Year of the Republic.*

TO THE AMBASSADORS,  
GENTLEMEN,

I am of too sincere a temper to suffer you to remain ignorant of the great dissatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me; your Sultaun deputed you to solicit our aid on such conditions as we might deem just, and not on those which you now prescribe to us.

The demands which I have proposed to you within these few days past, were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whose orders he served when a Captain of Grenadiers in the battalion of the regiment of the Isle of France, which made a campaign during the last war under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun, I therefore persist in demanding for all the officers and volunteers, the pay and provisions stipulated in the last statement which I transmitted to you.

The

Ce qu' on payoit il y dix ans, ne peut pas se comparer avec ce qu' on doit payer aujourd, hui.

Celui qui avoit à cette Epoque 150 Roupies par mois, en demande aujourd hui, 600.

Vous ne voulez pas de Chirurgiens, vous n'en aurez pas, & vótre Prince vous en fera mauvais gre.

Les officiers & les Volontaires, qui partiront avec vous, ne doivent pas faire 500 Lieues pour être assuré du traitement que Tipoo Sultan leur fixera; Je leur ordonnerai de ne débarquer que lorsque Tipoo Sultan les aura fait assurer, qu'il leur accorde le traitement & les Vivres que je lui propose.

*Nous n'avons pas été vous chercher: vous êtes venus nous demander des Secours; ainsi vous devez vous soumettre aux Conditions que je vous propose, qui sont justes & raisonnables.*

SALUT & FRATERNITE,  
LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL,  
(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

The pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the pay which ought to be given now.

Those who at that period received 150 rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not chuse to take Surgeons; you shall not have them; but your master will not be satisfied with your conduct on this article.

The officers and volunteers who are to accompany you, shall not make a journey of 500 leagues, to ascertain what pay Tippoo Sultaun may chuse to fix for them: I shall order them not to disembark until Tippoo Sultaun shall have satisfied them, that he will allow the pay and provisions which I propose to him.

*We have not sought you, you came to solicit our aid, you ought therefore to submit to the conditions which I propose to you; they are just and reasonable.*

Salutation and Fraternity,  
(Signed) MALARTIC.  
Governor General.

A True Translation  
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 10.

*Isle de France, Port Nord Ouest le 18<sup>e</sup> Ventose, an 6<sup>me</sup>. de la Republique Française, Une et Indivisible, repondant au 8 Mars 1798, Vieux Stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France, & de la Reunion, au Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

LE Citoyen Jacques Denis Pitcher, Ecrivain attaché au Gouvernement, desirant obtenir de vótre Grandeur un Paravanah, à l'effet d'être employé dans la factorie, que vous vous proposez de faire établir dans cette Ile, Permettez moi de vous demander en sa faveur toutes vos bontés & l'obtention de la place qu'il sollicite.

Le Citoyen Pitcher jouit ici de la meilleure réputation; il a de bonnes mœurs, une probite

No. 10.

*Isle of France, Port North West, the 18th Ventose, 6th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible, answering to the 8th March, 1798, O. S.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France, and of La Re-union, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

CITIZEN James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this government, being desirous of obtaining a perwannah from your Highness for the purpose of being employed in the factory which you propose to establish in this island: permit me to request your favor towards him, and the grant of the office which he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here, his morals are good, his integrity unblemished;

bité fure, & un Caractère tres doux; il est en outre très intelligent, actif and laborieux.

Vos Ambassadeurs, qui l'ont beaucoup vû, & auxquels il a été de quelque utilité, vous confirmeront tous les temoignages avantageux que je me plais à rendre au Citoyen Pitcher.

Je vous saurai beaucoup de gré, Prince, de tout l'égard que vous voudrez bien avoir à ma recommandation.

SALUT. & FRATERNITE,  
(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 11.

*Isle de France, le 14<sup>e</sup>. Ventose, an 6<sup>e</sup>.  
de la Republique Française, (ou le 4  
Mars 1798.)*

LE CONTRE AMIRAL SERCEY,  
COMMANDANT LES FORCES NAVALES DE FRANCE,  
DANS LES MERS DE L'INDE,  
AU NABAB TIPOO SULTAUN, DANS  
SES ETATS.

PRINCE TIPPOO.

VOS Ambassadeurs, Affen. Ali Kan et Ibrahim Saeb, m'ont remis la Lettre, dont vous m'avez honoré, qui m'a fait connoître qu'ils avoient vôtre confiance, & que vous désiriez que la France vous envoya des Forces pour declarer la Guerre aux oppresseurs de l'Inde, les Anglois. Je suis bien fâché, que les forces navales que je commande ne soient pas assez considérables en ce moment, pour les conduire de suite dans l'Inde, y occasioner une diversion qui seroit avantageuse à vos Intérêts; mais, si, comme je l'espère, mon Gouvernement m'envoie de nouvelles, je serai très empressé à aller chercher nos ennemis communs, & de concourir avec vous à leur abaissement.

Avant l'arrivée de vos Ambassadeurs, j'avois écrit à mon Gouvernement, sur la nécessité de hâter cette mesure; & le lendemain de

blemished, and his temper tractable; he is besides intelligent, active and laborious.

Your Ambassadors who have seen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of some service, will confirm to you all the advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged Prince, by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

SALUTATION & FRATERNITY,  
(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 11.

*Isle of France, the 14<sup>th</sup> Ventose, the 6<sup>th</sup>  
Year of the French Republic, or the  
4<sup>th</sup> of March 1798.*

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY,  
COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE  
IN THE INDIAN SEAS,  
TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAUN,  
IN HIS TERRITORIES.

PRINCE TIPPOO,

YOUR Ambassadors, Affen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they possessed your confidence, and that you desired France should send you troops in order that you might declare war against the English, the oppressors of India. *I am extremely concerned that the naval force under my command is not at present sufficiently considerable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make such a diversion as might forward your interests, but if I should be reinforced as I expect, I shall be very eager to seek our common enemies, and to assist you in their reduction.*

*Previous to the arrival of your Ambassadors, I had addressed the government of my country in Europe, on the necessity of expediting this*

de leur arrivée, j'ai envoyé deux frégates en France, qui lui portent les nouveaux offres que vous faites. Il est fâcheux, que vous n'avez pas fait connoître plutôt vos bonnes dispositions.

Prince Tipoo, vos Ambassadeurs, ont employé beaucoup de zèle pour votre Service ; mais malheureusement, nous ne pouvons détourner les moyens qui nous sont confiés, pour la garde de nos Colonies : Cependant vos Ambassadeurs m'ayant fait connoître votre desir d'avoir quelques Officiers instruits, pour former votre Marine, je m'empresse de vous envoyer le Capitaine de Vaisseau DUBUC, & six autres Officiers, que je vous recommande particulièrement, & que j'espère, rempliront vos vues par leur bonne conduite, & leurs Talents dans le métier de la marine.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant témoigné le desir de vous rejoindre promptement, je leur donne, pour les conduire, une de mes meilleures Frégates, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, Officier de distinction, que je vous recommande.

SALUT. LE CONTRE-AMIRAL,  
(Signé) SERCEY.  
A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

*this measure, and the day subsequent to their arrival, I despatched two frigates to France with the new proposals which you offer ; it is to be regretted that you did not sooner apprize us of your favourable disposition.*

Prince Tippoo, your Ambassadors have exerted great zeal for your service, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our colony : your Ambassadors having however informed me of your wish to have some well instructed officers to form your marine, I hasten to send to you Captain Dubuc, who commands a vessel in the service of France, and six other officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favor, and who, I hope will answer your views by their good conduct, and their naval skill.

Your Ambassadors having testified an anxious wish to return to you as speedily as possible, I have given them one of my best frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, a distinguished officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation, (Signed) SERCEY,  
REAR ADMIRAL.  
A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 12.

*Copie d'une Lettre du GENERAL COSIGNY, aux Envoyés du Patcha Tipou Sultan, au moment de leur Departé.*

JE fais mes excuses aux Envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise Santé m'empêche d'aller les voir mais je n'aurais pas eu autre chose à leur dire pour le Prince, que ce que je vais écrire ici & que je desire, qu'ils transcrivent pour en rendre compte au Patcha Tipou Sultan.

J'assure le Patcha Tipou Sultan de mon respect and de mon dévouement, *Je lui donne ma parole, que j'ai transmis dans le tems, & fidèlement, ses propositions, & sa lettre au Gouvernement.*

No. 12.

*Copy of a letter from GENERAL COSIGNY, to the Ambassadors of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, at the moment of their departure.*

I BEG leave to offer my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, my ill health has prevented me from paying them a visit, but I should have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propose to write, which I desire they will transcribe for the purpose of transmitting it to the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun.

I assure the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun of my respect and devotion. *I give him my word that I faithfully transmitted at the time when I received them, his propositions and his letters to the*

vernement Français ; je suis sur que le tout est arrivé par Duplicata, que suivant sa recommandation, j'ai observé le plus grand Secret, pour ne pas le compromettre avec les Anglois, & parce que le Gouvernement Français lui même n'est pas dans l'usage de donner le secret de ses Opérations.

La preuve que les propositions de Tippou Sultan ont été accueillies, c'est qu'elles sont restées secrètes en France même, cependant, il ne conviendra peut-être point à la France de faire une Expedition dans l'Inde, ce qui dépend d'une paix plus ou moins éloignée avec les Anglois, mais je donne l'assurance au Padscha, qu'il n'aura pas à se repentir de sa première démarche, & de la Confiance qu'il avoit mise en moi.

La France j'en suis sur, considérera toujours le Padscha comme un de ses plus fidèles allies, nous n'avons négligé son Waquil & moi, aucun des moyens, qui sont en notre pouvoir pour instruire le Gouvernement Français des vrais Intérêts du Padscha : intérêts que nous regardons comme nécessairement liés à ceux de la nation Française dans l'Inde. J'espère, qu'un jour Tippou Sultan, connaîtra, que je l'ai servi, dans cette circonstance avec le même Zèle, que lorsque j'étois auprès de lui.

Pierre Monneron n'existe plus, le Padscha l'ignoroit, & l'ignore peut-être encore, cependant, il ne lui a point écrit, & ne m'a point donné à moi-même de ses nouvelles, quoi qu'il ait envoyé ici une Copie des Lettres de Pierre Monneron, c'est donc Tippou qui a donné son secret, & il n'aura rien à nous reprocher suivant les événements.

Je n'écris point au Padscha d'une part parce que ma Santé & la Goutte que j'ai dans ce moment m'empêcheroit de le faire comme je le desirerois, & puisqu'il n'a pas jugé lui même qu'il dut m'écrire, & que j'avoue franchement, que je serois très-faché que mes lettres fussent renvoyées comme l'ont été celles de Pierre Monneron; toutes les lettres que j'ai écrites à Tippou Sultan, dans tous les tems, & celles qu'il m'a écrites personnellement, je les ai toujours envoyées au Gouvernement Français ce ont été & resteront toujours secrètes, puisqu'il y va de son Intérêt & de celui de la Nation Française.

Je renouvelle encore une fois mes excuses aux envoyés du Padscha, si ma mauvaise Santé  
ne

the French government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate; agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that he might not be committed with the English, and because the French government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its operations.

The proof that the propositions of Tippou Sultan have been received, is, that they have remained secret even in France; perhaps it is not convenient for France to send an expedition to India, as it must depend upon the prospect of peace, more or less distant, with the English; but I assure the Padscha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor of the confidence he has reposed in me.

France, I am certain, will always consider the Padscha as one of its most faithful allies: his Vakeel, and I, have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French government of the true interests of the Padscha: interests which we consider as necessarily blended with those of the French nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tippou Sultan will be convinced that I have served him on this occasion, with the same zeal, as when I was near his person.

Peter Monneron is no more: the Padscha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is still ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has sent to this place a copy of the letters of Peter Monneron: It is therefore Tippou who has published his own secret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the consequences.

I do not write to the Padscha, as my health, and the gout which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wish, and because he has not thought proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confess, that I should be very sorry to have my letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. All the letters which I have at various times written to Tippou Sultan, as well as those which he has personally written to me, I have constantly forwarded to the French government; the letters have always been, and will continue to remain secret, because his interest, and that of the French nation requires it.

I must again repeat my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padscha, if my ill health  
should

ne me permet point d'aller les voir avant leur départ de cette colonie, car j'aurai eu le plus grand desir de faire connoissance avec eux, & de parler ensemble du Patcha; connoissance, que m'aurois d'autant plus été agréable, que leur Sageffe, & leur bonne conduite ici dans la mission que le Patcha leur a confies, m'inspirois le plus grand desir de les connoître. Toujours est il glorieux pour eux d'avoir rempli avec distinction & dignité le poste honorable qu'ils ont occupé ici un instant pour les intérêts de leur Maître, de s'y être acquis l'estime général, & particulièrement, de tous les chefs par leur Sageffe, leur Prudence, leur discretion, dans la mission, dont ils ont été chargés, & dont ils se sont acquittés avec cette sageffe, & cette dignité convenable aux Envoyés d'un grand Prince, de la Justice duquel il doivent attendre un accueil favorable. Je les prie de vouloir bien agréer mes vœux pour leur santé, and le succès de leur Voyage.

Je suis persuadé qu'ils feront valoir auprès de Tippoo Sultan, la memoire, que mon Neveu, Lahausse La Louviere lui adresse ainsi, que la demande qu'il fait au Prince, Son mémoire m'a parus renfermer de bonnes vues concernant les intérêts du Patcha, c'est ce qui me determine à leur recommander.

Je les prie encore d'assurer le Patcha que je prendrai toujours le plus grand interet à sa Gloire, & que je desire que les succès, et le nom d'un si grand Prince remplisse l'univers.

(Signé), LE GENERAL COSSIGNY  
Son habitation le 14 de Ventose l'an 6eme.

A True Copy,  
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

should prevent me from seeing them before their departure from this colony, for I should have had the strongest desire to become acquainted with them, and to have conversed with them, respecting the Padsha; their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their discretion, and the good conduct observed by them here, during the course of the Embassy with which they were entrusted by the Prince, inspired me with a very great desire to know them. It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with distinction and dignity, the honorable post which they occupied here for the interests of their master, and to have acquired the general esteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this island, by their wisdom, their prudence, and discretion, in the mission with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themselves with that good sense and dignity, becoming the Ambassadors of a great Prince, from whose justice they have every reason to expect a favorable reception. I beg them to accept my best wishes for their health, and the success of their voyage.

I am persuaded that they will use their influence with Tippoo Sulthan, in support of the memorial which my nephew Lahausse La Louviere, has addressed to him, as well as the request made by him to the Prince. His memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the interests of the Padsha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more request them to assure the Prince, that I shall always take the greatest interest in his glory, and that I am anxious that the success and name of so great a Sovereign, should be extended throughout the universe.

(Signed) GENERAL COSSIGNY, at his House,  
the 14th Ventose, 6th Year, corresponding with  
the 5th March 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.



## No. 13.

## REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

LA PATRIE, L'HONNEUR, ET LA  
LIBERTE.

*Au Quartier-General de l'Isle de France,  
le 13e. Ventose, l'an. 6e de la Repub-  
lique Française.*

MAGALLON, GENERAL DE DIVISION,  
AU NABAB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

J'AI reçu la Lettre dont vous m'avez ho-  
noré; une maladie que j'ai essayée pendant  
le Séjour de vos Ambassadeurs à l'Isle de  
France, m'a empêché de me trouver aux di-  
verses conférences qu'ils ont tenues avec le  
Gouverneur Général sur l'objet de la Mission,  
dont vous les avez chargés; mais je ne doute  
pas que la République Française n'apprenne,  
& ne partage avec plaisir les Offres de votre  
alliance et de votre Amitié.

J'aurais personnellement désiré, que l'Etat  
des forces Française dans l'Inde m'eût fourni  
l'occasion d'aller vous porter moi-même l'assu-  
rance de l'amitié de notre République & de  
partager la gloire de vos armes contre les  
Ennemis & les Vôtres: mais les Circonstances  
actuelles me privent de ce double honneur.

Je vous prie Prince, d'agréer les Voeux  
que je forme pour la prospérité de vos armes,  
& la Continuation de votre gloire.

(Signé) MAGALLON.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

## No. 14.

*Au Tres. grand Prince Tippoo Sultaun  
Bacha, en sa Cour à Seringapatnam.*

GRAND PRINCE,

UN Français dont le nom n'est pas ignoré de  
vous, et qui desire être utile au genereux allié  
de

## No. 13.

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY, HONOUR AND LI-  
BERTY.

*Head-Quarters, Isle of France, the 4th of  
March 1798; the 6th Year of the  
French Republic.*

MAGALLON, GENERAL OF A-DIVISION,  
TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

I received the letter with which you ho-  
nored me; sickness prevented me from at-  
tending the various conferences which your  
Ambassadors held with the Governor Gene-  
ral, on the subject of the mission with which  
you had charged them. *I have however no  
doubt, that the French Republic will soon learn  
and joyfully partake your overtures of friendship  
and alliance.*

I should have been glad if the state of  
the French force at this time in India, had  
allowed me in person to have assured you of  
the friendship of the Republic, and to have  
participated in the glory of your arms against  
*our common enemy*, but the actual state of af-  
fairs deprives me of that double honor.

I intreat you Prince, to accept my wishes  
for the prosperity of your arms, and the con-  
tinuation of your glory.

(Signed) MAGALLON.

(A True Translation) G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

## No. 14.

*To the great Prince Tippoo Sultaun Bacha,  
at his Court of Seringapatam.*

GREAT PRINCE,

A Frenchman whose name is not unknown  
to you, and who wishes to be useful to the  
generous

de la nation, saisi avec impressement l'occasion du retour de vos deux envoyés Assen Ali Kan et Mahomed Ibrahim, pour se rappeler à votre souvenir.

J'eux l'honneur de vous écrire de Pondichery au mois de Septembre 1792, en vous envoyant l'état du chargement de mon Vaisseau le Phenix, et je prévins le Gouverneur Desfresne, que j'allais passer à Mangalor pour y mettre à terre un parti de beaux et bons fusils grenadiers que je vous destinois. Ce General m'observa que je courois le risque d'être visité et arrêté par les Anglois, mais lorsqu'il vit ma ferme résolution de tenir à mon projet, il m'approuva et je partis. Cette affaire m'a procuré le précieux avantage de recevoir plusieurs Paravanahs de votre main que je conserve très soigneusement.

Votre Ministre Asfaraff-Ali Kan se rendit à Mangalor au commencement de 1793. Il y recut les fusils et en fut très satisfait. Je ne fus payé qu'en partie, il me donna une delegation, pour quatorze mille Roupies sur Brown de Mahé, lequel m'en a donné une sur une autre personne, et je ne suis pas encore payé, mais ce n'est plus votre grandeur que me doit cette Solde.

Représentant du peuple de l'Isle de France, j'ai eu le bonheur de me trouver President de Comité de Sureté Publique, lorsque vos Envoyés ont débarqué en cette Colonie, et j'ai été le premier à leur témoigner la satisfaction que nous éprouvions en recevant parmi nous les sujets d'un Prince Allié auquel nous sommes sincèrement attachés—mais si notre joye a été grande un instant, notre tristesse a été profonde en apprenant que vous aviez été trompé par Rigaud sur les forces que nous avions dans cette île; le seul renfort que la France ait envoyé depuis le commencement de la Guerre, n'est que d'un Bataillon que nous avons envoyé à Batavia, pour aider les Hollandois à conserver cette place, et ceci en raison des secours que nous en avons retiré en argent, vivres et munitions navalières, car il faut que vous appreniez grand Prince, que livrés à nos propres moyens, nous avons du quoi suffire, et nous avons juré de nous ensevelir sous les ruines de

generous ally of his station, avails himself with eagerness of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambassadors, Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himself to your remembrance.

I had the honor to write to you from Pondicherry in the month of September 1792, enclosing the manifest of the cargo of my ship the Phoenix, and I informed Governor Desfresne that I proposed going to Mangalore, for the express purpose of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent grenadier fuses, intended for you. That General observed to me, that I ran the risque of being searched and detained by the English, but when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumstance has afforded me the inestimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preserve.

Your Minister Asheruff Ali Khan arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the fuses, and was satisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 Rupees upon Brown of Mahé, who gave me a bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment, but it is no longer your Highness who is responsible to me for the amount.

Being a Representative of the people of the île of France, I had the happiness of being President of the committee of public safety, when your Ambassadors landed in this colony, and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt, at receiving amongst us the subjects of an allied Prince; to whom we are sincerely attached: but if our happiness was great for a moment, our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud as to our forces on this island: the only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France since the commencement of the war, is one battalion, which we have sent to Batavia to assist the Dutch, in the preservation of that place: this we did in return for the assistance which we had drawn from thence in money, provisions, and naval stores: For you must know Great Prince, that our own resources are sufficient for our support, and we have sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins of our island, rather

de notre île, avant que nos ennemis en deviennent possesseurs.

J'ai eu souvent le plaisir de visiter vos Envoyés, et j'ai fait en sorte de les tirer de cet état pénible dans lequel les jettoit le défaut de réussite de leur mission. Je les encourageois en leur disant, que vous ne pouviez pas vouloir l'impossible, et qu'ayant fait tout ce qui étoit dans leur pouvoir pour obtenir, leur conscience devoit être tranquille, et vous savez, Grand Prince, ce que je vais vous dire avec franchise, que le mandataire qui a fait tous ses efforts, et qui n'a cependant pu réussir, a des droits à la reconnaissance de celui qui lui a accordé sa confiance.

Si Assen-Ali Kan et Mahomed Hibrahim n'ont pas mieux fait, si vos desirs ne sont pas remplis, c'est le malheur des circonstances seul qu'ils faut en accuser, mais je jure par le nom sacré de l'honneur, qu'ils ont mis tout en ouvrage pour exécuter vos volontés, et qu'ils se sont comportés en sujets vraiment attachés et fidèles à leur maître.

Les conférences ont eu lieu au Gouvernement avec les Généraux, et trois représentants de la Colonie, du nombre duquels j'ai l'avantage d'être. Vos Envoyés ont toujours désirés qu'on ne commit dans le public que ce qu'on ne pouvoit pas cacher, j'ose vous assurer, Grand Prince, que nous avons tout lieu d'être satisfaits de la conduite honnête et décente qu'ils ont tenu ici, et telle qu'on devoit l'attendre d'honneur de leur caractère et envoyés par vous. Ils ont observés que le traitement fixé pour les divers grades étoit trop considérable, que les François qui sont au Camp de Lalé ne sont pas aussi fortement payés mais le General Malartic vous met à votre aise en permettant aux François de revenir, si vous n'approuvé pas ce qui a été fixé ici. La position de vos envoyés étoit critique, ils se trouvoit placés entre le désir d'être utile à leur maître, et la crainte de lui déplaire. Refuser ce secours quoique foible, c'étoit donner la preuve que vous ne saurois pas faire le sacrifice d'un peu d'argent, ce qui auroit été je pense impolitique, pour le présent et pour l'avenir : il faut d'ailleurs distinguer des hommes qui quittent leurs familles et l'aisance dont ils jouissent ici, pour aller volontairement

ther than see our enemies the possessors of it.

I often had the pleasure of visiting your ambassadors, and I succeeded in relieving them from the painful situation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their mission; I encouraged them by saying, that you could not desire impossibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conscience ought to be at ease: you know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an agent who has used every effort, although without success, has still a claim to the gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

*If Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely successful, if your wishes have not been accomplished, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumstances of the times; but I swear by the sacred name of honor, that they have used every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themselves like Subjects, truly attached and faithful to their master.*

The conferences were conducted at the Government house with the Generals, and three Representatives of the colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your envoys were always desirous that nothing should be made public but what could not possibly be concealed; and I may venture to assure you, Great Prince that we have every reason to be satisfied with the correct and becoming conduct observed by them during their residence here; it was such as was to be expected from the honor of their character and from your Ambassadors. They observed that the allowances fixed for the different ranks were too great; and that the French in the camp of Lally are not so highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarrassment on that point, by permitting the French to return, should you not be satisfied with what has been concluded here.

The situation of your Envoys was critical; they found themselves in a state of suspense, desirous of being useful to their Master, but at the same time apprehensive of incurring his displeasure. To have refused these succours though trifling, would have been a confession that you would not sacrifice a small sum of money, this I think would have been impolitic not only with respect

volontairement servir dans un pays qu'ils ne connoissent pas, et il ne faut pas moins que le desir de vous être utile, pour avoir permis à ces Citoyens de quitter les Colonies pendant la guerre, d'autant plus qu'il y en a partie qui sont d'anciens militaires, possédant les connoissances de leur état, ce qui est une privation pour nous, mais il n'y a point de mérite à obliger lors qu'il n'en coûte rien.

Permettez moi Grand Prince de m'entretenir un moment avec vous, mon amour pour ma patrie, mon attachement pour ses alliés, et particulièrement pour le digne fils du célèbre Hyder-Ali, et ma haine bien fondée pour les Anglois, ou plutôt contre leurs gouvernements; Tout cela, dis je, vous êtes un sûr garant que je ne dirai rien que ne soit suivant vos vrais intérêts.

Quelle est donc cette fatalité qui a jusqu'à présent divisé les princes Asiatiques? Rien n'est plus facile à concevoir, c'est la ténébreuse politique des Anglois, ce sont leurs principes machiaveliques qui ont mis tant de peuple sous leur joug, et qui les ont rendus les oppresseurs de l'Asie.

Il en est temps encore, vous pouvez écraser cette nation ambitieuse, mais il est nécessaire que la Cour de Poonah, que le Soubah du Decan, que les Tartares, que le Rajah de Travancore, que tous les Rajahs, Nababs, et Soubahs, que tous les Chefs de l'Asie enfin, se réunissent pour combattre, vaincre, et chasser ces orgueilleux Anglois, mais il faut que la bonne foi préside l'alliance, il faut qu'elle soit adroitement faite, à fin que les Princes dont les forces ne sont pas très considérables, ne se trouvent pas subjugués, faut d'avoir agi ensemble; mais lorsque le plan aura été bien concerté, lorsque de toutes les parties de l'Asie les Anglois se trouveront pressés leur perte est inévitable. Vous avez été en guerre avec tous les Princes d'Asie, il faut devenir ami, et leur prouver par les propositions que vous leur ferez, que vous voulez l'être réellement; il ne faut pas qu'un prince s'agrandisse aux dépens d'un autre, mais il faut que ceux qui gémissent sous la servitude des Anglois en soient affranchis, et que chacun ait part à leur dépouilles en raison des moyens qu'il fournira

*to the present, but also to future times; besides it is necessary to make some distinction in favour of those who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to serve as volunteers in a country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing less than our great desire to serve you would have induced us to permit those citizens to leave the colony, during the war, particularly as some of them are experienced soldiers who possess a knowledge of their profession, and are therefore a loss to us; but there is no merit in obligations which cost nothing.*

Permit me, Great Prince, to converse a moment with you. My love for my country, my attachment to its allies, particularly to the deserving son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and my well founded hatred of the English, or rather of their Government; all this I say should convince you, that I shall say nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true interests.

*What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Asia? Nothing is more easily understood. It is the dark policy of the English, their Machiavelian principles, which have subjected so many nations to their yoke, and rendered them the oppressors of Asia.*

*There is still time however to crush this ambitious nation; but it is necessary that the Court of Poonah; the Soobah of the Decan; the Tartars; the Rajah of Travancore; all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soobahs; that all the chiefs of Asia in short, should unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel those haughty English. But it is absolutely necessary that the alliance should be founded on good faith, and that it should be skilfully formed, in order that the princes whose forces are inconsiderable may not find themselves overpowered, in consequence of a want of concert between the parties: but when the plan shall have been properly arranged, and when the English shall find themselves assailed from every quarter of Asia, their destruction will be inevitable. You have been at war with all the Princes of Asia, you must now become their friend, and prove to them by the proposals you make, that you are really willing to become such. One Prince must not aggrandize himself at the expence of another, but it is proper that those who groan under the bondage of the English should be emancipated, and that each individual should participate*

fournira, et aussi en raison de sa position locale, mais je le dirai encore, si l'alliance est faite de bonne foi, si chacun des Contractans y trouve son compte, les engagements seront observés, mais s'il en est autrement, si quelqu'un des contractans est lésé, il ne tiendra à ses engagements que jusqu'au temps, ou quelque circonstance ou événement favorable lui permettra de les infreindre. Et si par bonheur il nous arrivoit des forces d'Europe, dont nous pourrions disposer à votre faveur, si la mission confiée par les Généraux de terre et de mer, et par la Colonie, aux Citoyens Magot et Seguin, le premier commandant les frégates que portent vos dépêches au Gouvernement Français, et l'autre Aide de Camp du Général Malartic, envoyés pour appuyer les demandes qu'il fait, a fin d'obtenir les secours les plus considérables possible, si cette mission, dis-je est heureuse, quel seroit votre avantage d'avoir d'avance préparé les moyens de vous venger, en punissent ceux qui vous ont fait trahir par vos propres sujets, et de rentrer dans l'héritage que vous avez perdu en partie, parceque les Princes de Asie qui étoient armés contre vous, n'ont pas senti que plus les Anglois devenoient puissants, et plus ils leurs fourniroient des Armes contre eux-mêmes.

Les différentes religions ont souvent empêché des Alliances qui auroient été avantageuses à divers Nations, mais les fausses considérations ont disparu, la philosophie et la raison ont fait taire les préjugés, et les mêmes états voyent en Europe, les Eglises Romain, Calviniste et Lutherienne. L'homme qui adore le Createur, lorsque les vœux qu'il lui adresse sont sincères et partent du Cœur, Dieu laisse tomber sur lui un regard de bonté et l'exauce.

Les dispositions du Souba du Decan vous sont connus, ainsi que celle de partie de Marattea et des Tartare; je crois pouvoir vous assurer que le bon Prince Ram Rajah de Travancore, est fatigué de l'oppression sous laquelle les Anglois le tiennent, Raman Kesavin, son premier ministre seroit, je pense, bien disposé à agir contre ces despots, mais les moyens lui manquent; je sais que c'est avec beaucoup de peine qu'il a consenti à renvoyer

to participate in their spoils, in proportion to the aid which he shall furnish, as well as to his local position. I will repeat, that if the alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting parties shall find his interest in it, the engagements will be observed; but should it prove otherwise, should any one of the contracting parties be injured, he will observe his engagements no longer than until some circumstance or favorable event shall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If, fortunately, we should receive troops from Europe which we can dispose of in your favor; if the commission with which the naval and military generals of the colony have entrusted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the commander of the frigate which carries your dispatches to the French Government, and the latter Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, sent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as possible; I say, if this deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourself, by punishing those who have caused you to be betrayed by your own subjects; and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, because the Princes of Asia, who took up arms against you, were not sensible, that in proportion as the English became powerful, they would furnish the powers of the East, with arms against each other.

The difference of religion has often prevented alliances which would have proved advantageous to divers nations, but these false principles have disappeared, philosophy and reason have silenced prejudice, and the same state in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran Churches: the man who adores the Creator and offers up vows which are sincere and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveness.

The disposition of the Subah of the Decan are known to you, as are also those of the Mahrattas and Tartar states. I think I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince Ram Rajah of Travancore, is tired of the oppression of the English: Raman Kesavin, his prime minister, would I conceive be well disposed to act against these despots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he consented to send away Miget de la Combe, who commanded his troops at Parour, as well as the other French officers who commanded his battalions.

renvoyer Migot de la Combe qui commandoit ses troupes a Parrou, ainsi que les autres officiers Francois qui commandoient ses Bataillons. L'Interet de ce Rajah, si je ne me trompe, ainsi que le votre, exige que vous lui proposiez de devenir votre allié; que tout ressentiment cesse, que les anciennes querelles soient eteintes oubliées a jamais, mais surtout, Grand Prince, ménagez la negociation de maniere que les Anglois ne puissent s'en douter, car ce Prince seroit écrasé; et les Anglois en le depouillant, augmenteroient d'autant leurs Moyens contre vous. Croyez ma parole, Grand Prince, un des plus beaux jours de ma vie, sera celui ou j'apprendrai que votre Reunion avec les Princes d'Asie, vous fournira les moyens d'aneantir la puissance Anglaise dans l'Inde.

J'ignore, Grand Prince, si ma franchise vous plaira, et si vous ne trouverez mes observations déplacées, mais ce que je sçais, c'est que je desire que vous fassiez des grandes conquêtes sur les Anglois, et que votre succès vous mettent a même de rendre vos peuples heureux en le devenant vous même. C'est le vœu sincere d'un vrai françois qui est avec respect et consideration.

Tres Grand Prince,  
Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,  
M. DESCOMBER.

*Isle de Franco Le 15 Ventose an 6 de la Re. Fe.  
ou 5 Mars 1798. v. Stile.*

▲ True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

battalions. The interests of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you should propose to him an alliance: that all resentment should cease, and that your ancient feuds should be extinguished and forgotten for ever: But above all, Great Prince, conduct the negociation in such a manner that the English may not suspect it; for otherwise this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English in despoiling him, will increase their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brightest days of my life will be that on which I shall hear, that, by reuniting with the Princes of Asia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the English in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether you may not consider my observations as officious, but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish is, that you may make great conquests from the English; and that by this success you may be enabled to render your people and yourself happy. This is the sincere prayer of the true Frenchman, who is with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,  
Your most humble and most  
obedient Servant,  
(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

*Isle of France, the 15th Ventose in the 6th year of  
the French Republic, or the 5th of March, 1798,  
Old Style.*

A True Translation,  
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 15.

COPY. *Isle de France, Port Nord-Ouest,  
le 17 Ventose, l'an 6 de la Re-  
publique Française, une et in-  
divisible, rependant au 7 Mars,  
1798, vieux stile.*

Le Gouvernement General des Isles de France  
et de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tippoo  
Sultaun.

J'AI reçu le 20 Janvier dernier (vieux  
stile) votre lettre sous la date du Septidi de la

No. 15.

COPY. *Isle of France, Port North West  
the 17th Ventose in the 6th  
year of the French Republic,  
one and indivisible, answer-  
ing to the 7th March, 1798.  
Old Style.*

The Governor-General of the Isles of France  
and La Reunion, to the Nabob Tippoo  
Sultaun.

I RECEIVED on the 20th January last, (old  
style) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797,  
which

la deuxième Decade de Vendemiaire l'an 6, laquelle m'annonce que vous m'envoyez le Capitaine Ripaud que vous avez retenu, et deux Ambassadeurs pour me parler de vos affaires, auxquels je peut prendre la plus grande confiance dans tout ce qu'ils me diront. Vos Ambassadeurs m'ont fait ensuite la remise de la Note de vos demandes au Directoire Executif, tendantes a faire une alliance offensive et defensive avec les François, et vous proposez par cette note d'entretenir a vos frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourroit vous envoyer.

Ne me croyant pas autorisé par mes pouvoirs a faire cette alliance avec vous, j'ai envoyé de suite par deux frégates expédiées pour France, vos propositions au Directoire Executif. Je n'ai aucun doute qu'il ne le prenne dans la plus grande consideration, et je suis persuadé qu'il vous enverra le plutot possible le secours d'hommes que vous demandez, et dont vous avez besoin pour attaquer vos ennemis qui sont ceux de la Republique Française.

En attendant que ce secours vous soit parvenu, je vous expédie la frégate La Preneuse, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, pour vous porter vos Ambassadeurs et leur suite, ainsi que les Officiers, Chirurgiens, et Volontaires que j'ai fait recruter dans les deux Iles.

*Je joins ici.*

1.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de Marine que vous desirez avoir pour conduire vos Batimens, et pour vous former des marins.

2.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de terre, Chirurgiens et Volontaires.

Ces Etats présentent le grade de chaque Officier.

Vous recevrez aussi ci-joint les tarifs des appointements de Solde à allouer par mois, independamment du traitement et vivres, à chaque grade et a toutes les personnes qui passent dans vos Etats.

Il eut été plus regulier qu'un traité fut passé entre vos Ambassadeurs et moi, et signé par les deux partis, lequel vous auriez ratifié au retour de vos Ambassadeurs. Mais je n'ai pu obtenir d'eux qu'ils s'engageassent a signer

*which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your service, and two Ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the state of your affairs, and that I might place the greatest confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambassadors afterwards delivered to me your memorandum of proposals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain at your own expence, as long as the war in India shall last, the troops they may be able to send you.*

*Not thinking myself authorized by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two frigates to France with your propositions to the Executive Directory. I have not the smallest doubt, but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration; and I am persuaded that they will send you as speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your enemies, who are also the enemies of the French Republic.*

*In the mean time, and whilst waiting the arrival of these succours, I dispatch the Preneuse frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your Ambassadors and their suite, with the officers, surgeons and volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two islands for your service.*

*I have annexed to this letter,*

1. The roll of the officers composing the marine establishment, whom you were desirous of having to command your ships and to form seamen for you.

2. The roll of the land officers, of the surgeons, and of the volunteers.

These lists exhibit the respective ranks of the officers.

You will also receive with this letter the monthly pay tables of the allowances to be given, independently of the appointments and provisions, for each rank, and for every person who shall enter your territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your ambassadors and myself, and signed by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your ambassadors, but I could not persuade them

signer ce traité. Ils m'ont assuré que vous seriez incontestablement droit à ma demande, et que les Appointements et Solde, Traitement et Vivres, que j'ai arrêté, seroient exactement et régulièrement payez et délivrés à la fin de chaque mois. S'il en étoit autrement, j'autorise tous les Officiers, Volontaires et autres à profiter du retour de la frégate, et de toutes les occasions qu'ils trouveront pour revenir dans ces Isles.

Je dois aussi vous prévenir que mon intention est dans tous les temps ils soient libres de quitter vos états, qu'en conséquence vous leur fassiez fournir tous les moyens nécessaires, que toute assistance et protection leur soit accordée, et qu'ils n'éprouvent aucun empêchement ni molestation de la part de vos sujets.

L'Etablissement d'un Comptoir que vous desirez avoir dans cette Isle, pour vous faciliter les moyens de vous lier d'avantage avec les Français, présentant des avantages reciproques, vous pouvez faire établir ce comptoir lorsque vous le jugerez convenable. Les deux Musulmans et les Français que vous vous proposez d'envoyer à cet effet, trouveront facilement une maison commode pour les recevoir. Ils seront sous la protection du Gouvernement, et ils jouiront de tous les privileges accordés à cette sorte d'établissements.

Je vais à présent vous parler de la bonne conduite qu'ont tenue vos Ambassadeurs, et de l'empressement qu'ils ont constamment mis à exécuter ponctuellement les instructions dont vous les avez chargés, j'aime leur rendre cette justice, qu'ils méritent à tout égard.

D'abord ils ont remis à leur descente dans cette Colonie toutes les lettres dont ils étoient porteurs pour les Représentants, et les Généraux de terre et de mer. Ils ont fait prieres sur prieres et vivement sollicité l'envoi de forces considérables pour leur Prince, comme le portoient leurs instructions rédigées sur les rapports qui vous avoient été faits.

Après avoir balancé à accepter le modique secours en hommes qui leur étoit offert,

VOS

them to undertake to sign the treaty ; they assured me that you would most unquestionably agree to my demand, and that the appointments and pay of the troops, as well as the establishment and provisions which I had requested, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwise, I authorize all the officers, volunteers and others, to avail themselves of the return of the frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to these islands.

I must also premise, that it is my intention that they shall at all times be at liberty to quit your territories ; and I therefore request you will give orders, that they may be furnished with the necessary means, that every assistance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be subjected to any hindrance or molestation on the part of your subjects.

*The establishment of the factory which you are anxious to have in this Island, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourself more closely with the French, presenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to establish it whenever you may think proper. The two Musselmans and the Frenchman whom you propose to send for that purpose, will easily find a commodious House for their reception. They shall be under the protection of Government, and they shall enjoy all the privileges usually granted to such establishments.*

I must now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambassadors, and the anxiety they have always shewn to execute punctually, the commission with which you had entrusted them : I am happy to render them this justice which they on every account deserve.

*Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the letters, with which they were entrusted for the Representatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and strenuously solicited the dispatch of a considerable Force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their instructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.*

*After having for some time hesitated to accept of the inconsiderable assistance in men which was offered*

offered



vos Ambassadeurs se sont décidés a le recevoir, d'après l'assurance formelle que je leur ai donnée de vous faire passer non seulement d'autres forces a mesure qu'ils arriveront de France, mais encore les hommes de cette Isle qui se détermineront par la suite a passer dans l'Inde.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant également sollicité avec instance une prestation de serment pour cimenter l'alliance déjà existante entre les François et vous, je leur ai répondu que cette alliance ayant toute sa force, je pensais que le Directoire Exécutif et le corps législatif de la République Française, avoient seuls le droit de la cimenter de nouveau.

Enfin je ne peux vous rendre que des témoignages avantageux de leur honnêteté; je vous assure qu'ils se sont comportés avec honneur, et décence, et que toutes leurs démarches n'ont tendu qu'à obtenir, pour vos intérêts, les forces considérables qu'ils étoient venu chercher de votre part.

Ils vous diront que j'ai fait une Proclamation qui a été envoyée dans tous les Cantons de l'Isle pour recruter des volontaires.

Ils vous diront qu'un navire a été expédié a l'Isle de la Reunion pour le même objet.

Ils vous diront encore qu'un Embargo-Général a été mis sur tous les Batimens qui étoient dans le Port, afin qu'aucuns des dites Batimens ne puissent se rendre dans l'Inde, et dans les detroits, qu'après le départ de la frigate la Prénieuse, qui les ramène dans vos états.

J'ai cru devoir prendre cette dernière mesure, afin que les Anglais nos ennemis communs ne fussent point instruits du parti auquel vous paraissiez déterminé, a leur égard, et de l'envoi d'hommes que je vous fais.

Sur la demande qui m'a été faite par vos Ambassadeurs, je vous envoie six Caisses numérotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 contenant des arbres des Jardin des plantes de l'Isle de France, plus des plans de différentes fleurs, et deux flacons contenant chacun une musca découverte, objet de curiosité de cabinet d'histoire naturelle, je desiré que le tout vous arrive bien

*offered to them, your Ambassadors determined to receive it upon the solemn assurances which I gave them, to dispatch to you not only such Troops as might arrive from France, but also those from this Island who might hereafter resolve to proceed to India.*

*Your Ambassadors having likewise solicited me with great earnestness, to cement the alliance existing between the French and yourself, by a formal oath, I informed them that as this alliance still remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the Legislative Body of the French Republic had alone a right to renew the confirmation.*

*In short, I can only give you advantageous testimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themselves, I can assure you, with the most perfect honor and propriety, and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your interests the considerable force which you had directed them to obtain.*

*They will tell you, that I published a proclamation which has been sent into all the Cantons of this island for the purpose of raising volunteers.*

*They will inform you that a vessel has been dispatched to the Island of Re-union, for the same purpose.*

*They will inform you likewise, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the Vessels in this Port, in order that none might sail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Prenieuse Frigate which conveys your Ambassadors back to your Territories.*

*I thought it necessary to adopt this last mentioned measure, lest the English, our common enemy, should be apprized of the part which you seem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the supply of men which I have sent to you.*

*In consequence of the request made to me by your Ambassadors, I send six cases numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, containing garden trees, plants of the Isle of France, and plants of different flowers, with two flasks, each containing a nutmeg full blown, an object of much curiosity in natural history. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the*  
account

bien conditioné. La note de tous ces objets, signée de ma main, a été remise a vos Ambassadeurs.

Je termine ma lettre en vous invitant a avoir confiance en moi et dans tout ce que je vous écris.

Ne croyez pas si facilement ceux qui vous trompent, appliquez vous a faire connoître aux Marattas leurs interets, en leur disant que vos ennemis sont réellement les leurs.

Ecrivez a tous les Princes de l'Indostan et tous les Nababs du Bengale. Dites leur que vos ennemis sont aussi les leurs, et que le temps est arrivée se débarrasser, de vos ennemis communs.

Faites des sacrifices d'argent—Payez bien votre armée, et donnez de l'argent aux Marattas.

En quoi vous sert l'argent ? Une grande réputation est au dessus de tout.

Votre courage et les ressources de votre génie me sont connus; L'un et l'autre suivront en tous lieux le fils du grand Aider Ali Kan vous êtes fait pour repasser sa renommée.

Ecrivez moi quelque fois. Pourquoi avez vous tant tardé a me donner de vos nouvelles ? Vous n'auriez pas eu de faux rapports. Je sais cependant qu'on a du bien vous parler du Corps législatif et du directoire Exécutif de France.

La bienfaisance de la République Française, sa politique et particulièrement le desir qu'elle aura de perpétuer l'amitié avec votre Sercar, et de consolider la bonne harmonie qui a toujours existé entre vous et les Français, la détermineront a envoyer des forces dans l'Inde.

Quand vous m'écrivez, vous pourrez joindre a vos lettres une traduction en langue Française, ou Anglaise, ou Portugaise.

Je suis le plus zélé et le plus ardent de vos serviteurs,

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

account of these articles under my signature, has been delivered to your Ambassadors.

I conclude my letter by requesting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I shall write to you.

Believe not so readily those who deceive you.

Endeavour by every means in your power to point out to the Marattahs their true interests, by satisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindostan and to all the Nabobs of Bengal, tell them that your enemies are also theirs, and that the time is come to rid yourselves of your common enemy.

Make sacrifices of your money, pay your army well; and give money to the Marattahs.

Of what use to you is money ? A great reputation is superior to every thing.

Your courage and the resources of your genius are known to me, both will every where attend the Son of the Great Hyder Ally Khan, you are destined to surpass even his fame.

Write to me sometimes; why have you delayed so long to give me an account of yourself; you cannot have received false reports. I know however that much has been said to you of the Legislative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

*The beneficence of the French Republic, its Policy, and particularly its desire to perpetuate friendship with your Government, and to confirm the Harmony which has ever subsisted between you and the French, will induce it to send Troops to India.*

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a translation in French, in English, or in Portuguese.

I am your most zealous and most attached servant,

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, C. G. KEBLE,

French Translator.

## COLONIALE.

## ISLE DE FRANCE.

*Marine.* Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous grades qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

*Designation du Grade.* Solde payable par mois independemment du traitement fixé par la Loi.

A un Capitaine de Vaisseaux et Cap. de Port, - - - -	2000 Rs.
A Chaque Lieutenant de Vaisseau,	500
A Chaque Enseigne de Vaisseau,	300
Au Maitre du Port, - - -	250
Au Charpentier Constructeur,	200

Nous General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, et Commandant General des etablissements Francais a l'Est du Cap de bonne Esperance, avons arrêté et arretons le present Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous grades, pour etre celui executé en son entier.

Fait au Port Nord ouest de Isle de France le 10 Ventose l'an six de la Republique Françoise, une et indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

## COLONIAL.

## ISLE OF FRANCE.

*Marine.* Statement of the pay of the officers of the marine of all ranks, who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

*Distinction of rank.* Pay per month, independently of the establishment fixed by law.

To a Captain of a ship, or Captain of the port, - - - -	2000 Rs.
To each Lieutenant of a ship,	500
To each Ensign of a ship, -	300
To the Master of the port, -	250
To the Ship Builder, -	200

We the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French establishments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine, the present rates of the pay of the officers of the marine of all ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North West in the Isle of France the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

## COPIE.

## MARINE.

## ISLE DE FRANCE.

*Colonial.* Etat des Officiers et Maitres qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

LEURS NOMS.	LEUR GRADES.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	{ Capitaine De Vaisseaux
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire,	
Sainjennait,	{ Lieutenants De Vaisseaux.
Jacques Barthe,	
Pierre Filletaz,	{ Enseignes De Vaisseaux.
Jacques Roberts,	
Pierre Petit,	
Jacques Dudemaine,	
Michel Lelée, De l'Orient,	Maitre de Port.
	Jacques.

## COPY.

## MARINE.

## ISLE OF FRANCE.

*Colonial.* List of the officers and masters who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

THEIR NAMES.	THEIR RANK.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	{ Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire,	
Sangenait,	{ Lieutenants.
Jacques Barthe,	
Jacques Roberts,	{ Ensigns.
Pierre Filletaz,	
Pierre Petit,	
Jacques Dudemaine,	
Michel Lelée, of L'Orient,	Master of the Port.
	Jacques.

Jacques Mulet, De Bour- } Charpentier Con-  
deaux, } structeur.

Certifié véritable par nous Gouverneur  
Général des Isles de France et de la Reunion,  
au Port Nord Ouest le 17 Ventose l'an 6  
de la République Française une et indivi-  
sible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Jacques Mullet, of Bourdeaux, Ship Builder.

Certified as true by us, Governor General  
of the Isles of France, and La Re-union, at  
Port North West, the 7th of March 1798.  
The 6th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

COLONIALE.

ISLE DE FRANCE.

Tariff de la Solde des Volontaires  
de tous grades qui passent au Ser-  
vice du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

Designation du Grade. Solde payable par  
mois aux Volon-  
taires, independe-  
ment de Vivres  
qui doivent leur  
etre fourni.

	Roupies.
Au Chef de Brigade, Commandant,	2000
A Chaque Chef de Legion.	1800
A Chaque Chef de Bataillon,	1500
A Chaque Capitaine d'Infanterie et Cavalerie,	500
A Chaque Lieutenant, et Sous- Lieutenant,	300
Au Porte Drapeau,	60
A Chaque Sergent Major, et Sergent,	50
A Chaque Caporal,	40
A Chaque Fusilier Volontaire, ou Cavalier,	20
A Chaque Tambour,	22
A Chaque Chirurgien,	500

Nous General en Chef, Gouverneur Ge-  
neral des Etablissements Francois a l'Est du  
Cap de Bonne Esperance, avons arrêté et  
arreteons le present Tarif de la Solde des Vo-  
lontaires de tous grades, pour celui executé  
en son entier.

Fait au Port Nord Ouest de l'Isle de  
France, le 17 Ventose l'an 6 de la Repu-  
blique Française une et indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC,

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 17.

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Rates of the pay of the volunteers  
of all ranks who enter into the ser-  
vice of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Distinction of rank. Pay per month of the  
volunteers,—independ-  
ent of provisions,  
which are to be fur-  
nished them.

To the Chief of Brigade, command- ing,	Rs. 2000
To each Chief of a Legion,	1800
To each Chief of a Battalion,	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Ca- valry,	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Licute- nant,	300
To the Bearer of the Colours,	60
To each Serjeant Major and Serjeant,	50
To each Corporal,	40
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry,	20
To each Drummer,	22
To each Surgeon,	500

We the General in Chief, Governor Ge-  
neral of the Isles of France, and of La Re-  
union, and Commander in Chief of the  
French establishments east of the Cape of  
Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby  
determine, the present rates of the pay of vo-  
lunteers of all ranks, to be observed in all  
respects.

Done at Port North West, in the Isle of  
France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year  
of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 17.

## No. 16.

*Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française Commandant la Frégate La Preneuse, en rade de Mangalor, le 5 Floreal, au Souverain Prince Tippoo, en son Palais à Sberingapatam.*

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

Expedié de l'Isle de France, par l'Amiral Sercey, Commandant les forces maritimes de la Republique Française detachés dans le mers de l'Inde pour rapporter en un de vos ports vos Ambassadeurs Affem Ali Can, et Mahomed Ibrahim, que vous aviez expediés par le Citoyen Ripoux, aupres du Gouvernement de l'Isle de France; J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer mon arrivée en ce jour, 5 floreal, sur votre Rade de Mangalor, ainsi que vos Ambassadeurs & les Français que vous a expedié le General Malartic, sous les Ordres de Monsieur le Commandant Chapuy pour la Terre & Mr. Dubuc Commandant la mer, rendûs sur vos Etats.

Je me feliciteray d'avantage d'avoir été choisi pour remplir cette mission honorable, si, l'approche du mauvais temps sur vos Cotes ne devenoit une raison de m'en éloigner de suite, & s'il m'eût été possible de me rendre aupres de votre Majesté, l'assurer moi-meme de mon respect & devouement.

Je charge de vous le temoigner & en meme temps mes vifs regrets de mon depart si prompt, Affem-Ali-Can, qui se rend aupres de Son Souverain lui rendra compte de sa gestion.

Avec autant de justice que de plaisir, j'assure à votre Majesté, que vds deux Ambassadeurs pendant 50 jours, qu'ils ont été à mon bord, se sont constamment fait distingués par toutes les qualités & vertus du Caractere dont vous les aviez revetus, & que leur débarquement de mon bord, ainsi que leur depart de l'Isle de France causent des regrets aux amis, que leur conduite exempte du plus leger reproche, leur a fait en l'un & l'autre endroit, & je ne peux vous souhaiter rien de plus heureux qu'un grand nombre de Sujets aussi fideles & attachés qu'eux.

Jaloux

## No. 16.

*The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the Frigate la Preneuse, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.*

SOVEREIGN PRINCE,

Having been dispatched from the Isle of France, by Admiral Sercey, commander of the naval forces of the French Republic, on service in the Indian seas, to bring back to one of your ports your ambassadors, Affem-Ally-Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honor to announce to you my arrival this day the 25th of April, in the roads of Mangalore, with your ambassadors and the Frenchmen whom General Malartic has sent to you under the orders of M. Chapuy, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this honourable commission, did not the approach of the stormy season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprive me of the honour of presenting to you in person the assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Affem-Ally-Khan who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embassy, to express to you my zeal for your service, and at the same time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged so soon to depart.

With as much justice as pleasure I can assure your Majesty, that your ambassadors during the fifty days they have been on board my ship, have rendered themselves conspicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the station with which you have invested them, and that their quitting my ship, as well as their departure from the Isle of France, has been the cause of regret to those friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wish you greater happiness than to possess many subjects as faithful and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious

Jaloux de vous marquer mon Zele à vous servir & de vous procurer un moyen de correspondre, avant le mousson prochain, avec mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir, que sous quinze à dixhuit jours au plus tard, je pourrai remouiller à Mangalor & de la repartir peutêtre pour l'Isle de France; vous pouvez pour cette Epoque m'honorer de votre reponse & de vos ordres.

Comme il me seroit possible, & avantageux à l'Isle de France de lui reporter cent cinquante à deux cent Tonneaux de ris en sacs en m'y rendant; J'ai l'honneur de vous en faire la demande.

Je remettrai le recu de ce que j'aurai embarqué à votre Gouvernement de Mangalor, à qui vous voudrez bien donner l'ordre de m'en faire la remises, si toutes fois cela est possible.

Mon reçu deviendrait une dette que contractera envers vous, mon Gouvernement, & dont il s'acquittera selon vos desirs & a vos ordres.

Comme j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous l'observer, & comme vous le savez sans doute, passer quinze à vingt jours ou plus tard votre Cote n'est plus praticable, je vous offre mes services & vous fais ma demande pour cette epoque, passé laquelle, malgré moi je serai contraint de quitter Mangalor, avec le regret de ne pouvoir vous redevenir utile auprès de mon Gouvernement & sans pouvoir lui reporter de vos nouvelles, ce qui pourroit vous etre avantageux, ainly qu'aux Generaux Malartic & Sercey, jaloux de vous etre utiles.

Au reste comptez sur mon zele & ma bonne volonté à vous servir & agreez avec les sentiments de ma haute Consideration & de mon attachement sans bornes à vos Interets, les voeux ardents que j'adresse au ciel pour le Triomphe de vos armes & la splendeur de Votre Gouvernement.

J'ai l'honneur d'etre avec un devouement sans bornes de votre Majesté,

Le plus attaché & zelé serviteur,

(Signé) L'HERMITE.

Capitaine de Vaisseau, Commandant la Preneuse.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 17.

Anxious to evince my zeal to serve you, and to procure you the means of corresponding with my government before the approaching monsoon, I have the honour to acquaint you that in fifteen or eighteen days at furthest, I may possibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps sail for the Isle of France, you might by that period honour me with your answer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Isle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the same.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ship, at your government of Mangalore, to whomsoever you may please to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be possible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my government to you, of which they will acquit themselves in any mode you may think proper.

*As I have already had the honor to observe to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furthest, your coast will no longer be safe, I offer my services and confine my request to that period, for when it is passed, I shall be under the absolute necessity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be serviceable to you with my government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you which could prove advantageous to you as well as to Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to serve you.*

As for the rest, rely on my zeal and good wishes for your services, and accept with the sentiments of my lively respect and attachment to your interests, the ardent prayers which I address to heaven for the triumph of your arms and the splendour of your government.

I have the honour to be with a devotion which knows no bounds,

Your Majesty's most attached and zealous servant,

(Signed) L'HERMITE,

Captain in the Navy, Commanding the Preneuse.

A True Translation,

G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 17.

## No. 17.

*Le Commandant Général des Troupes; envoyé du Gouvernement Français auprès du Pacha Tippoo, Le Victorieux.*

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

JE m'empresse d'annoncer à Votre Majesté mon arrivée dans vos États, ainsi que celle des officiers & Volontaires François, que le Gouverneur General Malartic vous envoie, dont vous trouverez cy-joint le Contrôle explicatif.

Votre Majesté y verra dans le Nombre des Volontaires une Vingtaine de Soldats de Couleur de différentes nations & Castes, dont la majeure partie pourra être employée avec succès, dans le Service de l'Artillerie.

Elle y verra un Chef de Legion, qui a tous les Talens militaires propres à remplir avec distinction la place de Commandant des troupes: ainsi que deux officiers d'Artillerie dont j'espère qu'elle sera satisfaite.

J'ose me flatter que votre Majesté mettra à même tous les Militaires, que le Gouvernement Française lui envoie, et lui enverra, de lui prouver, qu'ils ne mettront jamais de différence entre le Service d'un Prince, dont nous cherissons, et appréhensions si bien l'alliance, & celui de leur Patrie.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Majesté, que j'ai trouvé ici à peu près tous les Secours que je pouvois désirer pour ma troupe.

Le Zèle & l'activité que le Commandant de Mangalore a mis, tant pour le débarquement que pour notre réception, doit me convaincre des soins qu'il a donnés à tout ce qui a rapport à nous.

Je ne pourrois rien ajouter aux Eloges aussi justes, que méritées que le Général Malartic fait à votre Majesté de vos Ambassadeurs Assen Ally Kan & Mehemet Ibrahim; leur conduite distinguée, sous tous les rapports, tant à L'Isle de France, que pendant la Traversée, & particulièrement pendant le Combat que nous avons eue en rade de Calechery avec deux Vaisseaux Anglois, montantes cinquante deux Canons, portants les officiers d'un Régiment, un bataillon de Sepayes, & deux Drapeaux,

## No. 17.

*The Commander in Chief of the Forces sent by the French Government to the Pacha Tippoo, the Victorious.*

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I hasten to announce to your Majesty my arrival in your kingdom, and that of the French officers and volunteers sent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the muster roll annexed.

Your Majesty will observe that among the volunteers there are about twenty soldiers of colour, of different nations and casts, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the artillery.

You will there observe the Chief of a Legion, possessing every military qualification for filling with distinction the station of Commander in Chief, and two officers of artillery, with whom I hope you will be satisfied.

I flatter myself that your Majesty will afford an opportunity to the military which the French government already has sent, and may hereafter send you, of shewing that they never will make any distinction between the service of a Prince whose alliance we so highly esteem and appreciate, and the service of their country.

*I have the honor to inform your Majesty, that I have found here almost all the assistance which I could desire for my troops.*

*The zeal and activity shewn by the Commandant of Mangalore in the disembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.*

I can add nothing to the well deserved commendation which General Malartic has expressed to your Majesty, of your Ambassadors Assen Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct on every occasion, at the Isle of France, on the passage, and particularly during the action which we had in Tellicherry roads with two English ships mounting 52 guns, having on board the officers of a regiment, a battalion of sepoys, and two standards, all which we captured and dispatched

Drâpeaux, que nous avons enlevés & envoyés à l'Île de France ; les a fait cherir & estimer comme ils le méritent.

J'ai l'honneur d'exprimer à votre Majesté le desir extrême que j'ai d'aller lui présenter mes hommages & lui faire part de tous les détails qui ont rapport à la Mission dont le Gouvernement François m'a chargé ; & saisirai toutes les occasions propres à prouver à votre Majesté, que vos intérêts, votre Gloire & celle de ma Nation ne seront désormais qu'un pour moi.

Je prie votre Majesté de me mettre à même de me rendre le plutôt possible auprès d'Elle & de donner des ordres pour que le Détachement, ainsi que tous les Effets qui sont considérables, le suivent & ne le retardent pas.

Nous espérons le General Dubuc & Moi, d'avancer le Détachement qui restera aux ordres du Chef de Legion Dumoulin.

J'ai l'honneur d'être respectueusement,  
SOVERAIN PACHA,  
Vôtre très humble & très obéissant Serviteur,  
(Signed) CHAPPUIS,  
Le Commandant Général, Envoyé du Gouvernement François.

A True Copy, (Signed) C. MACAULAY,  
Secretary.

dispatched to the Isle of France ; has merited our general esteem.

I have the honour to express to your Majesty, the extreme desire which I feel to present my homage to you in person, and to communicate all the details respecting the mission with which the French government has entrusted me ; and also to assure you, that I shall seize every opportunity of proving to you, that your interests and your glory shall henceforth be considered by me, as united with those of my country.

I request your Majesty will enable me to proceed to your Presence as soon as possible, and issue your orders that the detachment with the baggage which is considerable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myself hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honour to be respectfully,  
SOVEREIGN PACHA,  
Your most obedient and  
most humble Servant,  
(Signed) CHAPPUIS,  
The Commander in Chief,  
sent by the French Government.  
A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 18.

*Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Guerre de la République Française, Une & Indivisible, Envoyé comme Commandant Général des Forces Navales, Par le Gouvernement, auprès du Souverain Pacha Tippoo le Victorieux.*

SOVERAIN PACHA,

JE me joins au General Chappuis, pour annoncer à votre Majesté mon arrivée avec mes Officiers envoyés par les Generaux Malartic.

No. 18.

*The Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, appointed by the Government to the chief command of the Naval Force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultan, the Victorious.*

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I unite with General Chappuis in appraising your Majesty of my arrival, and of that of my officers dispatched by Generals Malartic.



lartie and Sercey pour servir sous vous. Ordres.

Il ne nous reste maintenant d'autre desir que de prouver à votre Majesté le Zèle, & la fidélité, que nous mettrons en toute Circonstance, à ce qui pourra contribuer à votre Gloire, & au Succès de vos armes.

La Republique Française, alliée depuis longtems à votre auguste pere, a reçue votre Ambassade à l'Isle de France, de manière à vous convaincre que les Interests respectifs de nos deux Nations ne seront qu'un; nous sommes envoyés par elle auprès de votre Majesté pour consolider, & renouveler, l'harmonie, & la bonne amitié qui a désormais regner entre vous et les Français.

Il est urgent, que votre Majesté donne des Ordres pour que nous puissions arriver auprès d'elle le plutot possible, avec nos Bagages, le Temps devient tous les jours précieux & la mauvaise saison qui s'avance, pourrait retarder notre mission auprès de vous.

Je mets inclus l'Etat des Officiers, je pense qu'il seroit plus à propos de les laisser à Mangalor attendre vos ordres, jusqu'à ce que vous ayés décidé les mouvements de la marine, d'après les rapports que j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire sur la situation de la Cote & du Port de Mangalor; alors je me rendrai avec le Major de la Marine, auprès de votre Majesté, & vous donneriez des ordres au Gouverneur de Mangalor, pour qu'on leur donnât tout ce qui leur seroit necessaires jusque vos ordres ultérieurs.

J'ai aussi un Maître de Port & un Contracteur, qui tous les deux ont également des Talents dans leur parties il y a de plus aussi un Maître Charpentier & un Aspirant de marine, Jeune Officier.

Avant de fermer ma Lettres je ne puis m'empêcher de vous faire l'Eloge de vos deux Ambassadeurs Assen Ally Kan, & Mehomet Ibrahim, il est impossible de mieux remplir leur mission, qu'ils ne l'ont fait, heureux sont les Souverains qui ont beaucoup de Sujets aussi zelés & aussi fidelles: je me plais à leur rendre la justice qu'ils meritent, & votre Majesté apprendra par le General Chappuis & moy tout ce qu'ils ont fait, auprès des Généraux de la Republique Française.

tic and Sercey to serve under your orders;

We have no wish but to convince your Majesty of the zeal and fidelity with which we shall act in every service which can contribute to your glory and to the success of your arms.

*The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your august Father, has received your Embassy to the Isle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you that the respective interests of the two nations will be considered as one; and we are especially deputed to your Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and consolidating that friendship and harmony which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.*

The near approach of the rainy season renders it necessary that your Majesty should give orders for our journey to your Presence with our baggage as speedily as possible, that we may incur no risk of delay in our mission.

I enclose a return of the officers under my command; it seems advisable that they should remain at Mangalore until your naval establishment shall be fixed by the report which I shall have the honour to submit to you, with regard to the situation of the coast and harbour of Mangalore, and in the mean time you should issue orders to the Governor of that place, to supply them with every thing necessary, until your final pleasure shall be known.

I have brought a port master and a ship-builder, both well qualified for their respective departments; I have also with me a master carpenter, and a marine cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter without paying a tribute of praise to your ambassadors, Hussein Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their duty could not have been more faithfully discharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has such zealous and faithful subjects. I feel a particular pleasure in rendering this justice to their merit; with General Chappuis I shall relate more particularly to your Majesty, their exertions in soliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Isle of

caïse a l'Isle de France, pour vos Interêts & votre Gloire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être très respectueusement,  
Souverain Pacha,  
Votre Tres humble & Tres  
Obeissant Serviteur,  
(Signé) DUBUC, Capitaine des Vaisseaux  
de Guerre de la Republique  
Française, Une & Indivisible,  
Comdt. les Forces Navales.  
A Mangalor, le 28 April, 1798.

*Etat des Officiers de la Marine de la Re-  
publique Française, Une & Indivisible,  
Envoyes par les Généraux Malartic &  
Sercey, au Service de Souverain Pacha  
Tippoo.*

SAVOIR.

Ms. Ms. Dubuc, Capitaine des Vais-  
seaux de Guerre de la Republique Française  
Une & Indivisible, Commandant les Forces  
Navales.

Ms. Ms.  
St. Gènes, } Lieuts. des Vaisseaux de la  
Barth, } Republique.  
La Rabinais, }

Ms. Ms.  
Fillettas, } Faïtant fonctions de Major de  
la Marine.  
Petit, } Ensignes des Vaisseaux de la  
Dudemaine, } Republique.

Lelee, } Maître Directeur des Tra-  
vaux du Port.

Merlet, } Constructeur des Vaisseaux  
Charpentier.

Bessiere, } Aspirant de la marine, Jeune  
Officier.

François Robert, Charpentier.

Onze Personnes, attachés a la Marine,

A Mangalore, le 28 April, 1798.

(Signé) FILLIETAZ,  
Major de la Marine.

Vu par nous Capitaine des Vaisseaux de  
Guerre de la Republique Française, Une &  
Indivisible, Commandant les Forces Navales.  
(Signé) DUBUC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

No. 19.

of France for your glory and interests.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,  
Sovereign Pacha,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) DUBUC, Captain of the Ships  
of War of the French Re-  
public, one and indivisible,  
and commanding the Naval  
Force.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

*Return of the Naval Officers of the French  
Republic, one and indivisible, sent by  
Generals Malartic and Sercey, for the  
service of the Sovereign Prince Tippoo.*

VIZ.

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of  
War of the French Republic, and Command-  
ing the Naval Force.

M. M.  
St. Genes, } Lieuts. in the French Navy.  
Barth, }  
La Rabinais, }

M. M.  
Fillettas, } Acting Marine Major.  
Petit, } Midshipmen in the French  
Dudemaine, } Navy.

Lelee, } Master Director of the works  
of the Port.

Merlet, } Ship-builder & Carpenter.  
Bessiere, } Marine Cadet.

François Robert, Carpenter.

Eleven persons, attached to the Marine.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

(Signed) FILLIETAZ,  
Major of Marine.

Attested by me, Captain of the Ships of  
War of the French Republic, one and indivi-  
sible, and commanding the Naval Force.

(Signed) DUBUC.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 19.

## No. 19.

\* *Demandes faites au Généraux François, par les Chefs du Sercar. Pour Copie.*

1<sup>er</sup>.

NOUS vous prions de nous dire si les Généraux Malartic & Serfai vous ont envoyés auprès du Pacha, comme Ambassadeurs de leur part, le sachant, vous serez introduits selon votre Caractère; & nos Coutumes.

2<sup>eme</sup>.

Nous vous prions aussi de nous dire, si les Généraux Malartic & Serfai, vous ont envoyés pour servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre coutume.

3<sup>eme</sup>.

Nous vous prions de même de nous dire, si vous avez plein pouvoir pour tout ce qui se fera avec vous au Durbart et en même temps servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre coutume.

*Au Camp du Padcha ce 20, Juin 1798, vieux Stile.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

*Les Généraux François n'ayant rien de plus à Coeur, que de donner au Sercar du Pacha Tippoo Sultaun, les renseignements, & Connoissances, qu'il est en leur pouvoir de lui donner sur leur Caractère & l'objet de leur mission, répondent à la première question.*

1<sup>er</sup>.

LE Gouverneur Général Malartic, représentant la République Française dans son Gouvernement de l'Île de France, nous a expédié auprès du Pacha, en qualité d'Envoyés de la République ainsi que le Contre Admiral Sercey, pour les représenter à la Cour du Pacha.

2<sup>eme</sup>.

Le Gouverneur General Malartic, & le Contre Admiral Sercey, nous ont envoyé pour servir le Padcha dans nos grades respectifs.

\* In the original these questions were written in the Persian Language, in a separate column opposite to the French.

3<sup>eme</sup>.

## No. 19.

*Copy of the Questions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.*

1.

*We request you to inform us, if the Generals Malartic, and Sercey, have sent you to the Pacha, as Ambassadors from them; when we are informed on this point, you shall be introduced according to your dignity and our customs.*

2.

*We request you also to inform us, if the Generals Malartic, and Sercey, have sent you to serve the Pacha, you shall be received as men of distinction according to our customs.*

3.

*We request you also to inform us, if you have full powers to transact business with the Durbar; and at the same time to serve the Pacha; you shall then be received and introduced as men of distinction according to our customs.*

*In the Camp of the Pacha, this 20th June 1798, O. S.*

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

*The French Generals having nothing more at heart, than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the Explanations and Information, which it is in their power to afford as to the dignity and the object of their Mission, answer to the Question.*

1.

*That the Governor General Malartic representing the French Republic, in his Government of the Isle of France, has dispatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has also Rear Admiral Sercey, to represent them at the Court of the Pacha.*

2.

*The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have sent us to serve the Pacha in arms, according to our respective ranks and professions.*

3.

8eme.

Nous avons toute autorité & pouvoir de traiter au nom de la Republique Française, ainsi qu' au nom des Generaux qui la representent à l'Isle de France, & que nous representons ici, tant avec le Pacha, qu' avec son Dorbar, d' Alliance entre les deux nations, qui doit servir de base fondamentale, pour toutes les grandes Choses que nous aurons à proposer & que tous nos traités généralement seront presentés à la Convention Nationale, & ratifiés par le pouvoir Exécutif à Paris.

Au Camp de Cheringapatnam, le 1er. Thermidor, l'an Sixième de la Republique Française une & Indivisible; repondant au 20. de Juin 1798, vieux Stile.

Les Generaux Français de la Republique.

(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 20.

*Tarif des Appointments des Officiers de Marine.*

LE Commandant General Dubuc, 2000 Roupies \* per mois dont il laissera 500 Roupies au Sercar, qui lui seront payez au retour, & il recevra 1500 Roupies par mois.

Les Lieutenants,	250
Les Enseignes,	200
Maitre de port,	150
Constructeur,	125
Charpentier,	50
Aspirant Bessiere,	50

\* dont Mr. Filletas le Major, qui vient avec moi en Europe, aura 300 Rupees par mois.

Arreté le 8, Juillet 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC.

Le Commandant General.

J'accepte pour le moment—1500 Roupies par mois payable de Suite, avec la promesse du Pacha d'avoir les deux mille à mon retour d'Europe.

3.

We have full power and authority in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the Generals, who represent the Republic in the Isle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two nations, which is to serve as the fundamental basis for all the great objects which we may have to propose, and all our treaties shall be presented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1st Thermidor, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, corresponding with the 20th June, 1798. O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic,

(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 20.

*Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.*

THE Commander in Chief Dubuc, 2000 rupees \* per month, out of which he will leave 500 rupees, in the hands of the Sircar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1500 rupees per month.

Lieutenants,	Rs. 250
Midshipmen,	200
Master of the Port,	150
Builder,	125
Carpenter,	50
The Marine Cadet Bessiere,	50

\* of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 rupees per month.

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,

The Commander in Chief.

I accept for the present 1500 rupees per month, payable immediately, with a promise from the Pacha, to pay me 2000, on my return from

d'Europe, apres avoir rempli la mission dont il me charge.

le 8e Juillet 1798.

Le Commandant General de la Marine,  
(Signé) DUBUC.

A True Copy,  
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

## No. 21.

*J'ai reçu du Sircar Coudadad la  
Somme de deux mille sept cents  
quatre vingt une Pagodes Ba-  
der & cinq fanons, comme suit:*

Pour huit mois dues a Debay,	171
Pour six mois d'avance,	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pour six mois du General Dubuc,	1928 1 fn.
Pour six mois pour Filletas,	385 10 fns.
Pour un mois de la marine comme suit:	
Un Lieutenant,	53 8
Un Enseigne,	42 12
1 Maître de Port,	32 2
1 Constructeur,	26 10
1 Charpentier,	10 11

Total, Ps. Bader 2781 5 fns.

Au Camp du Pacha, le 28 Juillet, 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC,

Le Commandant General de la Marine.

*Nota Bene, que si les Officiers & toute ce  
qui est attaché a la marine, ne remplit pas  
exactement ses devoirs avec intelligence ils  
seront destitués es envoyes.*

DUBUC,

Le Commandant General de la Marine.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

## No. 22.

*Le Sircar Coudadad au Directoire Executif  
representant la Republique Française,  
une et indivisible, a Paris.*

AU Nom de l'amitié que le Sircar Cou-  
dadad et sa Nation vouent a la Republique  
Françoise

*from Europe, after having executed the Commis-  
sion with which he charges me.*

The 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,

The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

## No. 21.

I HAVE received from the Sircar Couda-  
bad, the sum of two thousand seven hundred  
eighty one Behader pagodas, and five fanams;  
in the following manner, that is to say.

Eight months due to Debay,	171
Six months in advance,	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Six months to General Dubuc,	1928 1
Six months to Filletas,	385 10
One month to the Marine, as follows:	
One Lieutenant,	53 8
One Midshipman,	42 12
One Master of the port,	32 2
One Builder,	26 10
One Carpenter,	10 11

Total, Behadur Pagodas, 2781 5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July 1798.

DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every officer or other person be-  
longing to the Marine, who shall not dis-  
charge his duty punctually and with skill,  
shall be dismissed and sent back.

(Signed) DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

## No. 22.

*The Sircar Coudadad to the Executive Di-  
rectory, representing the French Repub-  
lic, one and indivisible, at Paris.*

In the name of that friendship which the  
Sircar Coudadad, and the subjects of the Sir-  
car

Françoise, laquelle amitié et alliance dureront autant que le soleil et la Lune brilleront dans le Ciel; et seront si solides que les evenemens les plus extraordinaires ne pourront jamais la rompre ni la desunir.

Les anglois jaloux de la liaison et de l'amitié qui regnoient depuis longtems entre mon Sircar et la France, se sont reunis aux Marattes, a Nizam Allie Kan, et a mes autres ennemis pour me declarer une Guerre aussi odieuse qu' injuste qui a durée plusieurs années et dont les resultats ont été si funestes pour moi, qu'il m'en a coûté mes plus belles provinces, et trois croureaux et trente lacs de Roupies.

La Republique n'ignore certainement aucunes de ces circonstances malheureuses, et combien j'ai fait d'efforts pour disputer pied a pied le pays que j'ai été obligé de ceder a nos Ennemis communs. Je n'aurois pas été forcé a des sacrifices aussi cruels si j'avois été secouru par les Francois mes anciens allies, trompés par le projet perfide de Conway Gouverneur General a Pondicherry, trame et ourdi avec Cambel Gouverneur de Madras, l'evacuation de la place ou il commandoit. Elle voudra sans doute en chassant les Anglois de leurs riches possessions dans l'Inde, reparer la faute de son ancien Gouvernement.

Etant depuis longtems animé des memes sentimens, je les ai fait exprimer au Gouvernement de l'Isle de France, par l'organe de deux Ambassadeurs, d'ou je viens de recevoir a ma grande satisfaction, des reponses telles que je les desirois ainsi que le Drapeau Republicain par le Chef de Brigade Chappuis, et le Capitaine des Vaisseaux Dubuc, qui m'ont emmené les foibles secours que les circonstances ont permis au General Malartic et au Contre Amiral Sercey de m'expedier en Soldats et Officiers.

Je garde pres de moi, ce premier Officier et vous envoie le second en qualité d'Ambassadeur pour en vous demandant, votre alliance offensive et defensive, obtenir des forces assez imposantes, pour que reunis aux miennes, je puisse attaquer et aneantir a jamais nos Ennemis communs en Asie. Je vous remettra mon Etendard qui reuni a celui de la Republique, servira de Base a l'alliance que

car, vow to the French Republic; which friendship and alliance shall endure as long as the sun and moon shine in the heavens, and which shall be so solid, that the most extraordinary events shall neither break nor disunite them.

The English jealous of the connection and friendship which for so long a time has subsisted between my Sircar and France, some years ago united against me with the Marattahs, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other enemies: and declared a war as odious as unjust, which lasted several years and of which the result was so fatal, that it cost me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my finest provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances, nor of the many efforts I made to dispute inch by inch, the possession of that country which at last I was obliged to relinquish to our common enemy. I should not have been driven to such cruel sacrifices had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the English from their rich possessions in India.

*These sentiments with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Isle of France through the organ of two Ambassadors from whom I have had the great satisfaction of receiving such an answer as I desired, together with the Republican Flag by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who also brought with them the inconsiderable succour of Officers and Men with which circumstances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to supply me.*

*I retain with me the first of these Officers and send the second to you as my Ambassador, who in requesting your alliance offensive and defensive, will, I trust, obtain such a reinforcement of troops, as joined to mine, may enable me to attack and annihilate for ever our common Enemies in Asia.*


I send you my standard, which, united with that of the Republic, will serve as a basis for the alliance into which our respective

que nos deux Nations vont contracter, ainsi que les Mandats particuliers que je le charge de vous communiquer.

Je lui adjoints, Sheik Abdoulraïm, et Mahomet Bismilla, mes sujets qui sont également chargés de me représenter auprès de vous.

Quelques soient désormais les circonstances ou puissent se trouver nos deux nations soit ensemble ou séparément, ainsi que dans toutes les affaires qu'elles pourront traiter, que le bien, la Gloire et l'avantage des deux en soient toujours le but, que leurs sentimens respectifs ayant pour garant les assurances de fidélité et les sermens usités par chacune d'elles et que le ciel et la terre se rapprochent et se réunissent, plutôt que de voir jamais notre alliance éprouver la moindre altération.

*Dans mon Palais à Cherengampatnam, le 20  
Juillet, 1798.*

(Signé) 


A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

five nations are about to contract; and with it, the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my subjects Sheik Abdoulraïm and Mahomet Bismilla, who are equally authorized to represent me with your Government.

*Whatever may be the future state of our two nations, whether blended or separate; into whatever engagements they may respectively enter; may the prosperity, the glory, and the success of both, be still the common object of each—may the sentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual assurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and the earth meet and unite ere the alliance of the two nations shall suffer the smallest alteration.*

*In my Palace at Seringapatam, July 20, 1798.*

(Signed) 

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

*Note, des demandes que mes Ambassadeurs doivent faire au Directoire Exécutif à Paris.*

ARTICLE 1.

Dix ou quinze mille hommes de troupe de toute arme, Infanterie, Cavalerie et Artillerie.

ARTICLE 2.

Une Armée Navale, qui fera la Guerre sur la Côte ou seront nos Armées, pour les favoriser, et les renforcer en cas de besoin.

ARTICLE 3.

Le Sircar fournira, toutes les munitions de Guerre et de bouche aux Armées de la République, ainsi que les Chevaux, Bœufs, Charroix et Tentes, qui leur seront nécessaires, à l'exception des liqueurs d'Europe qu'il n'a pas dans son pays.

ARTICLE 4.

On prendra pour toutes les marches et opérations militaires quelconques, les ordres du Roi.

ART.

*A Note of the Proposals to be made by my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.*

ARTICLE 1.

For ten or fifteen thousand troops of every description, infantry, cavalry and artillery.

ARTICLE 2.

A naval force to act on the coast where our armies may be, to favour, and to reinforce them in case of necessity.

ARTICLE 3.

The Sircar will furnish all military stores, and provisions for the army of the Republic, as well as horses, bullocks, carts and tents, together with every other necessary, excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

ARTICLE 4.

On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be observed.

ART.

ARTICLE 5.

L'expédition sera dirigée, dans un point de la Côte Coromandel, et de préférence a Porte Novo, ou s'effectuera le débarquement des Troupes, ou se rendra d'avance, ou a point nommé le Roy avec toute son Armée ; Son intention étant de debuter les premeires operations, au sein du pays ennemie.

ARTICLE 6.

Le Roy demande que la Republique lui donne avis par l'envoi a Mangalore, de deux Corvettes partant d'Europe, a vingt jours de distance l'une de l'autre, du Nombre des Vaisseaux et de Troupes, qu'elles lui envoie enfin qu'il se mette en campagne aussitot, et se trouve a meme d'être Maître de la Côte Coromandel, avant l'arivée des forces de la Republique, et être a meme de pourvoir, a tous ses besoins.

ARTICLE 7.


Toutes les Conquetes que se feront sur les Ennemis, a l'exception des Provinces, que le Roy a été obligé de ceder aux Anglois, aux Marattes, a Nizam Alli Kan, seront partages egalement, entre les deux Nations, et d'après les convenance respectives. Le meme Partage aura lieu aussi des Vaisseaux Ennemies, et des Colonies Portugaise, pour indemnifier le Roi des depenses de la Guerre.

ARTICLE 8.

Que s'il s'élève quelque difficulté entre les Armées Alliés, chacune d'eux auront la reserve particuliere de leur justices, selon leurs lois, et coutumes, et que toute discussion, que y auroit rapport, seront traités par écrit entre les deux Nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Que quelque soit le desir de la Republique, de donner la paix a l'Angleterre ou de continuer la Guerre, de vouloir bien le considerer pour toujours comme un Ami, et un fidelle Alliée le comprendre dans tous ses traites, et de le prevenir de toutes ses intentions.

(Signé) 

ARTICLE 10.

Toutes les François quelconques, que sont et viendront, dans les Etats du Roy, seront comme Amis et Alliés, ils pourront aller, venir et commercer sans qu'ils ne leur soit fait aucun

ARTICLE 5.

The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel Coast, and in preference, to Porto Novo; where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place; and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French army, or at any time appointed, it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the enemy's country.

ARTICLE 6.

The King desires that the Republic will inform him, by dispatching to Mangalore two Corvettes from Europe, within 20 days of each other, of the number of Ships and troops which are to be sent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel Coast, before the arrival of the Republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.

ARTICLE 7.


All the conquests which may be made from the Enemy, excepting those Provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mabrattas, and to Nizam Ally Khan, shall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their respective convenience. The same division shall also be made of the Enemy's Ships, and of the Portuguese Colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the Expences of the War.

ARTICLE 8.

Should any difficulty arise between the allied armies, each shall observe justice according to their own laws and customs, and every discussion relating to them shall be conducted in writing, between the two nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Whatever may be the desire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the War, the King trusts the Republic will always have the kindness to consider him as a Friend and faithful Ally; and accordingly comprehend him in all its Treaties, and apprise him of all its intentions.

(Signed) 

ARTICLE 10.

All persons of the French Nation, whosoever now are, or may hereafter, come within the territories of the King, shall be treated as Friends and Allies; they shall have the liberty of passing and repassing



aucun trouble, molestation, ou empêchement, mais au contraire de recevoir toute assistance, et secours, au besoin.

## ARTICLE 11.

D'Emmener a mon Service quatre Fon-  
deurs de Canon de Bronze, quatre Fon-  
deurs en fer, quatre Papetiers, quatre Etameurs de  
Glace, quatre Couleureurs de Glace, quatre  
Verriers, deux Ingenieurs de Marine, deux  
bons Constructeurs.

Donné dans mon Palais de Cheringua-  
patnam, sous ma signature, et celle de mon  
premier ministre, et revetu du Sceau de  
l'Etat, le 20 de Juillet 1798.

(Signed) *AA*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 23.

A LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,  
UNE ET INDIVISIBLE.

AYANT une entiere Confiance dans le  
zele, et la fidelité envers la Patrie du Citoy-  
en Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la  
Republique Française une & indivisible, Com-  
mandant General de ma Marine, je l'ay  
nommé, & nomme l'un de mes Ambassadeurs,  
aupres du Directoire Executif, à Paris: pour  
y remplir, ponctuellement, les ordres, que je  
luy ai donné; luy donnant, à cet effet, toutes  
les Pouvoirs les plus étendus, & absolument  
nécessaires, au bien de la Mission que je luy  
confie, promettant, & m'obligeant, envers la  
Republique Française, une & indivisible, de  
ratifier toutes les traites et les engagements  
que le Citoyen Dubuc pourra prendre avec  
la Convention Nationale, & le Directoire  
Executif à Paris: ainsi que envers les Artistes,  
et Ouvriers, que je l'ay chargé, d'emmener  
a mon Service.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringua-  
patnam sous ma Signature, & celle de mon  
Premier Ministre & revetu du Sceau de  
l'Etat.

Le 20 Juillet 1798.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.  
Lettre

*repassing, and of trading, without any molestation  
or hindrance, on the contrary they shall receive e-  
very assistance and succour which they may want.*

## ARTICLE 11.

To procure for my service, four founders  
of brass, and four founders of iron-cannon,  
four paper-makers, four glass-coaters, four  
glass-founders, four glass-cutters, two naval en-  
gineers, and two good ship-builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under  
my Signature and that of my Prime Minister,  
with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th  
July, 1798.

(Signed) *AA*

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 23.

TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

PLACING entire confidence in the patriotic  
zeal and fidelity manifested by Citizen Dubuc, Cap-  
tain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and  
indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine,  
I have appointed, and do hereby appoint, him one  
of my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory  
at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the or-  
ders which I have given him. For that purpose,  
I give him all the most extensive powers necessa-  
ry to the success of the mission which I have en-  
trusted to him, promising and binding myself to  
the French Republic, one and indivisible, to ratify  
the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter  
into in my name with the National Convention,  
and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well  
as with the Artists and workmen, whom I have  
directed him to engage for my service.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under  
my Signature and that of my Prime Minister,  
with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July,  
1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.  
Lettre

*Lettre de Credit du Sercard Coudadaud  
Pour Le Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine de  
Vaisseaux, de la Republique Française,  
une, & indivisible, & Commandant Gé-  
neral de ma Marine.*

Ayant une entière Confiance, dans la fide-  
lité du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vais-  
seaux de la Republique Française, une et in-  
divisible, Commandant General de ma Ma-  
rine, l'autorise par la presente lettre de Cré-  
dit; a se procurer, soit envers la Republique  
Française; soit avec des agens particuliers,  
tous les sommes, qu'il pourra avoir besoin  
pour remplir les Ordres que Je luy ai donné,  
pour divers achats ou dépenses, qu'il croira  
urgentes, & necessaires a l'avantage de sa  
Mission, Voulant que la ditte Lettre de Cre-  
dit, eust toute force & valeur m'obligeant de  
Payer, ou faire payer, toutes les traites que  
le Citoyen Dubuc, tirera sur mon Sercard.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringuapat-  
nam, sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Pre-  
mier Ministre, et revetu du Sceau de l'Etat.  
*Le 20 Julliet 1798.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

*Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khoda-  
daud, for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the  
Navy of the French Republic, one and  
indivisible, and Commander in Chief  
of my Marina.*

PLACING entire confidence in the fide-  
lity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy  
of the French Republic, one and indivisible,  
and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I  
authorize him, by this present Letter of Cre-  
dit, to procure either from the French Repub-  
lic, or from Individuals, such sums as he may  
require to fulfill the orders I have given him  
for different purchases, or to defray expences  
which he may think urgent or necessary for  
the advantage of his mission. Being desirous  
that the said Letter of Credit should have full  
power and value, I hereby bind myself to pay,  
or cause to be paid, all the bills of exchange  
which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sir-  
car.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam. under  
my Signature, and that of my Prime minis-  
ter, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th  
July, 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 24.

Copy of Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sul-  
taun, dated 16th Decembre, 1798. O. S.  
*gisme. expedition Tranquebar, le 16. Decem-  
bre 1798, V. S.*

Au Sercard Coudadaud.

GRAND PACHA, SALUT ET RESPECT.

Les hommes sont heureusement arrives,  
mais il nous manque la chose la plus essen-  
tielle, les lettres qu'ils ont laissé en route, mais  
j'espere qu'elles arriveront sous peu de jours,  
ils ont eu si peur, que voila quatre mois qu'ils  
sont en route, et vous pouvez juger de la di-  
ligence qu'ils ont mis, et de leur exactitude  
a vous servir, quand a moi, je crois qu'ils se  
sont attaches les jambes pendant trois mois  
et demi. Les Alcarates que je vous avais  
expedié

No. 24.

Copy of a letter from Dubuc to Tippoo  
Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

*Tranquebar, the 16th December 1798, O. S.*

To the Sirkar Khodadaud,

GREAT PACHA, HEATH AND RESPECT.

THE men are arrived safe, but their letters,  
the articles most essential are still wanting, ha-  
ving been left on the road, I hope however  
to get them in a few days; the men were so  
much afraid, that they have been four months  
on their journey; you may judge of their dili-  
gence and punctuality for your service; for  
my own part, I believe they must have tied  
their legs for three months and a half; Hir-  
carras which I sent to you on the 11th of  
last

expédié le 11<sup>me</sup> du mois dernier, sont de retour hier avec la réponse de votre Majesté du 20<sup>me</sup> du même mois ; je me hâte de vous les renvoyer puisque se sont des gens très fidèles, et que je voudrais qu'on récompensât généreusement. *La personne* qui doit fournir l'argent ne paroît pas, et je n'entends point parler, je crains beaucoup qu'il aura de grandes peines pour obtenir de se faire payer, je pense qu'il est très indispensablement nécessaire que vous m'expédiés l'ordre pour prendre tout l'argent qui est chez *Merciére* tout de suite, et que vous y joignez une lettre de crédit, comme je vous l'avois demandé sur la République : L'importance de ma mission est telle, et dont le résultat doit être si avantageux à votre Majesté, que je ne scaurois trop le répéter, que l'argent doit être compte pour rien lorsqu'il s'agit de grandes affaires ; il faut que je pars, et pour cela il faut de l'argent, Dans tous les pays l'argent est le nerf de l'intrigue et de la guerre, si votre Majesté ne veut pas être ruinée par les Anglois, et perdre le secours de vos bons et vrais amis les François, donnez moi donc une assez grande marque de confiance en me donnant des moyens, on n'arrêtera pas des *Socars* avec de l'argent sur tout si c'est de pagodes à l'étoile ; de la diligence à m'en envoyer, et je parlerai tout de suite. Les étoffes ne sont pas arrivées, et je vais envoyer des gens pour les faire venir. Je demande à votre majesté de m'autoriser à prendre un An d'avance d'appointments, comme elle me l'a promis pour assurer à ma famille de quoi vivre pendant mon absence, puisque les six mois que j'ai reçu sont finis le 8<sup>me</sup> du mois prochain, et que j'ai été forcé de dépenser tout ce que j'avois, et qu'il ne me reste plus rien, Les Anglois m'ayant pris mon vaisseau et mon argent ; vous trouverez ma demande de toute justice, en songeant que ma famille est dans un pays étranger où elle n'a aucun ressource, je reitere donc que votre majesté me donne plein pouvoir à cet égard, et que l'on me fasse tenir des moyens tout de suite. Les Alcarates me promettant d'être de retour dans trente jours, *je puis partir, dans quarante*. Il serait bon d'avoir ici chez votre Ouakil quatre paires d'alcarates, pour qu'on vous donne toutes les huit jours des nouvelles j'ai ici, ce qu'il faut pour cela, je vous recommande *le Ouakil*, il n'est pas assez payé, et voilà huit mois que la Cacherie ne lui a rien donné.

last month, have returned with your Majesty's reply, dated the 29<sup>th</sup> of the same month ; I hasten to send them back, as they are faithful men, and I should wish them to be liberally recompensed. *The person* who is to furnish the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I consider it as indispensably necessary that you should send me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of *Merciar*, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requested by me ; the importance of my mission is such, and the result promises to be so advantageous to your Majesty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be considered as nothing when matters of such consequence are in agitation ; I must set off, but to do this, money is necessary ; in all countries money is the sinew of intrigue and of war ; if your Majesty does not wish to be ruined by the English, and to lose the assistance of your good and faithful friends the French, shew me a sufficient mark of your confidence, in supplying me with the means ; they will not stop *Socars* on the road with specie ; especially if it be in Star Pagodas ; send me a supply with all expedition, and I will set off immediately. The Cloths are not arrived, and I am about to send persons in search of them. I request your Majesty will authorize me to take up a years advance of pay, according to your promise, to enable me to secure to my family the means of subsistence during my absence ; as the six months for which I received an advance, will expire on the 8<sup>th</sup> of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had, and have now nothing remaining, the English having taken both my vessel and money ; you will find my request reasonable, when you consider that my family is in a strange country and destitute of resources. I again solicit from your Majesty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furnished me. *As the Hircarrahs assure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty*. It will be advisable that you should station here with your vakeel eight Hircarrahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you, his pay is insufficient, and it is now eight months that the catchery has given him nothing, he should have

Donné, il lui faut aussi un Palanquin, l'Envoyé d'un Grand Prince, aussi noble et aussi généreux que votre Majesté, ne doit pas aller à pied, comme un Couly. Etes vous content de moi, dites m'en un mot, vous savez comme je vous suis attaché, et vous aurez de vraies preuves de ma fidélité, je supplie votre Majesté de continuer vos bontés, et votre amitié, à mon bon ami et collègue, le General Chappuis; voyez le souvent, plus vous le connoîtrez, plus vous verrez qu'il mérite de considération; c'est un homme d'honneur, vrai, et de bon conseil.

J'ai appris que votre majesté a écrit au Gouvernement de Madras, et au Lord Mornington. Qu'elle sera l'issue de leurs réponse? Tenez vous en garde contre eux, soyez prêt à vous défendre, ou à attaquer; les préparatifs de la guerre se continuent avec une grande rapidité; l'armée de *Nizam* doit déjà être en marche, il faut l'arrêter, Les Anglois ont voulu faire enlever votre Ouakil, Sadaa Chide Varan, mais j'ai découvert le complot, et il n'a pas réussi; il est nécessaire que votre Majesté écrive tout de suite au Gouvernement de Tranquebar, par un Chameau Courier, pour lui recommander et lui demander sa protection immédiate pour votre General en Chef Du Buc, son Major Filliettaz, et l'Interprete Debay et votre Ouakil. Le Lord Mornington, Gouverneur General de Bengal, et le General Clarke, doivent venir à la Côte à la fin de ce mois, pour entamer des négociations avec votre Majesté, qui si elles ne leur sont pas avantageuses, elles leur feront vous déclarer la Guerre, dont le résultat doit être, d'envahir votre pays et vous détrôner; en vous substituant et aux Hereriers de votre couronne, un Nabab, de leur fabrication; votre majesté voit bien qu'il ne s'agit point moins, que de la perte de votre Royaume: il faut travailler, et négocier sur tout pour vous la maintenir jusques au moment où je pourrais vous la faire affermir pour toujours et à vos augustes Enfants. Avec les intrigues que les anglois entretiennent dans tous les Dobardes de l'Inde, il leur est très facile de causer des troubles; et ils peuvent peut être vous détacher de toutes vos allies, il est vraisemblable qu'en faisant une grande diversion et des traites et qu'ils peuvent réussir dans une nouvelle Guerre contre votre Majesté, il viendrait à bout ensuite de détruire la puissance Maratte, et à leurs enlever impunément

have besides a palankeen: the Ambassador of so noble and generous a prince as yourself, ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you satisfied with me? tell me in a word you know my attachment to your person, and you shall have sincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majesty to continue your goodness and friendship to my true friend and Colleague General Chappuy; see him often, the more you know him the more you will be satisfied that he merits your confidence: he is a man of the purest honor, faithful, and a sound adviser.

I have been informed that your Majesty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the issue of their reply? Be on your guard against them, be ready to defend, or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity; the Nizam's troops must by this time be on their march: they must be checked. The English attempted to carry off your Vakeel Sada Chide varan, but I discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded.

Your Majesty should write instantly to the Government of Tranquebar by a camel Courier, requesting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Filliettaz, the Interpreter De Bay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coast at the end of this month for the purpose of entering upon a negotiation with your Majesty, which, should it not be successful, will be followed by a declaration of war; the object of which will be, to take away your country and to dethrone you; substituting in your place and that of the heirs of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation; your Majesty must perceive that nothing less than your Kingdom is at stake. *You must exert yourself and in particular endeavour to preserve it by negotiation, till the moment when I flatter myself, I shall secure it to you, and to your august Children for ever.*

By means of the intrigues carried on by the English in all the Durbars of India, it is easy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies, it is very probable that by division and negotiation, in the event of their succeeding in a new war against your Majesty, they may accomplish the destruction of the Mabrattah power

ment tout ce qu'il leur auroit été cédé par un nouveau traité de paix. Il est donc évidamment de leurs intérêts, de traiter conjointement avec vous, afin de trouver une Garantie sûre et mutuelle dans une ligue puissante, dont chaque membre doit se réunir pour défendre les acquisitions ou les cessions, que chacune a fait à la paix, que vous avez signés dans votre capitale, avec toutes les parties contractantes. Les Anglois vous menacent, les Marattes doivent vous soutenir, et ne pas vous laisser exposé à succomber. La Barrière que vous sépare des premiers, doit subsister sans que rien peut la briser ou la rompre; vous devez compter sur vos alliés autant que vos intérêts seront communes, et vous seriez abandonné si ces intérêts cessent, ou à plus forte raison s'ils en ont de contraire, ou qu'ils commencent à vous craindre. Le temps est court et précieux, il faut leur prouver vos bonnes intentions, et gagner les Anglois de vitesse, mettre des obstacles à leurs négociations à Pona pour en retarder, ou en empêcher l'effet. Dans une pareille conjoncture les Marattes doivent faire valoir la foi des Traites, ne pas oublier à rappeler aux Anglois, les secours qu'ils leur ont accordés, contre votre Majesté, d'en exiger la reconnaissance, qu'ils sont en droit d'en attendre; afin de concilier tous les intérêts respectifs, avec les circonstances délicates où chacune d'elle se trouve, pour être à l'abri des reproches, et du manque de foi, sur l'accomplissement du traité de paix en entier ou en article séparé, alors si les moyens de conciliation ne peuvent pas réussir, il faut qu'ils arment en diligence, qu'ils menacent la nation infractante, et le cry arrêtera peut-être, toutes les résolutions militaires et hostiles contre votre Majesté. Si en étoit autrement, il faut tirer l'épée, jeter le fourreau si loin, qu'on ne le trouve plus, et le sort des armes en décidera. Nous n'avons encore aucune nouvelle assez intéressante d'Europe, La République est continuellement victorieuse sur tous ses ennemis, et refusant la paix à l'Angleterre. Scindia a déjà pris Delhi, et je pense qu'il doit avoir fini la conquête d'Agra; il sera bon que votre Majesté dépêche des couriers, pour le prévenir tout de suite de la situation où vous vous trouvez. Je supplie votre Majesté à bien lire ma Lettre, la franchise, la vérité, et votre intérêt l'a seule dictée.

Je

power, and seize with impunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of Peace; it is evidently then their interest to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may establish a firm security for each other, and in this league each ought to co-operate in defending the acquisitions or cessions that either may have made at the Peace concluded: at your capital with the several contracting Parties. The English threaten you, the Marattas ought to support you, and not allow you to be exposed to destruction; the barrier that separates you from the former ought to be preserved, so that nothing may be able to break or destroy it; you may place a dependance on your Allies while your interests are the same, but you will be abandoned if those interests should cease to be mutual, or more certainly still, if they should be absolutely at variance, or if your Allies should begin to fear you. Your time is short and precious, you must convince them of your good intentions; anticipate the English by your activity, and throw impediments in their way which shall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under such circumstances the Marattas ought to insist on the faith of Treaties; to remind the English of the assistance they afforded them against your Majesty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different Interests of the parties with the delicate situation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it: if these means of conciliation fail, they must immediately arm and menace the Nation which shall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps put a stop to all the military and hostile proceedings against your Majesty; if otherwise, the Sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be cast away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war must decide the event.

We have not yet received any interesting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies and refuses peace to England. Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he must have completed the conquest of Agra. Your Majesty will do well to dispatch Couriers to inform him immediately of the situation you are in.

I beg.

Je prie Dieu que tout aille au gré de votre Majesté, de qui j'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect,

Le General en Chef,

(Signé) DUBUC.

*Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française une et indivisible.*

*Le Major Filetaz vous offre l'hommage de son respect et son attachement à votre Majesté.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

I beg your Majesty will read attentively my letter, which has been solely dictated by candour, truth and a regard for your real interests.

I pray to God that every thing may succeed according to the wishes of your Majesty. I have the honor to be with respect.

(Signed) DUBUC,

The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

*Major Filetaz begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your Majesty.*

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc.

*De Cheringampatam, le 2 Janvier, 1799.*

LES Alcaras portants votre Lettre du Seize dernier, sont arrivés le trente — On leur a donne dix Roupies de present. Il faut faire votre possible pour partir tres vite, car ça presse beaucoup. Les Etoffes dont vous me parlez, qui ne sont pas arrivées, sont revenues ici sans ordre, je les ai fait repartir de suite: si elles n'arrivent pas bien vite, que cela ne vous empeche pas de partir. La lettre de Credit pour France, que vous demandez se trouve dans les paquets. J'espere que vous trouverez la personne, qui doit vous compter de l'argent, nous la regardons comme bien sûre; mais si, par hazard elle vous manquoit: tâchez moyennant votre Lettre de Credit, d'arranger les affaires & partez bien vite. Vous ne devez pas douter, que vous avez toute ma confiance, et que je vous regarde comme un de mes bons amis: Nous sommes convenus ensemble de tout ce que vous aviez à faire, Il est inutile & même dangereux d'écrire encore, parceque les lettres se perdent, & ce qui m'intéresse le plus, c'est votre départ le plus vite possible — vos Dépeches ont été interceptées une fois & ont fait connoître votre destination, ce qui est très facheux, &

No. 25.

Letter From Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc.

*Seringapatam, the 2d January 1799.*

The Hirearrhs who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th ultimo arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a present ten rupees. You must make every exertion to depart with all possible expedition, for it is urgently necessary. The Cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have caused them to be returned again without delay, but should they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The Letter of Credit for France which you desire is in the Packet. I hope that you will find the person who ought to pay you the Money: We consider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he should fail, you will endeavour by Means of your Letter of Credit to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible. You need not doubt that you possess my entire confidence, and that I consider you as one of my very good Friends. We have settled together every thing which you have to do. It is useless and even dangerous to write again, because Letters may be lost, and what I am most anxious about is, that you should depart as quickly as possible. Your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted:

if

si vous écrivez encore une fois, ne nommez personne, nous nous entendrons toujours, c'est ainsi que je vous ai toujours écrit. Vous demandez que j'envoie de l'argent d'ici, comment cela peut-il se faire, puisque les Lettres passent avec difficulté. Je vous autorise, à prendre sur la Lettre de Credit pour Europe ce que vous jugerez à propos, pour vous, ainsi que pour les autres affaires, après le Départ de cette Dépeche j'expédierai les hommes nécessaires pour entretenir la Correspondance. Je compte uniquement sur la Providence, et je pense que je serai seul; mais Dieu & mon courage viendront à bout de tout. On a envoyé à POONA, mais ce qu'il a de plus intéressant pour moi & de plus pressé, c'est votre départ, levez tous les obstacles & partez bien vite.

(Signé) 


*Written on the Copy, in Persian to the following effect.*

*Draft of a Letter dated the 25th of Zaukree, answering to the 22d of Redjub, 1226 from the Birth of Mahomed, (corresponding with the 2d of January 1799,) in reply to an Arzee (or address) from Dubuc.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

*If you should write again, mention no names; we shall always understand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.*

You ask me to send money from hence: how can this be done when Letters pass with so much difficulty? I authorize you to take up by means of the letter of credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourself as well as for other purposes; after the departure of this dispatch, I will send the necessary persons to carry on the correspondence. *I rely solely on Providence, expecting that I shall be alone and unsupported; but God and my courage will accomplish every thing.* I have sent to Poonah, but it is your departure which most interests me, and which is most pressing. Overcome all obstacles, and depart with speed.

(Signed) 

A True Translation,  
G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

**Au Citoyen Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux a Patane.**

*Du Quans Republicain, le Tridi de la 1er. Decade de Prairial L'an 5eme.*

Au Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux, L'allié de la Republique Français, et le bien aimé des Republicain ses Enfants Salus.

CITOYEN SULTAN,

**J**AI reçu la Lettre que vous m'avé fais l'amitié de mecrire je prans la Liberté de répondre Artique par Artique.

A cella que concerne M. Raimons, j'ai lus la lettre qu'il ecrit au Cit: Dompars, M. Raimons plus fin que lui a laire detre une homme que veus etre Français ou dumoins que l'on le Croilles telle, le tous pour savoir, vos intansions, et celle de la Republiques votre seurs, il desire que lon l'intruises de nos moyens de nos Forces, et dit il quil a sacrifie la majeurs partie de son biens pour prouvé et soutenir les Français, et leurs noms dans l'Inde, que son partie, s'apelle celui des Français, et quil en a toujours porté le pavillions.

Vous le connoisse bon Prince, et la France encore mieux, il a fait la guerre, a qui, a vous l'alie de ma nation, cest par cette vois qu'il vous veus prouvé sa sincerité, il a aboré l'enciens pavillions Français, ce netoit que pour vous retiré les Français que etais sous vos ordre, il est au Service d'un Prince votre enemie et le notre, et Sindigne alliances des Anglois, avec le quel il est journallemans, mes mon Princes avec les mechans il faut ce servire de pareilles arme, il ne faudroit pas lui faire appercevoir que vous l'avé devoillé, ci vous voulé me parmaître de lui Ecrire, je ferai si biens enforte de l'amené—pour qu'il reponde a vos desire: il faut en affaire politique ce servire du bras du quelle l'on voudroit le poigne coupé, et maitre votre enemis, ors detas de nous nuire, soit par ces Ecris ou ces actions, je vous le repaitre, vos intairais.

**To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun, (Ser-ingapatam).**

*From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decad of Prairial, the 5th Year, (May 23, 1797).*

To Tippoo Sultaun the victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well-beloved of the Republicans her Children: Health.

CITIZEN SULTAUN,

**I** HAVE received the Letter, which you have done me the friendship to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it article by article.

With respect to that which relates to Monsieur Raymond; I have read the Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars: M. Raymond more subtle than he, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman; or who would at least wish to be thought so, and this with a view to discover your intentions, and those of the Republic, your Sister: He expresses a wish, to be informed of our means, and of our force, alledging that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property, to prove his attachment to the French, and to support the French, and their name in India; that his party is called the French party, and that he has always borne the French Colours.

He is known to you, Excellent Prince, and still better to France. He has made war. On whom? On you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you, his sincerity: he has erected the antient Standard of France: this was only to disengage you from the French, who acted under your orders. He is in the service of a Prince, who is both your enemy, and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the English, with whom he is in constant habits of intercourse. But my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we must make use of their own Arms: you must not let him perceive that you have unmasked him. If you will but permit me to write to him, I will lead him on till he falls into the very track that will answer your purposes. In politics, we must endeavour to make the arm do our work, which we would be glad to see cut off, and



intairais me sont aussi chaire que ceux de ma nation, et compté sur la franchises de mon cœur, mais Raimons a laire de vous faire des avances ayé laire de répondre a cette confiances et permetté moi de joué un role, aupres de lui, il fera vos volontés soié en sure, tous fin quil est, je le jure, et vous seré satisfait.

A legars de ces hommes qui sont au fers, ci ils avoit merité la mors, soie sure qu'ils naurais point eus de graces, je n'aime ni les Lache, ni les traite et soié sure que votre Quarls sera tenus, avec toute la dignité et le respect qui vous est dus, je ne le commande pas mais je sui Republicain, et je leurs ferai connoitre, que vous ne les payé pas pour la debauché ni le vices, il faut quils gagne l'argens que vous leurs donné et que partous et dans tous temps, quil soilles en état de soutenir votre precieux noms, et votre glorie, il commances a mecouté, je les rendre digne de cette bonneur, et ce n'est pa une petite tache a pres leurs abandons pasé.

Une Ordre de vous, écrite au Cit Dompars en ce terms ci inclus, fera le meilleur effais. Votre volonté sera executé. Lundi apres midi ci vous le parmaité je ire avec Le Cit: Canoniers, sur votre place dexercises, por les faire tiré au Blanc; je leurs fait faire tous les jours ses exercises en blanc—mes comme c'est l'usage ché les republicains a avoir une petite pieffes de canons avec chaque Compagnis de Enfantris pour les faire evolué, et favorisé les atakes ou les retraite, ou les Escaramouches des Cavaliers, cest pourquoi je vous avois demande une de vos plus petite pieffes a preté seulmans; ces pieffes dans l'action ce manis a la bricole, vos volonté son des loïs, je vous souaite tous les bonheur que vous merite.

Votre Citoyen,

(Signé) RIPAUD.

and put it out of our enemy's power to hurt us by word or by deed. I repeat to you, that your interests are as dear to me, as those of my own Nation; and you may rely on the frankness of my heart. Raymond pretends to make advances to you; seem to return this mark of confidence, and leave me to play my part with him. I swear to you, you shall have every reason to be satisfied, and, as cunning as he is, he shall but work to accomplish your desires.

With respect to the men who are in irons, had they deserved death, be persuaded that they should have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may rest assured that your Camp shall be ordered with all the dignity and respect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a Republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they must earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they must be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to listen to me. I will render them worthy of this honor, and this is no trifling attempt, after their late disorderly behaviour. An order from you to the citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing enclosed, would have the best effect. Your will shall be complied with; on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permission, the citizen gunners to your place of exercise, that they may fire at the target; I make them practice daily firing at the mark. But as it is the custom among the Republicans to attach a small piece of Artillery to each company of Infantry, for the purpose of manœuvring, and to favor attacks or retreats, or the skirmishes of Cavalry, I had requested of you merely to lend me one of your smallest Field Pieces; these pieces in time of action, are drawn with traces.

Your wishes are Laws, I wish you all the happiness you deserve.

Your Citizen,

(Signed) RIPAUD.

Je pris le Citoyen Dompars, comme Commandant, de s'instruire pour commandé lui même les Republicains Français qui sont sous ces ordres, qu'il ordonne également a ces officiers de s'instruire leurs même, ensi que les sous officiers, je vous donne atous un mois pour vous instruire, je jugeré moi meme des mouvemens militaire que vous feré executé a cette Epoque. Pour être Republicain il faut être instruit et avoir de lamour propre & merité l'estime de ceux qui nous Paiyes, jusqua ce jour vous avez negligé ce devoirs d'honnête homme réparé ces enciens erreurs merité mon Estimé, vous feré faire tous les jours, a tous les Citoyens que vos Commandé et sen aucune distinctions que celle de la vielles, l'exercices du Fusils, et du Canons, ceux qui exercerons biens au Fusils, et au Canons, ne ferons l'exercices que tous les Lundis seulement sur ma places, ceux que ne passerons pas biens les temps, seront suivantés leurs sciences divide en 2eme. et 3eme. classes, ceux de la 2em. ferons l'exercices trois fois par Semaine, ceux de la 3eme. tous les jours jusqua ce que tous vos Citoyens ne parviennent a être de la premiere classes, tous au fusils qu'au canons, il faut qu'il foilles tous fusilliers et canoniérs, veillé que cette ordre foilles mises a execution, vous men repondé donné aussi l'ordre a votre cavalieris de s'instruire, il faut tous être abile a ma volonté.

A True Copy,  
H. ST. G. TUCKER.

I desire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to *qualify* himself, that he may be able to command in person, the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will in the same manner, require his Officers to qualify themselves to command, as well as his inferior Officers, I give you all one month to enable you to practise, and I shall judge myself of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period. To be Republicans, it is necessary to be well informed, to possess a degree of pride, and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected these duties of honorable men, repair your former errors, and merit my esteem, you will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any distinction, except that of age, practise with the musquet and great guns. Those who perform their exercise well with the musquet and cannon, will practise only every Monday on my Parade; those who will not make the most of their time, shall be formed according to their respective acquirements into second and third Classes; those of the second Class shall exercise three times a week: those of the third daily, until all your Citizens become qualified for the first Class, both with respect to the management of the musquet and of the artillery; they must all be equally expert at the musquet and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution, you will be answerable to me for it. Issue orders also to your Cavalry to instruct themselves. It is proper that all should be perfect. Such is my will.

A True Translation,  
G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

*This Letter establishes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the Standards under which M. Raymond's Corps served, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d October 1798; they consisted of the Three coloured Flag, surmounted by an Emblem, representing the Ottoman Crescent, transfix'd by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.*  
The

*The Originals of the following Translations of Letters from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilson at Mocha; and the Translations were by him transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.*

## FRENCH LIBERTY.

### LIBERTY.

### EQUALITY.

*Head Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluviose, 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

**BUONAPARTE**, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the most Magnificent **SULTAUN**, our greatest friend **TIPPQO SAIB**.

You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible Army, full of the desire of delivering you from the Iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation.

I would even wish you could send some intelligent person to Suez or Cairo, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increase your power and destroy your Enemies.

(Seal)

(Signed) **BUONAPARTE**.

True Translate from the French,

(Signed) **FRANCIS WOPPERS**, Translator.

*Translate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Shereef of Mecca, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at Judda, the 17th February, 1799.*

YOU will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between those places; and of the tranquillity which is established among the Inhabitants. Not a single Mamaluke oppressor remains in the Country, and the Inhabitants without dread or fear, employ themselves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades as formerly, and by the blessing of God, this will be daily increasing, and the duties on Merchandize and the Taxes will be lessened. The duties on Merchandize are now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mamalukes; the Merchants have every assistance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and safe, therefore do you assure the Merchants of your Country, that they may bring their goods to Suez, and sell them without dread or apprehension, and may purchase in exchange for them, such Articles as they may wish.

I now send you a letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun, oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries.

A True Translation,

(Signed) **S. WILSON**.

*Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonshee for me, by Shaick Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Shereef's 1st Vizier and 1st Secretary.*

(Signed) **S. WILSON**.

A True Copy,

**N. B. EDMONSTONE**,

Persian Translator to the Government.

C.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**BETWEEN**

**TIPPOO SULTAUN,**

**AND**

**GOVERNMENT.**

100-443887-1

# CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TIPPOO SULTAUN AND GOVERNMENT.

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## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 7th March, 1798.*

**T**HE particulars of the late disturbances in Cotiote, and their termination by the submission of the Rajah, will no doubt have been communicated to you. From the friendship which subsists between the two States, I think it proper however to acquaint you, that during the existence of those disturbances several letters were presented to the Company's Officers, who were sent to reduce the Rajah to obedience, in your name, bearing a Seal asserted to be that of your Sircar, claiming the District of Wynaad, which adjoins to Cotiote. I am satisfied, that if these letters had been written with your sanction, they would have been transmitted to me in the usual manner, and as the dictates of friendship require. Although I can therefore have little doubt, but these letters were fabricated by the advisers of the Rajah in question, in the hope of obtaining his own purposes, by exciting a misunderstanding between the two States; it being equally the interest of both States that the views of such short sighted persons should be exposed and defeated; and that measures should be adopted to prevent similar practices in future; I have thought it proper to apprise you of the above circumstances, and at the same time to assure you, that in the event of your having any claims on the District of Wynaad, I have every disposition to attend to them, and for that purpose, if necessary, to direct well-informed and respectable persons to be deputed from Bombay to the spot, or anywhere on the frontiers of the two States that may be concerted as most convenient, to meet persons on your part to settle the right of the respective States, to that district, or to any places on the boundary between Malabar and your territories, the right to which may be unsettled. I need not add, the fullest assurances that this Government will most readily agree to whatever may appear equitable on enquiry; and I am satisfied that you will be actuated by the same sentiments of justice and good faith.

Considering the above as a proof of my sincere desire to maintain the friendship which has been so happily established between the two States, I trust you will rejoice me with frequent accounts of your welfare, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SHORE.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received \* 26th April, 1798.*

I HAVE been favoured with your letter, † notifying your intention of returning to Europe, and the nomination of Lord Mornington, who is of rank, to the office of Governor General, in whom the same disposition would be manifested with yourself to cultivate and improve the friendship and good understanding subsisting between the two States, and an inviolable adherence to the engagements by which they are connected, &c. It is very well: You must impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between us, and constantly favor me with letters communicating your health and welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received 26th April, 1798.*

I HAVE been highly gratified by the receipt of your letter (vide that written 7th of March,) and have understood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (spek Wynaur) is the name of a ‡ Kurreea in my territory in the midst of a forest of trees, with an inconsiderable number of habitations upon it; the inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which reason, a small fort was long ago erected there, which is garrisoned by my troops. They have always been disorderly and turbulent, and there has been constant occasion to chastise them. The said Kurreea is situated on the Table land near Tambacherry. All the talooks ceded to the Company were particularly specified in the treaty of peace, in order to prevent repeated altercations. I did not cede a single talook to the Company on the Table land, nor has the Company any concern there. I have no doubt but that in consequence of the representation of some interested person, you have written with a view to have such designing representations exposed, and therefore I write thus particularly. Just now no one in that Kurreea has excited any disturbance or commotion; my subjects do not frequent the country below the Table land, which has long constituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the Table land belongs to the Company; above it are my subjects. There are mountains situated between. This matter does not require investigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to

\* On this day Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors landed at Mangalore on their return from the Isle of France.

† The Letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

‡ The same as Moza. The term *Village* does not answer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which signifies not only the Village itself, but the lands belonging to it.

Strengthen.

strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two States, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received 17th May, 1798.*

I WAS much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter\*, communicating the departure of Sir John Shore, and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington (vide that written 26th March, 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your constant disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment between the two States.

The Coorgah people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunt-mungul and Colobr-Bauchee, two Kurreeast below the ghauts and woods, where they commit violence and injure the ryots; an officer with a small detachment was therefore sent to bring them to reason, but they will not hear reason and only want to excite disturbance. I have written this for your information, lest any persons should represent the circumstance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You must write to the Coorgah Rajah, enjoining and insisting on his quitting those two Kurreeas, and remaining within his own boundary above the ghauts, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing me solicitous for the good tidings of your welfare, I hope you will constantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Perfian Translator to the Government.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written the 14th June 1798.*

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival at Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, stating, that some people of the Coorga country having descended from the woods and mountains, had fixed their residence in the village of Kauntamungle and Coloor-bajee &c.

(Recapitulate the contents of the letter.)

\* The letter alluded to, being merely Complimentary, is omitted.

† A Kurreea is a village with the adjacent land belonging to it.

Sir



Sir Alured Clarke has also communicated to me your answer to the letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, respecting the claims of the Company and of your Highness to the district of Wynaad, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power of my sincere desire to maintain the good understanding which had so long subsisted between your Highness and the Company, I made it one of the first objects of my attention to examine all the papers existing on the Company's records, as well respecting Wynaad as the district of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle, and Coloorbajee are situated.

From these papers I find that not only the right to the districts of Wynaad and Souleah has remained in doubt, but also to the district of Amerah, and Erfawaraseemy, and to some other inconsiderable territories on the side of Malabar.

Your Highness is well aware that it is a maxim among States, who are sincerely disposed to maintain the relations of amity and peace, to bring all contested points of this nature to a speedy determination.

A seasonable and temperate discussion of those differences of opinion, which must occasionally arise between powers of the most pacific disposition, tends to prevent quarrels between their subordinate officers, and to obviate the misrepresentations which each party is apt in such cases to make, to the respective Governments. This is the most friendly, as well as the most prudent course, and will always defeat the views of interested and designing persons who may wish to foment jealousy and to disturb the blessing of peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, and the Paishwa Pundit Perdhaun, wisely provided in the treaty of peace concluded with your Highness at Seringapatam, by establishing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any questions which might hereafter arise, between your Highness and any of the Allies respecting the boundaries of your adjacent territories.

I am persuaded that it is your Highness's disposition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part you will always meet with a religious adherence to every article of the treaties subsisting between us. On this occasion therefore it is my intention to depute a respectable and discreet person to meet upon your frontier such of your officers as your Highness may please to name for the purpose of conferring together, of discussing the grounds of the respective claims, and of satisfying each other on all points respecting which any doubts may be entertained on either side.

It would not be consistent with your Highness's high reputation for justice and good faith, to refuse to enter into this candid investigation, I therefore entertain no doubt, that as soon as you shall have fully understood the nature of this representation you will afford every facility to the conduct of the necessary enquiries, and will use your endeavours to bring them to a speedy determination, and for this purpose that you will without delay direct your officers at Korial-Bunder (or Mangalore) to enter into conference with those deputed by the managers of the Honorable Company's affairs on the Coast of Malabar. The result of the conferences will be communicated to me by the Government of Bombay with all practicable dispatch; and you may rely upon it, that after a regular discussion shall have taken place according to the established law of nations and to the practice uniformly observed on every occasion of disputed boundary which has arisen between your Highness and the Allies, since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, I will not suspend for one moment the full acknowledgment of whatever shall appear to be your just right.

In the mean time, as the districts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the possession of the Coorgah Rajah for several years, your Highness will no doubt see the propriety and justice of recalling the troops sent into the neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highness must be sensible that until I have been satisfied of the justice of your claims in a regular and amicable manner, I will never suffer any of the Company's Allies or Dependants, whose country and interests I consider

consider to be in every respect the same as those of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of territories, of which they have so long held possession: With the most cordial disposition to maintain the intercourse of friendship with your Highness, I trust that I shall always meet an equal return on your part; and therefore I cannot but lament, that your Highness did not immediately resort to the established channels of peaceable negotiation, in place of stationing a military force upon the frontiers of the territory possessed by an Ally of the Company.

Confident however that your Highness upon a full review of all the circumstances of the case, will be equally inclined with myself to conform to the dictates of justice, I am satisfied that after our respective officers shall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we shall have no difficulty in terminating these long depending questions to our mutual satisfaction.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

### FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received 10th July, 1798.*

YOUR Lordship's friendly letter\* containing the agreeable intelligence of your arrival at Calcutta, and your taking charge of the Company's affairs reached me at the happiest of times, and afforded me a degree of pleasure and satisfaction that cannot be adequately expressed upon paper. May the Almighty prosper to your Lordship this event! By the Divine Grace, the exalted fabric of union and attachment, and the firm foundations of friendship and harmony, between the two States are in full strength. To adhere to the obligations of existing treaties is a constant object with me. Your Lordship is from your heart a friend and well-wisher, and I am confident will hold in mind the observance of union and concord. I hope you will continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

### FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 1st Suffer 1213, or 18th July.

*Received 2d August, 1798.*

In happy time I had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's letter, which afforded me great satisfaction, and its friendly contents have been understood—(vide letter written 14th June.)

\* The letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

Since

Since the time that the country of Nuggur and Koriaul was first subjugated, the Talooks of Ameera and Souleah, in which (latter) Kantamungle and Coloorbajee are situated, have belonged to Koriaul, and this is proved and confirmed by the records of a century. The names of the persons who paid the collections of those Talooks to the officers of Koriaul, of those who collected the revenues of them, and the accounts of advances made to the Ryots for the purposes of cultivation, are contained in those records, and from the first establishment of the authority of this Sircar down to the year 1220 of Mahomed, they have been attached to the country of Koriaul. The Coorga people have had no concern in them. Indeed, between the above Talooks and the Coorga country vast hills interpose. By the treaty of peace, the Talooks of Ahmednuggur otherwise called Chuckloor, belongs to my Sirkar, and Wynaad (or Weenaar) is a Kurreah (or village with its appertaining lands) among the Kurreeahs of Ahmednugger above the Tambacherry pass. The territory of the Company is below that pass, and the hills form a barrier between.

Your Lordship has written that "subordinate officers are naturally inclined to make misrepresentations to their respective Governments in such trivial cases and to foment jealousies and disturbances." It is certain then, that in plain and simple cases, the representations of interested people will not have any weight or credit whatever with your Lordship. Nevertheless as your Lordship is desirous of obtaining an explanation and removing doubts, orders have been issued to the officers of Koriaul, to confer with the persons who may be appointed from the Malabar side, and fairly to ascertain and remove all doubts, a person of rank shall also be deputed by me for this business.

*\* By the favor of God, the bonds of friendship and union are firmly drawn between the two States, and I am to the last degree disposed to give additional strength to the beneficial system of amity and peace.*

Believing me gratified by the agreeable intelligence of your Lordship's welfare, I hope you will always continue to rejoice me by your exhilarating letters.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

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## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 7th August, 1798.*

YOUR Highness's letter gave me great satisfaction; at the same time that it reached me, I received from the commissioners in Malabar, their final opinion upon the subject of Wynaad. After a full examination of every circumstance relating to your rights and to those of the Company, I am now convinced that Wynaad was not ceded to the Company by the treaty of peace, and therefore that it belongs to your Highness. As it never will be my wish to contest the smallest particle of your Highness's rights, I have directed the commissioners to make a formal acknowledgement of the justice of your claim to Wynaad, which district you will occupy whenever it may suit your pleasure.

*\* Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Governor of the Isle of France, and to the Executive Directory at Paris, soliciting for the third time, the co-operation of a French force for the extermination of the British power in India, and transmitting the specific conditions of an offensive alliance, bear date two days subsequent to the date of this letter. Vide French correspondence, Division B.*

As

As some doubts, however, remain whether the Tambercherry Pafs be not included in the cessions made to the Company, by the treaty of peace, I have directed the officers of the Company to confer on that subject with the person to be appointed by your Highness. All question between your Highness and the Company with respect to Wynaad is now brought to a happy conclusion: the right to the Tambercherry Pafs, and to the talooks of Amerah and Souleah and Ersawaraseemy, still remains for discussion. You will find me sincerely disposed to consider the several questions relating to these districts, with the same impartiality, of which I have endeavoured to afford your Highness an unequivocal testimony in the final settlement of your claims upon Wynaad.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

### FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 20th Rubbee ool Awul 1213 Hegiree, or 2d September 1798.

*Received 28th September, 1798.*

I HAVE had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's friendly letter, purporting that you had received the final opinion of the Malabar Commissioners upon the subject of Wynaad, after a full examination of every circumstance, that your Lordship was now convinced that Wynaad belongs to me; that therefore you had directed the commissioners to make a formal acknowledgement of my claim to that Talook; but that some doubts yet remained with respect to the Pafs. (vide letter written 7th August, 1798)

Tambercherry which is below the Ghauts, by the treaty of peace came into the Company's possession. Above the Ghauts is Wynaad, which consisted of a few habitations, and has for a long time been desolate; the Ghauts are situated between and also belong to me; it (Wynaad) consists of nothing but forests and heaps of stones. Accordingly long ago this fact came repeatedly under ocular inspection, at the time when measures were taken for the settlement of the Malabar districts; and whatever doubts there may be upon this head will be solved by a reference thereto. In like manner the right to the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea which appertain to Couriaul (Mangalore) is proved by the records of a century, in which are inserted the names of the collectors and defrayers of the land tax. Nay, a copy of the parts of those records shall be sent, when by referring thereto the circumstances respecting Ameera and Soulea, Ersawaraseemy, &c. will be ascertained and laid open. Mischief-makers by starting empty disputes and altercations, hope to accomplish their own purposes; but by the favor of God, the fountains of union and harmony between the two States possess too much purity and clearness to be sullied by the devices of self-interested persons.

Continue constantly to gratify me by letters denoting your Lordship's welfare.

P. S. \* Sewaraseemy also belongs to me. The Talooks which were ceded to the Company are particularly enumerated in the treaty of peace. I beg you will refer thereto for information.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* This probably stands for Ersawaraseemy.

FROM

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received 24th October, 1798.*

THE Talooks of Ameera and Soulea, in which Cauntmungle and Coloorbachee are situated, have belonged to Couryaul (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummuddee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years; thirty-six years ago a body of 2000 Coorga peons were employed in the service of the State, and some villages in the Talooks abovementioned yielding 3423 Pagodas, continued for a short time to be assigned for their pay, but since six and thirty years *that* even has ceased. This trivial affair can only be ascribed to the turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension; of this, I am confident, your Lordship must be well convinced.

The person who is now in Coorga is not of the posterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different stock.

Constantly gratify me with friendly letters.

POSTSCRIPT.—Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two persons of integrity and ability, from among the civil officers (Talookdars) on the coast of Malabar, have been deputed to enquire into the claim of the abovementioned Talooks, and will shortly arrive; orders have been issued from my Sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahaub ud Dien and Meer Mohummud Ally, persons of integrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies abovementioned, and ascertain from records and facts the dependency of the above named Talooks on Couryaul.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government,

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 4th November, 1798.*

YOU have doubtless received information of another excess of that unjustifiable ambition and insatiable rapacity, which have so long marked the conduct of the French Nation. They have invaded Egypt, a country, from which they were in no danger of molestation, and from whose government, they could not even pretend to have received the slightest provocation. They have committed this act of violence in contempt of the treaties subsisting between France and the Porte, and without any regard to the acknowledged authority of the Grand Seigneur, so long established in Egypt. Nothing can more clearly expose their total disregard of every principle of public faith and honour than this unprovoked and unjustifiable aggression; and it will no doubt afford satisfaction to every friend to justice and good faith, and particularly to every friend of the British Nation, to hear, that by the success of His Majesty's Arms, the French have already suffered for their injustice and temerity. Certain intelligence has just been received, that thirteen sail of the line, which had been employed in the expedition

against

against Egypt, mounting 1624 guns, and carrying about 10,000 men, being at anchor in the Port of Bekir, near Roletta, at the mouth of the Nile, were attacked by an equal number of His Britannic Majesty's fleet; an engagement took place which terminated in the capture of nine ships of the French line; two more were blown up, one of them of 118 guns, the French Admiral's, and only two made their escape from the valor and skill of the British Admiral. All communication being thus cut off between Egypt and Europe, the troops, who have landed in Egypt must in all probability perish, either by famine or by the sword.

This very signal victory is to be ascribed to the justice of the British cause, and to the aid of Divine Providence, favouring the gallantry of our forces and punishing the injustice and impiety of our adversary. On the same assistance I rely with confidence for a continuation of similar successes, and for the final triumph of His Majesty's arms, over a Nation, who have shewn themselves the general enemy of mankind. Confident from the union and attachment subsisting between us, that this intelligence will afford you sincere satisfaction, I could not deny myself the pleasure of communicating it.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

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## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN

*Written 8th November, 1798.*

I HAVE received your letter informing me (recite the substance of the letter received on the 24th October.)

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honour to meet and confer with the deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea. It is only by means of regular enquiry, and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independent powers. My determination in the case of Wynaad was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation, which always direct the Company's government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the districts, at present in question; the possession of which shall not be withheld from you for an instant, if, after full investigation I shall be satisfied of the justice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they who are the most ready to respect the just rights of others, are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension." For the happiness of mankind, it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful in all parts of the world. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French Nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on your discerning mind by that dangerous people: but my situation enables me to know, that they have reached

reached your Presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your Councils and to instigate you to war against those, who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the enemies of my Country; nor does it appear necessary or proper that I should any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connexion, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal I read your correspondence with the late Governor General Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke, and I perceived with great satisfaction, that, in all your letters, you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord, established between you and the Honourable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last letter to Sir John Shore, in which you signified your amicable desire, that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two States. Your subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have constantly given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and advertng at the same time to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me of your negotiations with the French, and of your military preparations. But, whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British Government and the Allies, wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of these pacific dispositions.

The Peshwa and his Highness the Nizam concur with me in the observations which I have offered to you in this letter, and which, in the name of the Company and of the Allies, I recommend to your most serious consideration. But as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the sole means, which appear to myself and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton, and as soon as your friendly letter shall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your Presence.

I shall expect your answer to this letter with an earnest hope that it may correspond with the pacific views and wishes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better consult your true interest, than by meeting with cordiality the present friendly and moderate advance to a satisfactory and amicable settlement of all points, on which

which any doubts or anxiety may have arisen in the minds either of yourself or of the Allies.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written December 10, 1798.*

I HAD the honor of addressing a friendly letter to your Highness, on the 8th of November last, in which I stated a variety of important points, to which your Highness would no doubt perceive the propriety and necessity of giving your earliest and most serious consideration. I particularly hope that your Highness will have been sensible of the advantages likely to result, to all parties, from the conciliatory measure of my deputed Major Doveton to you, which I proposed in that letter.

I expect to have the pleasure of finding your answer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of setting out from Calcutta. I hope to arrive at Madras about the same time that this letter reaches you, and should any circumstances hitherto have prevented your answering my last letter of the 8th November, I assure myself that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, dispatch a satisfactory reply to it, addressed to me at Madras.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 11th Jemaudy oossaunee (or 20th November, 1798.)

*Received 15th December, 1798.*

IT has lately come to my ears from report, that in consequence of the talk of interested persons, military preparations are on foot. Report is equally subject to the likelihood of being true or false. I have the fullest confidence that the present is without foundation. By the favor of God, the conditions (or obligations) of peace established, (between us) have obtained



ed the utmost degree of strength and firmness; under the circumstances of their having been firmly observed and adhered to, of the daily increasing union and friendship, and of the constant intercourse of correspondence, it (the report) cannot possibly be entitled to credit, but the promulgation of such reports excites my surprize — my friendly pen writes this — I hope your Lordship will be pleased to gratify me by writing of it. From a desire to maintain the obligations of treaty and engagement, I have no other intention (or thought) than to give increase to friendship, and my friendly heart is to the last degree bent on endeavours to confirm and strengthen the foundations of harmony and union.

Let your Lordship always continue to gratify me by gladdening letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

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## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received at Fort St. George, 25th December, 1798.*

I HAVE been made happy by the receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide those written 4th and 8th November).

The particulars which your Lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English fleet over that of the French, near the shores of Egypt; nine of their ships having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I possess the firmest hope that the leaders of the English and the Company Bahaudur, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship and good faith, and are the well wishers of mankind, will at all times be successful and victorious; and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition faithless and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depressed and ruined. Your Lordship has written to me with the pen of friendship, "that in no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success as they are at present by the French nation. Would to God that no impression had been produced on my mind by that dangerous people, but, that your Lordship's situation enables you to know, that they have reached my Presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of my Councils, and to instigate me to war against those who have given me no provocation."

"That it is impossible that I should suppose your Lordship ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between me and the French, whom I know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation, and that I cannot imagine your Lordship indifferent to the transactions, which have passed between me and the enemies of the English."

In this Sircar,\* (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by sea and land. Their agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and, having loaded her

\* *Khod-a-daud*—This title signifying literally *God-given*, was given by Tippoo Sultan to his own Government in 1792, and has constantly been used by him since that time.

See the account of the transaction here described by Tippoo in the subsequent letter from the Government General, and in the French and Persian papers found at Seringapatam.

with

with rice, departed with a view to traffic. It happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers, and the rest servants, paying the hire of the ship, came here in search of employment; such, as chose to take service, were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, (the gift of God) and the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ship, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wish of my heart and my constant endeavours to observe and maintain the articles of the agreement of peace, and to perpetuate and strengthen the basis of friendship and union with the Sircar of the Company Behauder, and with the Sircar of the Maha Rajah Saheb Sreemunt, Peshwah Behauder, and his Highness the Nabob Asuph Jah Bahauder, and I am resident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amusing myself with hunting, at a spot, which is used as pleasure ground. In this case, the allusions to "war," in your friendly letter, and the following passage, namely: "prudence required, that both the Company and their Allies should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence," have given me the greatest surprise.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that "as your Lordship is desirous of communicating to me on the behalf the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, your Lordship proposes to depute to me for this purpose, Major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly, the sole means, which appear to your Lordship and the Allies to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicions, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations: that therefore your Lordship trusts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton." It has been understood. By the blessing of the Almighty, at the conclusion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were so firmly established and confirmed as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever, be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine, that means more effectual than these can be adopted for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, promoting the security of States, or the welfare and advantage of all parties.

In the view of those who inspect narrowly into the nature of friendship, peace and amity are the first of all objects, as indeed your Lordship has yourself written to me, that the Allied Sircars look to no other object than the security and tranquillity of their own dominions, and the ease and comfort of their subjects; Praise be to God, that the sum of my views and the wish of my heart are limited to these same points. On such grounds then a just and permanent observance of existing treaties is necessary, and these, under the favor God, daily acquire new strength and improvement, by means of amicable correspondence. Your Lordship is a great Sirdar, and a firm Friend, who restores justice and order to the world, and you possess an enlightened judgment. I have the strongest hope that the minds of the wise and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be sullied by doubts and jealousies, but will consider me from my heart desirous of harmony and friendship.

Continue to allow me the pleasure of your correspondence, making me happy by accounts of your health.

What more shall be written?

*Dated the 9th of Redjeb 1213 of the Higeree (18th December.)*

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

TO

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 9th January, 1799.*

IN pursuance of the intention which I had the honor of communicating to you in my letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the same month, and on the 31st following arrived at this place.

Previously to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honor to receive your Highness's letter of the 11th Jemaudy oossaunee (20th November.)

(Recapitulate it.)

My letter to your Highness, of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highness the object of the military preparations, which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies ever since the beginning of the month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th Redjeb (or 18th of December) in answer to my two letters addressed to your Highness on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that, in this letter, your Highness has been pleased to admit, "That the English Nation and the Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith; and that they are the well-wishers of mankind." This declaration is peculiarly satisfactory to me in the present moment, because I am persuaded that a Prince of your Highness's discernment, would not express such sentiments without full deliberation. I therefore accept with pleasure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal testimony on the part of your Highness, to the justice of that cause in which the English Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admission, that you have no ground of complaint against the English Government.

In answer to that part of my letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you had formed with the French Nation, your Highness is pleased to mention, "that in the Sirkar (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe who employ themselves in trading by sea and land: That their agents purchased a two-masted vessel; and having loaded her with rice, departed with the view to traffick; that it happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers and the rest servants, paying the hire of the ship, came to your country in search of employment: That such as chose to take service were entertained; and the remainder departed beyond the confines of that Sirkar (the gift of God): and that the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ship to put about reports, with a view to ruffle the minds of both Sirkars."

I had no knowledge of the transaction which your Highness has thus described, until I had the honor to receive your Highness's letter. Nor was it to this transaction I adverted, when I expressed my concern at the intercourse which your Highness had established with the French. The facts to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from those which your Highness has related. If the transactions of which I complained had not indisputably proved the existence of a connection between your Highness and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company and to its Allies, neither the Allies, nor I, would have resorted to those measures of precaution and defence, which have attracted your Highness's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly state to your Highness the circumstances, to which I referred in

in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonstrated against the tendency of your intercourse with the French.

Although I had been, for some time past, apprized, that your Highness had engaged with several powers of Asia in various negotiations of the most hostile tendency towards the interests of the Company, and of its Allies; and although your continued military preparations corresponded with the spirit of your negotiations, I still hoped that a sense of your own interests and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquish projects of aggression, so inconsistent with your own professions, with your real interests, and with the character of your wisdom and discretion. But I had scarcely formed that decision on your Highness's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unquestionable testimony of my disposition to render impartial and ample justice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace with your Highness,) when I received from the Isle of France an authentic copy of the proclamation, a Persian translation of which accompanies this letter.

In addition to this proclamation, I possess full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highness's ambassadors during their residence in the Isle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exercising the powers delegated to them by your Highness; and of your Highness's conduct, since the return of your ambassadors.

From the whole evidence in my possession, the following facts are incontestibly proved.

Your Highness dispatched two ambassadors from your Presence, who embarked at Mangalore, for the Isle of France; and arrived there at the close of the month of January 1798. The ship on which your ambassadors were embarked, hoisted your Highness's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Ouest in the Isle of France; your ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government under a salute of cannon, and every circumstance of distinction and respect; and they were entertained during their continuance on the Island by the French Government at the public expence.

Previously to the arrival of your ambassadors on the Island, no idea or rumour existed there of any aid to be furnished to your Highness by the French; or of any prospect of a war between your Highness and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your ambassadors, the proclamation, of which I now forward to you a translation, was fixed up, in the most public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord Ouest.

Your ambassadors, far from protesting against the matter or style of the proclamation, held without reserve in the most public manner the same language, which it contains, with respect to the offensive war to be commenced by your Highness against the British possessions in India: and they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed at their own houses.

In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the island, that your Highness would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India.

Your ambassadors were present in the island when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question; and your ambassadors aided and assisted the execution of the proclamation by making promises, in the name of your Highness, for the purpose of inducing recruits to enlist in your service. Your ambassadors proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited, with respect to the numbers of the forces to be raised in your Highness's name for the purpose of making war on the Company.

The Ambassadors entered into certain stipulations and engagements in the name of your Highness, according to the tenor of the proclamation (see the note\*) with several Frenchmen, and others who entered into your service, particularly with Monsieur Du Buc, whom the am-

\* Nous pouvons assurer tous les Citoyens, qui se feront inscrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitements avantageux qui seront fixés avec les Ambassadeurs, qui s'engageront en outre au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les François qui auront pris parti dans ses Armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur Patrie.

bassadors

ambassadors, engaged in your Highness's name, for the express purpose of assisting in the war to be commenced by your Highness against the English in India.

The proclamation; therefore, is proved to have been the act of your ambassadors. It originated in their arrival at the Isle of France; it was distributed by their agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations, and finally it was executed according to its tenor, by their personal assistance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March, 1798, the ambassadors embarked at Port Nord Ouest, on board the French frigate *La Preneuse*, together with the force thus raised in your Highness's name.

This French frigate, with your ambassadors, and with the troops raised in the enemy's country for your service, arrived at Mangalore, on or about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highness permitted this force to land in your dominions, and far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of your ambassadors in any part of this transaction, you formally received them, and the French officers, and principal persons who accompanied them, with public marks of honor and distinction, and you now entertain in your service a large part of the force thus raised for the purpose of making war upon the Honourable Company.

From these several facts the following conclusions result.

First. That the ambassadors, dispatched by your Highness to the Isle of France, did propose and actually did conclude an offensive alliance with the French, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Allies, the Pashwa and the Nizam.

Secondly. That your Highness's ambassadors demanded military succours from the French, for the purpose of prosecuting the said war; and declared that your Highness had already completed your hostile preparations against the Company, (and consequently against the Allies) and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hostilities.

Thirdly. That your Highness's ambassadors levied a military force in the Isle of France, under the conditions of the proclamation, and for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the offensive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highness, with the enemy of the Company, and of the Allies.

Fourthly. That your Highness approved the conduct of your ambassadors; suffered the French force raised for the purpose of making war upon the Company and the Allies, to be landed in your country; and finally, admitted the said force into your army.

Fifthly. That your Highness, by these several personal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation published in the Isle of France, and has taken the preliminary steps for fulfilling those engagements, according to the tenor of that proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwise have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highness's ambassadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly. That your Highness has, for some time past, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hostile spirit of your engagements, contracted with the enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly. That your Highness was prepared to make an unprovoked attack upon the Company's possessions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual succour which you had solicited, through your ambassadors.

Eighthly. That your Highness by these several acts has violated the treaties of peace and friendship subsisting between your Highness and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint in my letter of the 8th of November, and such are the motives which now compel the Allies to seek relief from that ambiguous and anxious state, in which they have been placed for some years past by the conduct of

of your Highness. The Allies complain, that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hostile negotiations and offensive alliances with the enemy, continually expose them during a period of supposed peace, to all the solicitude and hazard, and much of the expence of war.

Even under all these circumstances of provocation, the Allies entertain the most earnest desire to establish with your Highness a real and substantial Peace, accompanied by the intercourse and good offices, usual among friendly and contiguous States: We are therefore ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highness, on such conditions, as shall preclude the continuance of those jealousies, which must subsist so long as a final and satisfactory adjustment of all causes of suspicion shall be delayed.

Your Highness is pleased to say, "that you cannot imagine how means more effectual, than the existing Treaties, can be adopted for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States, and the welfare and advantages of all parties."

In this sentiment I entirely concur with your Highness; and if your Highness's wisdom had not been perverted by evil Councils, from a due observance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be necessary "for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States, and the welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indispensable, in consequence of your Highness's new engagements with the common enemy of the Allies; and I again entreat your Highness to meet, with cordiality, the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies, towards an amicable settlement of every ground of jealousy and danger.

Had your Highness received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained to your Highness, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The Allies being always anxious to enter into this friendly explanation with your Highness, I once more call upon your Highness, in the most serious and solemn manner; to assent to the admission of Major Doveton, as a measure, which I am confident, would be productive of the most lasting advantages to all parties.

I trust that your Highness will favor me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I most earnestly request that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter shall reach your presence; dangerous consequences result from the delay of arduous affairs.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONTONE,

R. T. to the Government.

LIBERTE.

LIBERTE.

EGALITE.

## REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Une &amp; Indivisible.

## PROCLAMATION.

**ANNE-JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC**, *General en Chef, Gouverneur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Français, a l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.*

CITOYENS,

**CONNAISSANT** depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachement pour les intérêts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes très empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tipoo Sultan, par deux Ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépêchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particulières à l'Assemblée coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire executif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin & l'eau de vie dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'à l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment où les Français viendront à son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, desirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. regimens, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternité, à cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince desire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, à se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements avantageux qui seront fixés avec ses Ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ses armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 Pluviôse, l'an six de la République Française, une & indivisible.

MALARTIC.

TO

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 9th January, 1799.*

IN addition to my letter of this date, it has occurred to me to transmit for your Highness's notice, a Persian Translation of the Manifesto, which accompanied the Declaration of War, made by the Ottoman Porte against the French, in consequence of their unprovoked invasion of Egypt, as being a Paper of importance, in as much as it develops with truth and accuracy, the atrocious views and faithless conduct of the French, not only towards other nations in general, but even when it serves their own ambitious purposes, towards those with whom they are connected by the strongest ties of friendship and alliance, and as it shews the grounds upon which the Ottoman Porte has been compelled to declare War against them. I shall only add, that the original of the paper in question, has been circulated throughout Europe, and published in all the Gazettes, both there and in India.

*(Signed)* MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 24th Rejib, 1213, or 2d January, 1799.

*Received 11th January, 1799.*

THE agreeable arrival of your Lordship's two \* letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khereeta, in reply to your Lordship's former friendly letter, has been written and dispatched. It will no doubt by this time have been received, and the sincerity of my friendship and regard, together with proofs of my solicitude for tranquillity and peace (my friendly heart being bent upon their increase) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* Original and Duplicate of that written 10th December, 1798.

TO



## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 16th January, 1799.*

**YOUR** Highness has already been furnished by Lord Clive, with a translation of the declaration of War, issued by the Sublime Porte against the French, in consequence of their having violated the sacred obligation of Treaty with the Grand Signior, and of their having invaded Egypt, in contempt of every principle of good faith, and of the law of Nations. You have also received from me a translation of the Manifesto, published by the Porte on the same occasion, exposing, in just colours, the overbearing and arrogant spirit, as well as the treachery and falsehood, which the French have disclosed in their conduct towards all mankind, and especially towards the Sublime Porte.

The Porte, justly outraged by an aggression so atrocious and unprecedented as the invasion of Egypt, has now united in a common cause with the British Nation, for the purpose of curbing the intemperance of the French, and the Grand Signior having learnt the unfortunate alliance, which your Highness has contracted with his enemies the French, against his friends and Allies the British Nation, his Highness resolved, from motives of friendship towards you, as well as towards the British Nation, to warn you, in an amicable letter, of the dangers of this fatal connexion, and to exhort you to manifest your zeal for the Mussulman faith, by renouncing all intercourse with the common enemy of every religion, and the aggressor of the head of the Mahomedan Church.

Accordingly this letter, (the testimony of friendship, and the fruit of wisdom, piety, and faithful zeal,) was delivered by the ministers of the Porte, under the Grand Signior's orders, to Mr. Spencer Smith, the British minister, resident at Constantinople, by whom it was transmitted to the Honorable Mr Duncan, Governor of Bombay, who has forwarded it to Lord Clive; the day before yesterday, this letter reached Madras, and a translation accompanied it, by which I learnt the valuable lessons of prudence and truth which it contains. I now forward it to your Highness; you will read and consider it with the respectful attention, which it demands; there you will find the same friendly admonitions respecting the dangerous views of the French nation, which I have already submitted to your consideration.

When your discerning mind shall have duly examined this respected letter, you will no doubt draw the following conclusions from it.

First. That all the maxims of public law, honor and religion, are despised and profaned by the French Nation, who consider all the thrones of the world, and every system of civil order and religious faith, as the sport and prey of their boundless ambition, insatiable rapine, and indiscriminate sacrilege.

Secondly. That the French have insulted and assaulted the acknowledged head of the Mahomedan Church, and that they have wantonly raised an unprovoked and cruel war in the heart of that country, which is revered by every Mussulman, as the repository of the most sacred Monuments of the Mahomedan Faith.

Thirdly. That a firm, honorable, and intimate alliance and friendship now subsists between the Grand Signior and the British Nation, for the express purpose of opposing a barrier to the excesses of the French.

Fourthly. That the Grand Signior is fully apprized of the intercourse and connection, unhappily established between your Highness and the French, for purposes hostile to the British Nation; that he offers to your Highness the salutary fruit of that experience, which he has already acquired, of the ruinous effects of French intrigue, treachery and deceit; and that he admonishes

admonishes you, not to flatter yourself with the vain hope of friendly aid from those, who, (even if they had escaped from the valour and skill of the British forces,) could never have reached you, until they had profaned the tomb of your Prophet, and overthrown the foundation of your Religion.

May the admonition of the head of your own faith, dispose your mind to the pacific propositions, which I have repeatedly, but in vain, submitted to your wisdom! and may you at length receive the Ambassador, who will be empowered to conclude the definite arrangement of all differences between you and the Allies, and to secure the tranquillity of India against the disorders of the world!

A True Copy, (Signed)

MORNINGTON.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

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*Letter from SULTAUN SELIM, to the Indian Sovereign, TIPPOO SULTAUN, dated Constantinople, 20th September, 1798, delivered to Mr. SPENCER SMITH, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.*

WE take this opportunity to acquaint your Majesty, when the French Republic was engaged in a war with most of the powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part against them, but, regardless of the ancient amity existing with that Nation, adopted a system of the strictest neutrality, and shewed them even such acts of countenance as have given rise to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly disposed towards them, and reposing a confidence in those sentiments of friendship, which they appeared to profess for us, we gave no ear to many propositions and advantageous offers, which had been made to us to side with the belligerent powers, but pursuant to our maxims of moderation and justice, we abstained from breaking with them without direct motive and firmly observed the line of neutrality; all which is notorious to the world.

In this posture of things, when, the French having witnessed the greatest marks of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their side, when no cause existed to interrupt the continuance of the peace betwixt the two nations, they all of a sudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a sketch.

They began to prepare a Fleet in one of their harbours, called Toulon, with most extraordinary mystery, and when completely fitted out and ready for Sea, embarked a large body of Troops, and they put also on board several people, versed in the Arabic Language, and who had been in Egypt before; they gave the command of that armament to one of their Generals, named Buonaparte, who first went to the Island of Malta, of which he took possession, and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria, where being arrived the 17th Muharem, all of a sudden landed his Troops, and entered the town by open force, publishing soon after manifestoes in Arabick among the different tribes, stating in substance that the object of their enterprize was not to declare war against the Ottoman Porte, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for insults and injuries they had committed against the French Merchants in time past; that peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent, that those of the Arabs, who should join, would meet with the best treatment; but such, as shewed opposition, would suffer death: with this further insinuation,

uation, made in different quarters, but more particularly to certain Courts at amity with us, that the expedition against the Beys was with the privity and consent of our Sublime Porte; which is a horrible falsity. After this they also took possession of Rosetta, not hesitating to engage in a pitched battle with the Ottoman Troops, who had been detached from Cairo to assist the invaded.

It is a standing law amongst all Nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilst they are supposed to be at peace. When any such events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives, so tending, are previously made known between the parties, nor are any open aggressions attempted against their respective dominions, until a formal declaration of war takes place.

Whilst therefore no interruption of the peace, nor the smallest symptom of misunderstanding appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republic, a conduct, so audacious, so unprovoked, and so deceitfully sudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the most extreme insult and treachery.

The province of Egypt is considered as a region of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the noble city of Mecca, the *Kebleh* of the Mussulmen, (*the point of the compass to which all Turks turn their face in performing their prayers*) and the sacred town of Medina, where the tomb of our blessed Prophet is fixed; the inhabitants of both these sacred Cities deriving from thence their subsistence.

Independent of this, it has been actually discovered from several letters, which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various Republics; to attack the whole Mahometan sect, in its religion and country; and by a gradual progression, to extirpate all Mussulmans from the face of the Earth.

It is for these cogent motives and considerations, that we have determined to repel this Enemy, and to adopt every vigorous measure against these persecutors of the faith; we placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God, the source of all succour, and in the intercession of him, who is the glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that in addition to the general ties of Religion, the bonds of amity and good understanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majesty, so justly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith; and that more than once such public acts of friendly attention have been practised between us, as to have cemented the connection subsisting between the two countries, we therefore sincerely hope, from your Majesty's dignified disposition, that you will not refuse entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every possible assistance, by such an exertion of zeal, as your firmness and natural attachment to such a cause cannot fail to excite.

We understand, that in consequence of certain secret intrigues, carried on by the French in India, (after their accustomed system) in order to destroy the Settlements, and to sow dissensions in the provinces of the English there, a strict connection is expected to take effect between them, and your Majesty, for whose service they are to send over a corps of Troops by the way of Egypt.

We are persuaded, that the tendency of the French plans cannot in the present days escape your Majesty's penetration and notice, and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful insinuations on your side: and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at war with them and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggressions, consequently the French are enemies to both; and such a reciprocity of interests must exist between those Courts, as ought to make both parties eager, to afford every mutual succour, which a common cause requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all Sects and Religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of Liberty; they themselves professing no other belief but that

that of *Debrees*; (*Epicureans*, or *Pythagoreans*) that they have not even spared the Territories of the Pope of Rome, a country, since time immemorial held in great reverence by all the European Nations; that they have wrested and shared, with others, the whole Venitian State, notwithstanding that fellow Republic had not only abstained from taking part against them, but had rendered them service during the course of the war, thus effacing the name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of History.

There is no doubt that their present attempt against the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior designs, (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental riches) tend to make a general conquest of that country, (which may God never suffer to take effect!) and to expel every Mussulman from it, under pretence of annoying the English. Their end is to be once admitted in India, and then to develope, what really lies in their hearts, just as they have done in every place, where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a word, they are a Nation, whose deceitful intrigues and perfidious pursuits know no bounds. They are intent on nothing, but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on persecuting Religion, wherever their arms can reach.

Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majesty's knowledge, it is sincerely hoped, that you will not refuse every needful exertion towards assisting your Brethren Musselmans, according to the obligations of Religion, and towards defending Hindustan itself, against the effect of French machinations. Should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your Court and that Nation, we hope, that by weighing present circumstances as well as every future inconvenience, which would result from such a measure, your Majesty will beware against it, and in the event of your having harboured any idea of joining with them, or of moving against Great Britain, you will lay such resolution aside. We make it our especial request, that your Majesty will please to refrain from entering into any measures against the English, or lending any compliant ear to the French. Should there exist any subject of complaint with the former, please to communicate it, certain as you may be, of the employment of every good office on our Side, to compromise the same; we wish to see the connection above alluded to, exchanged in favor of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon consideration of all that is stated in this communication, and of the necessity of assisting your Brethren Mussulmans in this general cause of Religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majesty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to assist the common cause, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good understanding so happily existing between our Empires.

Certified Translation and Copy,

(Signed) SPENCER SMITH.

A True Copy,

(Signed) J. A. GRANT, Sub-Secretary:

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE

P. T. to the Government.

FROM

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received \* 13th February, 1799.

I HAVE been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the first brought by a Camel-man, the last by Hircarrahs, and understood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in station like Jumsheid; with Angels as his guards; with troops numerous as the stars; the sun illumining the world of the heaven of empire and dominion; the luminary giving splendor to the universe of the firmament of glory and power; the Sultaun of the sea and the land; the King of Rome; (*i. e. the Grand Signior*) be his empire and his power perpetual! addressed to me, which reached you through the British envoy, and which you transmitted, has arrived. Being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion; you will be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton (about whose coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) slightly attended, (*or unattended.*)

Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

رفت و عو الیمرتیت شوکت و معالی سمنزلت ملاز مهربان معاذ دوستان سلمه الله تعالی  
دور قیمه مودت ششمیه اولی مصوب شتر سواران و آخری همراه هرکارا بوصول مباحث ششمول  
مسرور و مستحج و بمندرجها مطامح ساخت نامه بادشاه جمجاه ملایک با سبان ستاره سپاه نیر جهان  
افروز آسمان سلطنت و تاجداري آفتاب عالم ضیای فلک ابهت و کامکاری سلطان البر و البحر  
بادشاه روم اوام الله سلطنته و اجلاله موسومه مختص کبوساطت ایلمی سرکار انگریز آمده و آنحوال سمنزلت  
ارسال داشته بودند رسید چون اکثر خاطر دوستی ماثر راعب بسیر و شکار میباشد از نتیجه  
برای شکار متوجه ایم مسیجر رفتن بهادر را که سابقا مکرر برای آمدن مسیجر موصوف مرقوم خامه اتحاد  
شماره نموده بودند جریده روانه باید ساخت مدام بارقام مودت نامحبات خیرت سمات مسرور و  
منشرح مینموده باشند زیاده چه بر طراز و

A True Copy of the Original of the foregoing Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* On the 7th of February, Dubuc, the Agent of Tippoo Sultaun, embarked at Tranquebar, to proceed on his Embassy to France. *Vide French and Persian translated papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam.*

DECLARATION

**DECLARATION** of the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East Indies, on behalf of the Honorable the EAST INDIA COMPANY, and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the NIZAM and the PESHWA.

A SOLEMN Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honorable Company and the Nabob Asoph Jah and the Peshwa on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, on the other part, and from that day all commotion and hostility ceased. Since that day, the three Allied States have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations, contracted under that Treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun; of this uniform disposition, abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies; whatever differences have arisen, with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysore, have been amicably adjusted, without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the stipulations of Treaty; such has been the solicitude of the Allies for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years past, various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the Allies, as would have justified them, not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the British Government, every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgement and confirmation of his just rights, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the district of Wynaad, and in the negotiation, opened by his Lordship, with regard to the districts of Amerah and Souleah. In every instance, the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice and good faith, which the legislature of Great Britain, and the Honorable the East India Company have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the Native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the Allies, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, have never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to allege even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity and good faith, and has professed, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midst of these amicable professions, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the British Government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was with astonishment and indignation that the Allies discovered the engagements, which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent protestations of friendship towards the Allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of Treaty, Tippoo Sultaun dispatched Ambassadors to the Isle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded, in his name, an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a War of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Peshwa, and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military succours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared view of prosecuting the intended war.

When the Ambassadors returned in a French ship of war from the Isle of France, Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military force, which they had levied, for the avowed purpose of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country, and finally he admitted it into his army; by these personal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambassadors.

This

This Military force, however, was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose, of attacking the Company's possessions; but in the mean while, he advanced his hostile preparations, conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual succours, which he had assiduously solicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the British Nation frustrated his vain hopes, and checked the presumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the Coast of Malabar.

The British Government, the Nizam, and the Peshwa, had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their forces, for the joint protection of their respective dominions. The strict principles of self-defence would have justified the Allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun; but even the happy intelligence of the glorious success of the British fleet at the mouths of the Nile, did not abate the anxious desire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun: they attempted, by a moderate representation, to recall him to a sense of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy; and they employed every effort, to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With these salutary views, the Governor General, on the 8th November 1798, in the name of the Allies, proposed to dispatch an Ambassador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of renewing the bonds of friendship, and of concluding such an arrangement, as might afford effectual security against any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10th of December 1798.

Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evasions and subterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies, and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by suddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences, which had commenced with respect to the Districts of Amerah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the Company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed with increased earnestness the expression of his Lordship's anxious desire to dispatch an Ambassador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expressly solicited the Sultaun to return an answer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no proposition either injurious to the rights, dignity, or honor of the Sultaun, or in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or substance, it could not require a longer consideration: the Governor General waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in his letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun however, who must have received this letter before the 17th of January, remained silent, although the Governor General had plainly apprised that Prince, that dangerous consequences would result from delay. In the mean while the season for military operations had already advanced to so late a period, as to render a speedy decision indispensable to the security of the Allies: under these circumstances on the 3d of February (\* twelve days having elapsed from the period, when an answer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January), his Lordship declared to the Allies, that the necessary measures must now be adopted without delay for securing such advantages, as should place the common safety of the Allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view, the Governor General, on the 3d of February, issued orders to the British Armies to march, and signified to the Commander of his Majesty's Squadron, that the obstinate silence of the Sultaun must be considered as a rejection of the proposed negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, reached the Governor General, in which the Sultaun signifies to his Lordship "that being frequently disposed to hunt,

\* Letters from Seringapatam, have been received at Madras in four days.

he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," adding " that the Governor General would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him, unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases of this letter ; but it must be evident to all the States of India, that the answer of the Sultaun has been deferred, to this late period of the Season, with no other view, than to preclude the Allies by insidious delays from the benefit of those advantages, which their combined military operations would enable them to secure ; on those advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that prince's offensive alliance with the French,) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The Allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own studied and systematic delay, nor to impede such a disposition of their military and naval force, as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those Dominions secured to him by Treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the Allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor.

For a period of three months he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour, which he had eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favorite purposes of ambition and revenge ; disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance, and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination : and by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence in a proposition, which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to frustrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstance and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French Army.

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays. The Allies are therefore resolved to place their army in such a position, as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity, and shall preclude the return of that danger, which has so lately menaced their possessions. The Allies however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces on the Coast of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any Embassy, which Tippoo Sultaun may dispatch to the Head Quarters of the British Army, and to concert a treaty on such Conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensibly necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

FORT ST. GEORGE, February 22, 1799.

P. T. to the Government.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN,

*Written 22d February, 1799.*

I HAD the honor on the 13th Instant to receive your Letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 3th and 16th of January, informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion, and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton, unattended, to you.

I lament



I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation, contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your discerning mind; and that you deferred your reply to that letter to so late a period of the season. Your long silence, on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance in concert with the Armies of the Allied powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the army absolutely necessary to the common security of the Allies. This movement of the Army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Ambassador to your Presence.

Under the present circumstances to send Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his mission at a proper season.

The Allies however retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the British Troops, has been empowered to receive any Embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will also authorize such persons as he may think proper, to concert in communication with your Ambassadors, a new treaty of Friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensibly necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON,

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

### FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 10th Ramzaun 1213, (answering to 16th February, 1799.)

*Received 3d April, 1799.*

A LETTER in reply to the gracious letter of the Sublime Porte, (*titles omitted*) addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted to me, is sent; let it be forwarded to Constantinople, by the road it came by. A copy of my answer is enclosed for your perusal. Always continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare. What more need I write.

*TRANSLATION of Enclosure in the letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 10th Ramzaun, or 16th February, 1799. Received at Fort St. George, 3d April.*

COPY OF TIPPOO SULTAUN'S REPLY TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM BY THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

*In the Name of the Most Merciful God!*

PRAISE to the Supreme King of Kings! who hath made just and high-minded princes the instruments for exalting the standard of the established religion of Mahomed, and committed the governance and prosperity of the people and dominions of ISLAUM to their able management and guidance. Be abundance of praises also the offering at the throne of that leader

et

er, by the aid of whose prophetic mission, the benignant channels of the faith retain their course; and salutations unnumbered to that consecrated person whose divine mission is the pride of the followers of Islaum, and to his illustrious offspring and companions, every one of whom was the extirpator of infidels and of those who know not the way of the Lord. After this it is humbly represented to the exalted Presence, the seat of justice, expanded as the heavens, resplendent as the sun; to the luminous star of the firmament of dominion; the bright planet of the empyreum of glory and good fortune; the bloom of the bower of greatness; the refreshment of the spring of supremacy; the ornament of the throne of pomp and splendor; the support of the seat of happiness and prosperity; with troops numerous as the stars; with Angels his guards; whose throne is exalted as the skies; whose dignity is as Solomon's; the ray of the benignity of God, the Sultaun of the sea and the land; may the vessels of his State continue to traverse the Seas of success and prosperity unperishable! And may the effects of his justice continue to pervade every corner of the earth! The august and gracious letter written the 11th of Rubbee-oo-Sauny, 1213 Hegiree, (*answering to 23d September, 1798*) which was issued through the British Envoy, conveyed upon me boundless honor and distinction, the foundations of concord and attachment acquired new strength from its contents, and the fabric of friendship obtained renovated firmness by the gracious expressions it contains.

The venerated pen did me the honor to write of the irruption of the French Nation, those objects of the divine anger, by the utmost treachery and deceit, into the venerated region of Egypt, notwithstanding the strict observance of long subsisting amity and friendship, on the part of the Sublime Porte; of the views of that irreligious turbulent people; of their denial of God and his prophets; of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the most vigorous measures for the overthrow of that nation of Rebels; and desiring me for the sake of the whole body of the faith and religious brotherhood, to afford assistance to our Brethren Mussulmans; support our holy theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the region of Hindustan from the machinations and evils of these enemies; that I will explain to the Sublime Porte, whatever ground of uneasiness and complaint the English may have given me, when by the divine aid and the intervention of your good offices all differences will be compromised, and opposition and estrangement be converted into cordiality and union. This gracious communication I have understood.

Through the divine favour and prophetic grace, all the votaries of Islaum, are united in brotherhood by the ties of Religion; especially the Sublime Porte and this State, the good gift of God; for the foundations of friendship and attachment are firmly cemented between them, and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifested; both in word and deed are they aiding and assisting to each other. This labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your Highness's world-subjecting will. There is absolutely no difference between us. Let me be informed of and employed to promote, that which your exalted mind proposes for the prosperity and due ordinance of the faith and its followers, and the aid of God will alone ensure success. As the French nation are estranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Porte, they may be said to have rendered themselves the enemy of all the followers of the faith, all Mussulmans should renounce friendship with them, (*Quotation from the Koraun*) "consider not infidels as friends, consider none such but Mussulmans."—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correspondence between the two States may be always open, and the sentiments of our friendly minds be disclosed to each other; May the sun of dominion and prosperity be resplendent in the east of greatness!

*Dated the 10th of Ramzaun, the blessed 1213 Hegiree, (answering to 16th February 1799).*

True Translations,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.



**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF**  
**A JACOBIN CLUB**

**FORMED AT**  
**SERINGAPATAM**

**BY THE**  
**FRENCH SOLDIERS**

**IN THE CORPS COMMANDED BY**

**M. DOMPART.**

**WITH A**  
**TRANSLATION.**

THE Original of the following French Paper  
was found in the Palace of Seringapatam, with a  
Superfcription on the Cover written in the Persian  
Character.

The Original French Paper is attested by Captain  
Macleod.

*Translation of the Persian writing on the Cover of the Original.*

\* THE Agreement written on oath by Dampar &c. Europeans, on the subject of making war, and of their (firm) attachment to the government of Khoodadaud.\*

Setingapatam, June 10th, 1799.

(Signed) W. MACLEOD.

Le Sixtième de la 5ème Décade de Floreale L'an 5ème de la République Française une et indivisible.

May 5th, 1797, (5th Year of the French Republic.)

LES citoyens Français qui sont sous les ordres du citoyen Dompard à la Solde du citoyen Tippou le Victorieux L'Allié de la République Française; dénommés ci-dessous.

THE French citizens under the orders of citizen Dompard, in the pay of citizen Tippoo, the victorious, the ally of the French Republic; here undernamed:

Salvadoffe,	Contoir,	Questin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La République,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambert,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joseph,	Marc,
Gaspar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoir,	Lebeau,	Vrenière,
Franc,	Bayse,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroix,
Joine,	Etienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeunesse,
Cholleffe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Francisque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Christian,

Salvadoffe,	Contoir,	Questin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La République,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambert,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joseph,	Marc,
Gaspar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoir,	Lebeau,	Vrenière,
Franc,	Bayse,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroi,
Joine,	Etienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Gom. Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeunesse,
Cholleffe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Francisque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Christian,

au nombre de 59, étant jaloux de concourir de toute leur forces, et de tout leur pouvoir au ministre, et à l'affermissement de la Repub-

To the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concur with all their strength and with all their power in the administration and establish-

\* This title was assumed after the treaty of 1792, and literally signifies "The Gift of the Almighty." lique ment

lique Française, et a connoître leurs droits pour y parvenir se sont rassemblés après en avoir obtenu la permission du chef commandant; dans l'église paroissiale le dit jour et an que cy dessus.

Le citoyen François Ripaud, Lieutenant des Vaisseaux de la République Française, a pris la parole, et nous a dit.

" CITOYENS.

" Vous êtes tous Français, l'éloignement de votre mère patrie vous a privé jusqu'à ce jour de connoître vos droits des citoyens libre vous avez commencé à les connoître, en abattant l'indigne pavillon blanc que la nation avoit en execration et qui étoit en apparence l'idole de vos erreurs. Il vous reste un devoir à remplir, c'est d'arborer le pavillon nationale, et des vous instruire sur vos droits, de savoir ce que vous devez et ce qui vous est dû. Il est un devoir d'un Republicain d'instruire des ses foibles lumières ses concitoyens. Je vous présente les droits de l'homme, c'est dans ce droits que vous puifferez les vertus Republicains, qui vous aideront à surmonter les défauts de vos anciennes habitudes, et pour vous aider à y parvenir, je vous soumetts des idées constitutionnelles, et comme vous vivez dans une anarchie qui doit faire horreur à tout homme de bien qui aime à respecter les loix je vous soumetts un projet de loi pour être discuté article par article, et que après la promulgation de la loi, vos arrêtés aient force de loi; je vous observerai seulement que vous ne devez nullement vous écarter de la loi Republicaine, n'y les affoiblir, ni les transgresser.

" Il est d'usage quand le peuple se rassemble en assemblée, primaire que le citoyen le plus ancien doit être nommé président provisoire, l'on nomme deux secrétaires, et deux maîtres de cérémonies. Le président vous dira le motif de la convocation, et vous prie de nommer un président, ainsi que les officiers que je vous a désigné, pour vous éclairer sur vos droits et vous rappeler au respect du au Souverain duquel vous faites Partie; a vous rappeler à l'ordre, pour qu'un chacun à son tour ait la parole, et puisse parler librement sans être interrompu sur la question seulement qui est présentée à la discussion, si un citoyen avoit une idée heureuse il demanderoit

ment of the French Republic, and to ascertain their own rights; assembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permission of their commander, in the parish church, on the day and year abovementioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a Lieutenant in the navy of the French Republic, made the following speech :

" CITIZENS !

" Ye are all Frenchmen; your separation from your mother country has deprived you till this day, of the knowledge of your rights as free citizens. You have begun to know them in striking the white flag, which the nation held in execration, but which was the idol of your errors. There still remains a duty for you to fulfill; that is, to hoist the national colours; and to instruct yourselves in your rights. To learn what you owe, and what is owing to you. It is the duty of a Republican to instruct his fellow citizens from his own feeble lights; I present to you, the rights of man. It is from those rights that you will draw the Republican virtues which are to aid you in subduing the defects of your former habits; to assist you in accomplishing this end, I shall submit to you some constitutional ideas : And as you live in an anarchy which must fill with horror every worthy man who loves and respects the laws; I submit to you, a plan of laws, to be discussed article by article; and which, after being promulgated by your decree, shall have the full force of law. I have only to observe, that you should never depart from the Republican laws, nor weaken them, nor transgress them.

" It is customary, when the people are met in a primary assembly, to nominate the eldest citizen, provisional president; to appoint two scrutineers, two secretaries; and two masters of the ceremonies. The president then explains the motives for the meeting and desires that a president may be appointed, with the several officers already mentioned, to enlighten you as to your rights, and to recall you to the respect due to the sovereignty of which you compose a part; to preserve order, that each may speak in his turn, freely and without interruption, on the subject only which is offered for debate. If a citizen has a happy thought, he will ask leave to speak, " on

"roit la parole, pour un motion d'ordre tout  
 " discussion cesse apres que le citoyen qui a la  
 " parole a fini et l'on ecoute le motif de la mo-  
 " tion, si elle est hors de la question le presi-  
 " dent lui dit, et le discussion recommence."

L'on a commencé par former l'assemblée  
 primaire, le-citoyen Contoir, comme plus an-  
 cien d'age, a été nommé president provisoire,  
 et les citoyens Vrenière et Dachiret ont été nom-  
 més secretares, provisoire, et les citoyens  
 Dompard et Provoi, scrutateurs provisoire, et  
 les citoyens Ivon et Abraham, maitres de ce-  
 remonies. Le president a dit que la motif de la  
 convocation du peuple, étoit pour s'instruire  
 sur les principes constitutionnelles, et pour se  
 donner des loix conforme au loy Republicaine,  
 que l'on alloit commencer par la nomination  
 d'un president: en faisant l'appel nominal, Le  
 Citoyen François Ripaud a été nommé a la  
 pluralité, president; il a pris place, et a donné  
 le baïsser de paix et de fraternité au citoyen  
 Contoy. On a passé a la nomination de deux  
 Secretaries Les Citoyens Vrenniere et Dachir-  
 ret ont été élus, de suite on a passé a la nomi-  
 nation de deux scrutateurs, les citoyens Quet-  
 tin et Julien, ont obtenu les suffrages et ont été  
 élus, de suite on a passé a la nomination des  
 deux Maitres de ceremonie, les citoyens Dom-  
 pard et Charrier ont obtenu les Suffrages, et ont  
 été élus.

Le President a ouvert la Sceance par nous  
 rappeler a nos devoirs, a l'amour que nous  
 devons a la Patrie, et a une reforme prompte  
 sur nos ancienne habitudes, et par la lecture  
 des droits de l'homme, et suivi par la lecture  
 des principes Republicaines, et un projet de  
 loy; les un et les autres ont été accepté avec  
 joie et avec acclamation. A la projet de loix  
 l'on a arrêté l'ajournemen de la presente assem-  
 blée au Ostdi de la presente decade de mois  
 de Floreale a 3 Heures après midi, pour relire  
 les principes constitutionnelles, et discuter le  
 Projet de loix article, par article, seront l'or-  
 dre du Jour.

Le Citoyen Thouvenir a demandé la Parole,  
 et a dit.

CITOYENS!

" Je parle au nom de mes freres, oui Cito-  
 " yens, nous etions dans l'erreur nous ne con-  
 " noissions pas nos devoirs et nos droits n'y le  
 " pavillion que la nation portoit, nos avions fait  
 " nos reclamation et adressé nos doléance au  
 " citoyen

" on a motion for order, all debate will cease;  
 " after the citizen shall have finished his speech,  
 " and the ground of the motion shall have been  
 " heard, if it is foreign to the question, the pre-  
 " sident will tell him so, and the discussion will  
 " be renewed."

Business was begun, by forming the primary  
 assembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldest was  
 named provisional president; the citizens Vre-  
 niere, and Dachiret, secretaries; citizens Dom-  
 pard, and Provoi, tellers; and citizens Ivon,  
 and Abraham, masters of the ceremonies.

The president announced the motive for as-  
 sembling the people, to be, for instructing them-  
 selves in constitutional principles, and for fram-  
 ing laws conformable to the laws of the Repub-  
 lic; and that it was necessary to begin by the  
 nomination of a president by vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been chosen  
 president by a majority, took his place, and  
 gave the kiss of peace and fraternity, to citi-  
 zen Contoir. The election of secretaries then  
 followed; and citizens Vreniere, and Dachiret,  
 were chosen. The choice of tellers, fell on  
 citizens Questin and Julian, thence proceed-  
 ing to the election of masters of the ceremonies,  
 citizens Dompard and Charrier were chosen.

The president opened the sitting, by remind-  
 ing us of our duties; of the love we owed to our  
 country; and recommending a speedy reform  
 of our old habits. He then read the rights of  
 man, which was followed by a lecture on Re-  
 publican principles, and by a plan of laws; all  
 which was received with joy and acclamation.  
 It was resolved to adjourn the present assembly,  
 to the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,  
 in order to read again the principles of the con-  
 stitution; and the discussion of the plan of laws,  
 article by article; these to be the order of the  
 day.

Citizen Thouvenir having requested leave to  
 speak, said:—

" CITIZENS!

" I speak in the name of my brethren. Yes,  
 " citizens, we have been in error! We knew  
 " not our duties, nor our rights, nor the stand-  
 " ards which our nation displayed, we have  
 " made our recantation; and expressed our for-  
 " row



"citoyen L'Escalfe qui ne nous a pu rendre  
 "de reponse, les interets politiques du citoyen  
 "en Tipou ne nous a pas permis aussi de  
 "changer de couleurs, voila le motif de cette  
 "erreur, qui ne pourra pas paroître criminel  
 "aux yeux de la nation mais presentement  
 "nous y ferions bien criminel s'y nous arborions  
 "d'autre couleurs que celles de notre  
 "cher patrie, nos cœurs lui sont entierement  
 "vouè, et nous jurons de mourir pour la  
 "soutenir en defendant les droits sacrés des  
 "citoyens, et de la constitution, nous demandons  
 "a bruler tous ce qui a rapport  
 "a la royauté, et a l'ancien Regime, c'est  
 "le veu de tous mes freres d'armes."

L'Assemblée a arrêté que tout ce qui a rapport a la Royauté et a l'ancien Regime seroit brulé, le jour que l'on arboroit le pavillon Nationale, et que l'on preteroit les serment a la Nation. Le President a remercié le frere Thouvenir de son ardeur patriotique, et l'a engagé a continuer ce zele qui fait gloire a tout homme libre, et avons levé la Scéance, la dit jour et An, et l'avons terminé par des Hymne a la patrie, en foi de quoi, avons signé le present pour servir ce que de raison après lecture fait.

(Signé)	F. Ripaud,	President,
Castel,	Vreniere,	Secretaire,
D'yvon,	Julian,	} Scrutateur,
Debay,	Questin,	
Ledale,	Charroix,	} M. de Ceremonie,
Pombart,	Dompart,	
Salvador	Gaudron,	
da Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menaud,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etiennee,	Fryt,	
A. McNeal,	Collic,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

*Le Oddy de la 2me decade de Froreal l'an 5me de la Republique Française une et indivisible a l'issue de la Messe parochiale, Les citoyens composans le Partie Française pres Pattanc*

"row to citizen L'Escalfe, who was unable  
 "to answer us: and the political interests of  
 "citizen Tippoo, did not admit of changing  
 "our standard; this is the real cause of  
 "our error, which cannot therefore appear  
 "criminal in the eyes of the nation; but it  
 "would now be highly culpable to display  
 "any colours, but those of our dear country;  
 "to which our hearts are entirely devoted,  
 "which we swear we will die to support,  
 "and to defend the sacred rights of citizens,  
 "and of the Constitution. We call  
 "for the burning of every thing that relates  
 "to royalty and to the ancient Government;  
 "this is also the desire of our Brethren in Arms."

The Assembly decreed that every thing which related to Royalty, and to the ancient Government, should be burned on the day on which the National Flag should be displayed, and the Oath to the Nation taken.

The President thanked Brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardor, and requested him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every Freeman.

The Assembly then rose, and was closed on the day, and year before mentioned, with Hymns to our Country. In attestation of which we have signed these Presents after having heard the same read.

(Signed)	F. Ripaud,	President,
Castel,	Vreniere,	Secretary,
D'yvon,	Julian,	} Tellers,
Debay,	Questin,	
Ledale,	Charroix,	} Masters of the Ceremonies,
Pombart,	Dompart,	
Salvador	Gaudron,	
da Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menau,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etiennee,	Fryt,	
A. McNeal,	Collier,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

On the 8th May, 1797, (the 5th Year of the French Republic,) after having heard Mass, the Citizens composing the French party, near Seringapatam, assembled peaceably

Pattane, ce sont reunis paisiblement et sans Armes dans L'Eglise, suivant la convocation de l'assemblée primaire, de Sextidi de la presente decade, en de meme mois, Le President a ouvert le Sceance par la lecture du proces verbal que nous avons tous signé, un citoyen a demandé la parole et a dit.

" Citoyen Ripaud, nous sommes penetré  
 " de reconnoissance des bonnes instruction  
 " que vous nous. donne; vous comblé nos  
 " ceurs de satisfaction, recevè les remercie-  
 " mens et faites nous preter les sermens ci-  
 " viques que tous nos Freres les Republi-  
 " cains François ont prononcé, nous venir  
 " de nous éclairer sur nos droits, mais hélas  
 " nous n'avons rien promis a notre mere  
 " patrie depuis la Revolution, comme nos  
 " coeure sont entierement pour ellè, nous  
 " voulons le jure."

Tous les citoyens se sont leve avec acclamation et ont appuyé la motion avec un elans de coeur vraiment patriotique.

Un autre Citoyen a demandé la parole et a prié le citoyen Ripaud de leur donner un mode pour des loix de l'egalite qu a utile, dit " nous allons jurez le respect au loix il faut en avoir pour les respectè nous vivons dans une anarchie que faite fremir l'homme de bien, il nous faut des loix pour nous gouverner."

Le citoyen Ripaud a quitte le fauteuil, et a remis le bonnet au citoyen Contoir comme plus ancien d'age, a demandé la parole, et a dit:

" CITOYEN,

" Le zele patriotique que vous manifestè  
 " comble mon cœur d'un sentiment de joye  
 " bien difficile a exprimè, rien de plus sublime que ce sentiment de joye que vous manifestè, cy vous etes les derniers Français a jurer a la patrie de la defendre, l'ardeur que vous montre me fait paroître ce pensè que vous ne serez pas les dernieres a porter des coups assuré a ses ennemies, votre demande est aussi juste que legitime, pour vous faire gouverner par des loix il en faut au François qui ont juré de n'avoir d'autre maitre que la Loi qu ils ont fait eux memes te vois travailler a vous satisfaire, persuade que je n'aurez pas affair a des ingrats, qui observèrent ponctuellement  
 " ce

ably and without arms in the Church; in conformity to the resolutions of the Primary Assembly, of the 6th instant; The President opened the Sitting, by reading the proceedings of the last, which we had all signed, and a Citizen having asked leave to speak, said:—

" CITIZEN RIPAUD!

" We are filled with gratitude for the  
 " good instruction which you have given us.  
 " You have filled us with satisfaction. Receive our acknowledgements, and administer to us the Civic oaths which our Brethren the French Republicans, have pronounced; you have enlightened us regarding our Rights, but alas! we have promised nothing to our Mother Country since the Revolution; as our hearts are devoted to her, we wish to swear it.

All the Citizens arose with acclamation, and supported the motion with a burst of feeling truly patriotic.

Another Citizen then demanded to be heard, and requested Citizen Ripaud to give them some form of the laws of Equality. " Of what use is it, said he, to swear to respect the laws. It is necessary to have laws, in order to respect them. We live in an anarchy that must make a man of worth shudder, we must have laws to controul us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the Chair, and returned the Cap to Citizen Contoir, as the eldest; demanded to be heard, and said,

" CITIZENS,

" The patriotic zeal which you have shewn, fills me with a joy difficult to be expressed. Nothing can be more sublime than the sentiments of joy which you have manifested. Though you are the last Frenchmen who have sworn to defend your country, the ardour you have shewn convinces me, that you will not be the last to strike home at her enemies. Your request is as just, as it is lawful; it is necessary that laws should be established, for Frenchman to govern themselves by, who have sworn to acknowledge no other master, but the law they have made to bind themselves. I am about to use my endeavours to satisfy you, being persuaded that  
 " I have

"ce qu'ils vont jurer, vous voulez faire votre bonheur puis je vous le refuse, puisque je vous estime et vous aime je vais vous aider de mes faibles lumières."

Il a repris le Fauteuil et a prononcé devant l'hôtel et sous le Drapeau National, Le Serment.

"Je Jure devant la portion du peuple Francoise qui est assemblée de soutenir la Constitution Republicaine de la défendre ainsi que la patrie de toutes mes forces de tout mon pouvoir et de me soumettre aux lois décrétées par la convention et celle que nous ferons de légalité, ou de mourir à mon Poste, les armes à la main en défendant les Droits sacrés du Citoyen, de vivre libre ou mourir."

Ci de suite faite venir les Citoyens les uns après les autres, et ont prononcé individuellement chacun le Serment, suivant l'appel nominal.

Les Citoyens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Pice, Millet, Thibou, Rouffelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaïsse, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine, André, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillefame, Mecrisé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Aleffon, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, François, Gredin, Estienne, Juddicque, Couisse, Cholleffe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque, Bernard, Joaquim, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Joseph, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

Après que tous les Citoyens ont eu prononcé le serment, les uns après les autres, et que le Président leur a donné le Baiser Fraternelle; Il nous a dit.

"CITOYENS,

"Le Serment que vous venez de prononcer  
" et

"I have not to deal with ungrateful persons, but with men, who will observe punctiliously, what they are about to sanction with their oath. You wish to lay the foundation of your happiness. Can I refuse you? As I esteem and love you, I am ready to assist you with my feeble lights."

He then resumed the chair and pronounced before the altar, and under the National Standard, this oath.

"I SWEAR before the portion of the French people here assembled, to support the Republican Constitution, to defend it, and my country, with all my strength and with all my powers; to submit to the laws decreed by the Convention, and to those of equality which we shall frame, or to die in arms at my post, in the defence of the sacred right of a citizen, to live free, or perish!"

Upon this the citizens were called upon in succession, and pronounced individually, the oath according to the roll.

Citizens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Pice, Millet, Thibou, Rouffelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaïsse, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine, Andre, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillefame, Mecrisé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Aleffon, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, François, Gredin, Estienne, Juddicque, Couisse, Cholleffe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque, Bernard, Joaquim, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Joseph, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

After all the citizens had taken the oath, and the president had given them the fraternal embrace; he said:—

"CITIZENS,

"The oath which you have just pronounced,  
" and

“ et le Baïsser que je vous ai donné, et celui  
 “ de tout la France entière, malheur a celui  
 “ que seroit parjuré. Vous vous êtes repaïry  
 “ et raliés a tous vous freres les Francois,  
 “ comme ils ce sont liés a vous par mon or-  
 “ gane. Vous êtes leurs soutien comme ils  
 “ sont le votre, rapellé vous que votre union  
 “ fera votre force, que toute haine, que toute  
 “ ressentimen soit aneanty—Vous ne devez  
 “ dorenavant ne fait plus qu’une famille des  
 “ freres—L’amour de la patrie doit être le  
 “ mobile de toutes vos actions—alors vous  
 “ ferez vraiment digne du serment que vous  
 “ venez de prononcer. Vous m’avez de-  
 “ mander un projet de Loi Le voici. Vous  
 “ ferez libre d’accepter ou de rejeter les  
 “ Articles qui vous conviendrons, mais ra-  
 “ pellez vous, que les Articles que vous  
 “ aurez accepté, que vous ne pourrez les  
 “ enfriendre, parceque par votre adessione  
 “ vous leurs avez donné force de loi, comme  
 “ elle n’a rien au dessus d’elle vous ne devez  
 “ avoir au dessous de vous, que vice et  
 “ crime, et au dessus, que la Loy, qui caracte-  
 “ rise vos vertus! Attendu qu’il est midi,  
 “ avons ajourné la presente scéance a deux  
 “ heures apres midi de ce jour, pour discuter  
 “ les Articles de la Loi proposé.

A deux heures étant rassemblé, le President  
 a annonce que l’on alloit commencer par  
 l’article premier, qui été accepté a l’unani-  
 mité de voix par concert ou de couvert.

### PRELIMINAIRE DES LOIX.

#### PEINE MILITAIRE,

A prononcer par le Conseil de discipline.  
 Le conseil de Discipline est composé de sept  
 Citoyens des tous grades, quatre Voix contre  
 trois, suffir pour faire mettre le loi a execu-  
 tion soit quelle protege ou quelle punissent.

### LOI.

#### ARTICLE 1.

Tout Chef qui ne fait pas executer la Loi  
 a la lettre, qui voudroit l’eluder ou le trans-  
 greffer, ou qui ne mettroit pas a execution la  
 sentence rendu par le Conseil de discipline,  
 est indigne de commander; il est Cassé et  
 suspendu de ses fonctions de Citoyen pen-  
 dant deux Ans. En cas de residive il ou-  
 bira cinq ans de fer, et est indigne d’occuper  
 aucun charge.

De

“ and the kiss which I have given, are those  
 “ of the whole French Nation. Evil to him  
 “ who shall be perjured! You are now re-  
 “ turned to and reconnected with your bre-  
 “ thren the French, as they are united to  
 “ you through my instrumentality; you are  
 “ their support, as they are yours. Remember  
 “ that your strength will consist in your uni-  
 “ on. That all hatred and anger must be  
 “ annihilated. Henceforward you must be-  
 “ come a family of brethren. The love of  
 “ your country must be the first principle of  
 “ all your actions, then will you be truly wor-  
 “ thy of the oath which you have taken.”

You have requested of me a form of laws—  
 Behold it here.—You are at liberty to adopt  
 or to reject the articles as you may deem pro-  
 per; but remember, that those articles once  
 adopted, it will not be allowable to infringe,  
 because, by your adoption, you will have giv-  
 en them the force of laws. As the law has  
 nothing above it, you ought to deem nothing  
 below you, but vice and crime, and nothing a-  
 bove you but the law which is the character-  
 istic of your virtues. Seeing that it is now  
 noon, we adjourn the sitting until two o’clock  
 in the afternoon of this day, for the proposed  
 discussion of the articles of the law.

Being reassembled at two o’clock, the presi-  
 dent announced that he should open the busi-  
 nels, by proposing the 1st article, which was  
 unanimously agreed to.

### PRELIMINARY LAW.

#### MILITARY PUNISHMENT,

To be inflicted by the Council of discipline.  
 The Council of discipline is to be composed  
 of seven citizens of all ranks. Four votes  
 against three are sufficient to warrant the ex-  
 ecution of the law, whether it be for protec-  
 tion, or for punishment.

### THE LAW.

#### ARTICLE 1st.

Every Chief who shall not execute the law  
 strictly according to the letter; who shall e-  
 vade or transgress it; or, who shall not exe-  
 cute the sentence pronounced by the Council  
 of discipline, is unworthy of command. He  
 shall be cashiered, and suspended from all the  
 functions of a citizen for two years. For a  
 repetition of this offence, he shall suffer five  
 years confinement in irons, and be held un-  
 worthy of any employ.

The

De suite passé a l'Article 2e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Tout Citoyen de quel grade qu'il puisse être appelé au nom de la loi, doit obéir sur le Champ; ou faute de ce, il subit 48 heures d'arrest, sans pour cela l'excepté de la punition qu'il auroit du subir, pour le delit qu'il auroit commis, et s'il résistait, huit jours de fers, et en cas de la moindre rébellion, sans voy de faitte a la loi trois mois de fers.

De suite passé a l'Article 3eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Nul Citoyen ne peut être jugé que par un Conseil de Discipline établis; et, que deux Temoins n'aient constaté le delit duquel il est accusé.

De suite passé a l'Article 4eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

#### ARTICLE 4.

Comme les loix n'a que des peines strictes nécessaires, tous Citoyens dans n'importe quels positions qu'ils se trouvent, doit obéir a son supérieur sans réplique, ou faute de ce, il sera puni suivant la rigueur des loix.

De suite passé a l'Article 5eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

#### ARTICLE 5.

Toute supérieure qui maltraitera son inférieur a mauvais propos, sera puni pour la première fois de huit jours d'arrest; pour une seconde de quinze jours; et pour une troisième \* de deux mois d'exemption d'aucun service, pendant lequel peine il sera privé, Première, de commandement, Seconde de Paye.

De suite passé a l'Article 6e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

#### ARTICLE 6.

Tout inférieur qui n'obéira pas sur le champ a son supérieur, quand le supérieur lui parlera au Nom de la Loi, sera, Première, puni pour le delit qu'il aura commis. Seconde pour la désobéissance a la loi de 48 heures de fers au pied. Si la désobéissance est accompagnée de murmure, injure, ou menace,

\* Cet loi a été modifié; au lieu de deux mois d'exemption de service et de paye, 8 jours de fers.

le

The second article was then considered and unanimously adopted.

#### ARTICLE 2d.

Every citizen of whatever rank, must pay immediate obedience when called upon by the law, or be subject to forty-eight hours imprisonment, over and above the punishment which he may be liable to for the crime committed by him. If he persist in his contumacy, he shall be punished, by eight days confinement in irons; and any rebellion against the law, if unaccompanied by open act of violence, shall be punished with a confinement of three months.

The third article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

#### ARTICLE 3d.

No citizen can be tried but by a regular Council of discipline, and there must be two witnesses to establish the crime set forth.

The fourth article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

#### ARTICLE 4th.

As the law lays no impositions but what are absolutely necessary, every citizen in whatever situation, must obey his superior without reply, or incur the penalty of the law.

The fifth article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

#### ARTICLE 5th.

A superior who shall make use of injurious language to his inferior, shall for the first offence be put in arrest eight days—for the second, fifteen days—for the third, \* he shall be suspended the service for two months with privation of his rank, and loss of pay.

The sixth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

#### ARTICLE 6th.

Every inferior who shall not instantly obey his superior when commanded by him in the name of the law, shall first be punished for the crime of which he may be guilty; and secondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his disobedience to the law. Should his disobedience be attended by murmurs, abuse or threats,

\* This law has been modified, from two months suspension, to eight days in irons.

the

le delinquant subira trois mois de fer.

De suite passé a l'Article 7e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 7.

Tout Superieur qui menaceroit de frapper son Inferieur, et que l'exécution n'aura pas lieu, le superieur sera Cassé et privée du droits de Citoyen pendant un An seulement.

De suite passé a l'Article 8eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 8.

\* Tout Inferieur qui menaceroit son superieur de le frapper et que le menace n'auroit pas lieu, subira un An de fers.

De suite passé a l'Article 9e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 9.

Tout superieur qui frapperai un inferieur sera condamné a subira un an de fers, et sera déclaré indigne d'occuper aucune charge Militaire ny Civile.

De suite passé a l'Article 10e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 10.

Tout inferieur que frapperoit ou levroit la main sur son superieur sera condamné a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 11e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 11.

Tous les delits qui ne sont pas de la compaitance du Conseil de discipline, et qui sont dans la Classe de la Police correctionnelle sont de la compaitance du Major Commandant la Place, qui ordonne la Prison au nom de la loi, pour les delits denonces ci apres, 24 heures ny plus ny moins.

1re. Les delits contre les bonnes mœurs.

2e. Le trouble apporté publiquemen a l'exercise d'une culte religieux quelconques, ou insultes faite a ces ministres.

3eme. Les insultes, et la violence grave entre les personnes, telles que les coups en voi de faite, que ne punit pas le Conseil de discipline.

\* Cette loi a été adopté avec la modification d'un An ce sera trois mois.

4eme.

the delinquent shall be kept in irons for three months.

The seventh article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 7th.

Every superior who shall threaten to strike his inferior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall be cashiered, and deprived of the rights of a citizen for one year.

The eighth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 8th.

\* Every inferior who shall threaten to strike his superior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall suffer one year's imprisonment in irons.

The ninth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 9th.

Every superior who shall strike his inferior, shall be confined one year in irons, and shall be held unworthy of any Office, Civil or Military.

The tenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 10th.

Every inferior who shall strike or lift his hand against his superior, shall be condemned to death.

The eleventh article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 11th.

All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Discipline, and are classed under the correctional police, are to be under the cognizance of the Major Commandant of the place, who may inflict the punishment of 24 hours imprisonment neither more, nor less, for the crimes hereafter stated, viz.

1st.—Offences against good manners.

2d.—Disturbing any religious ceremony, or insulting its ministers.

3d.—Insults, and personal assaults made by one individual on another, not punishable by the council of discipline.

\* This Law was modified to three months, instead of one year.

4th.

4eme. Les troubles apporté a l'ordre social, et a la tranquillité publique, par la mendicité, par les tumultes, ou la provocation des tumultes, ou bruit fait a des heures indus sans permission.

De suite passé a l'Article 12e, qui a été accepté par l'unanimité de voix.

#### ARTICLE 12.

Tout Citoyen qui tiendra des propos indecens sur la Constitution, qui aura l'air d'être Partizan de la Royauté, ou de l'ancien regime, sera traduit devant le Conseil de discipline, ou il sera puni de dix jours de fers pour la premiere fois, la 2e, il subira six mois de fers, pour la 3e Banni et chassé, comme indigne d'être francais, et si ses projets tendoit a rappeler la contre Revolution il seroit mis a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 13e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

#### ARTICLE 13.

Tout Citoyen qui en presence de l'ennemi montrait de la foiblesse, et chercheroit par ses propos, a affoiblir le courage de ses concitoyens, et les détourner d'en venir a l'action seroit mis en mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 14eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

#### ARTICLE 14.

Tout Conspirateur, ou traître a sa Patrie, sera condamné a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 15eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

#### ARTICLE 15.

Tous Suborneurs, Debaucheur, Enrolleur, Deserteur, et qui auroit liaison avec les Ennemis de la Republique, qui seroit arrêté, seroit mis a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 16e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

#### ARTICLE 16.

Toute lâcheté, foiblesse, qui seroit commis en presence de l'ennemie, et qui porteroit prejudice a la gloire de la Patrie, seroit punis par dix Ans de Chaines sur les Travaux Publiques. Cette loi et applicable au Commandant, Officiers, Sous Officiers, Soldats, Volontaires, et Matelots.

De

4th.—Disturbance of good order and the public tranquillity; raising tumults, and making a noise at unseasonable hours without permission.

The twelfth article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

Every Citizen who shall utter any expression derogatory to the constitution, or who shall show a disposition favorable to the cause of royalty or the ancient system, shall be cited before the Council of discipline, and for the first offence, be put in irons for ten days; for the second six months; and for the third, banished as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his designs be Counter-revolutionary, he shall be put to death.

The thirteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

#### ARTICLE 13th.

Every Citizen who shall betray any weakness before the Enemy, or who shall endeavour to dispirit his fellow Citizens, and deter them from coming to action, shall be put to death.

The fourteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

#### ARTICLE 14th.

All Conspirators and Traitors to their country shall be put to death.

The fifteenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

#### ARTICLE 15th.

All persons guilty of subornation, seduction, enlisting men for foreign service, encouraging deserters, or maintaining a correspondence with an enemy, shall, when seized, suffer death.

The sixteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

#### ARTICLE 16th.

All cowardice or weakness in the presence of the enemy, which may tend to tarnish the national glory, shall be punished by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This law applies to the Commander in Chief, to Officers, Subalterns, Soldiers, Volunteers, and Sailors.

The

De suite passé a l'Article 17e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 17.

Tout Citoyen en temps de Guerre, qui desert son Pavillon pour aller dans un Nation Enemi, et qui est arrêté, seroit mis a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 18eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 18.

Tout Citoyen qui s'émigre avec son bien, qui est arrêté, est enchainé pour vingt ans sur les travaux publiques.

De suite passé a l'Article 19e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 19.

Tout superieur qui commanderoit des Republicain Français, qui ce rendroit lachement a une Ennemie meme plus fort que lui, seroit mis a mort, et tous ceux qui seroit sous ses ordres, seroit punis suivant les rigueurs de la loi.

De suite passé a l'Article 20e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 20.

Tout Citoyen ont le droit de faire convoquer par les Citoyen Commandans, le Conseil de Discipline, sans etre obligé de leur dire le motif de la convocation, et les Commandans sont obligés sur la requisition d'un seul Citoyen de convoquer le Conseil sur le Champ ou il encoura la rigueur de la loi lui meme.

De suite passé a l'Article 21 qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 21.

Tout Citoyen qui convoqueroit le Conseil de discipline, et qui n'auroit pas de preuve, n'y de Temoin a alleguer a la loi, seroit puni de huit jours de fers au pied.

De suite passé a l'Article 22e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 22.

Tout Citoyen qui traiteroit un autre Citoyen de Lache ou de Coquin, et qui n'aura pas de preuve, seroit puni de Trente Jours de fers au pied.

Quand

The seventeenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 17th.

Every citizen who in time of war shall desert his colours, and go over to the enemy, shall, when apprehended, be put to death.

The eighteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 18th.

Every citizen who shall be apprehended in an attempt to emigrate and carry off his property, shall be condemned to labour on the public works, in chains, for the term of twenty years.

The nineteenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 19th.

Every officer commanding French Republicans, who shall basely surrender to an enemy, though of superior force, shall be put to death; and all under his command, shall be punished according to the rigour of the law.

The twentieth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 20th.

Every citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Discipline, on application to the citizen Commandant, without being obliged to assign to him the motive for such convocation, and the Commandant is bound on the requisition of any individual citizen immediately to convoke the Council, or he shall incur the penalty of the law himself.

The twenty-first article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 21st.

Every citizen who shall convoke the Council of Discipline, and who shall have no proof nor testimony to alledge to the law, shall be confined eight days in irons.

The twenty-second article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 22d.

Every citizen who shall reflect upon the courage or honour of another, without being able to prove his allegation, shall be punished with thirty days confinement in irons.

When



Quand le conseil de Discipline a formé son resultat, il en previenne le Commandant (qui n'est jamais present au jugement) et qui fait mettre sur le champ, la Sentence a Execution, et rentrer avec lui dans la Salle d'Audience, la, tous les Citoyens composant le Conseil de discipline se leve debout, et a decouvrir, leve la main, et le President dit.  
 " Nous jurons sur notre conscience et notre honneur, que apres avoir observé scrupuleusement dans nos deliberations, les Regles qui nous etoit prescrite par la loi, nous avons trouvé qu'un tel accusé de telle fait, n'en etoit pas coupable.—Ou bien, Qu'un tel accusé de telle fait, en etoit coupable, mais excusable, ou qu'un tel accusé de telle fait, en etoit convaincu mais non criminel. Ou, qu'un tel en etant convaincu de telle crime la loi le condamne a - - - - -"

Les Jugemens du Conseil de discipline se font publiquement. Tout Citoyen a le droit d'y assister, la decence y est maintenu comme le respecte au loix.

Tous Militaires, de tous grades meme des Troupes de ligne et de marine, sans etre du corps du delinquant, a la loi, peut etre membre du Conseil de discipline.

Le Conseil de Discipline se forme aussitot la loi promulgué par les Citoyens qui se sont soumis la majorite des suffrages des Citoyens, fait et donne force de loi, tout le monde doit y etre soumis sans exception. Le Conseil se releve tous les Six mois, c'est au Citoyens a bien choisir leurs Juges.

De suite on a passé a la nomination des membres composant le conseil de Discipline, le Sorutain depovillé Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, et Kerodic on ete nommé, a la majorité absolu ont accepté.

Nous Citoyens et Republicains Français composant le Parti qui est sous les ordres du Citoyen Dompard, apres avoir entendu les presente Loix nous nous y sommes soumis volontairement

When the Council of Discipline have formed their resolution on the case, they are to notify the same to the Commandant, (who is never to be present at their deliberations, and who is always to cause the sentence to be carried into immediate execution,) they are then to return into the Hall of Audience together with the Commandant; there all the members of the Council of Discipline are to stand up uncovered, with their hands raised, and the President shall say, "We swear by our conscience and our honor, that having scrupulously observed the rules prescribed by the law in our deliberations, we have found such a one, accused of such a crime, not guilty; or, such a one, accused of such a crime, is guilty, but excusable; or such a one, accused of such a crime, has been convicted of the fact, but not of a criminal (intention;) or, such a one having been convicted of such a crime, the law condemns him to——"

The judgments of the Council of Discipline are to be given publicly; every Citizen has a right to be present: decorum, and a due respect to the law are to be observed in Court.

Every military man of what rank soever, whether belonging to the troops of the Line, or to the Marine, though not of the same Corps as the delinquent, may be made a member of the Council of Discipline.

The Council of Discipline shall be formed immediately upon the law, ratified by the consent of the Citizens, being promulgated. The law being constituted by a majority of votes, all persons, without exception, are bound to yield obedience to it. The Council is to be rechosen every six months; it behoves the citizens to be careful in the choice of their judges.

The Assembly next proceeded to the nomination of the members of the Council of Discipline; on casting up the numbers, there appeared a great majority of votes in favour of Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, and Kerodic, who accepted the office.

We the Citizens and French Republicans forming the party under the orders of Citizen Dompard, having heard the present laws read, do voluntarily submit ourselves to their authority,

volontairement your etre Jugé; reglé, doren-  
avant par les principes et les Loix de l'égalité  
que nous avons fait; en foi de quoi avons  
signé le present reglement pour servir en va-  
loire ce que de raison. Au camp Français,  
pres Pattane, le \* Decadi de la premiere De-  
cade de Floreal le an 5e. de la Republique  
Française une et indivisible.

Un Citoyen a demandé la Parole et a dit.

" CITOYENS,

" Pour terminer une si glorieuse Journée, je  
demande que l'infame Pavillon Blanc soit  
brulé, et que nous chantons la Hymne a la Pa-  
trie, en signe de joie du bonheur que nous  
resentons aujourd'hui."

Tous d'une voix unanime ont dit, Oui! Alors  
le President a levé la Sceance, et a ajournée a  
Dimanche prochaine, Quintidi de la 3e. Decade  
du mois de Floreal, L'an 5eme, apres l'issu de la  
messe Paroissielle.

(Signé)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Dachiret, Jul-  
lian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenir,  
Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix,  
Moitie, Milletot, Heritier, La Vueille, Di-  
elle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn,  
Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Col-  
lier, Vincent, W. Graham, Barnard, Huite,  
De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Castel, A. Mc.  
Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

Le quintidi de la 3eme. Decade du mois  
de Floreale, L'an 5eme. de la Republique  
Française une et indivisible.

Four memorable pour tous les Citoyens qui  
composerez le Parti Français commandé par le  
Citoyen Dompard, chez le Prince Tippoo,  
L'Allié de la Republique, d'apres avoir recu ses  
ordres obtenu a la sollicitation de tous les Cito-  
yens composans le Parti, d'arborer le Pavillon  
Nationale, il a été arboré a six heures du matin  
au son de toute l'artillerie et mousquetrie du  
camp; apres cette auguste ceremonie, Le Citoyen  
Ripaud, Representant du Peuple Française au-  
pres du Prince Tippoo, et le Citoyen Vreniere,  
Officier, avec huit Citoyens de L'Artillerie, se  
sont transporte sur la place d'armes de la Ville  
de Pattane, ou le Citoyen Prince les attendoit,  
aussitot leur arrivé, il fait faire un Salve de

\* This date is wrong; the meeting was held on Oetodi de la seconde Decade de Floreal, (v. page 178, French column,) and there  
does not appear to have been any adjournment, except from noon to two o'clock of the same day (v. page 181); the above date there-  
fore should be Oetodi de la seconde Decade de Floreal; the English date is corrected accordingly.

Deux

authority, henceforth to be governed by the  
principles and laws of equality which we have  
established. In confirmation whereof we  
have signed these presents. At the French  
Camp near Seringapatam, \* Decadi of the  
first Decade of Floreal, the fifth year of the  
French Republic, one and indivisible, ( an-  
swering to May 7th, 1797.)

A Citizen demanded to be heard, and said.

" CITIZENS,

" To conclude this glorious day, I move that  
" the infamous white Flag be burnt, and that we  
" chant the Hymn to our Country, in testimony  
" of the joy we feel this day."

All with one acclamation gave their assent to  
this motion; after which the President broke up  
the meeting, and appointed the next to be held on  
Sunday, Quintidi of the third Decade, of the  
month Floreal, the fifth year, after the celebra-  
tion of Mass, (answering to May 14th, 1797.)

(Signed)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Dachiret, Jul-  
lian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouve-  
nir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Char-  
roix, Moitie, Milletot, Heritier, La Vueille,  
Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn,  
Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier,  
Vincent, W. Graham, Bernard, Huite, De  
Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Castel, A. Mc.  
Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

The Quintidi of the 3d Decade of the month  
of Floreal, the fifth year of the French Republic,  
one and indivisible, (answering to May 14th,  
1797,) a day ever memorable by all the citizens  
of the party of French, commanded by citizen Dom-  
pard, serving with Prince Tippoo the Ally of the  
Republic. Having by the united solicitations of  
the whole party of French citizens obtained Tip-  
poo's orders for displaying the national flag, it was  
hoisted at six o'clock in the morning, under a dis-  
charge of all the artillery and musquetry of the  
camp. After this august ceremony, citizen Ripaud  
as representative of the French Nation with Tip-  
poo, citizen Vreniere, an officer, and eight citizens  
artillerists, repaired to the Parade in the city of  
Seringapatam, where the citizen Prince waited  
for them. On their arrival he ordered a sa-  
lute to be fired of two thousand three hundred

pieces

*Deux mille trois cens coups de Canons, et cinq cens fouguettes, de tout sa mousquetrie, et Le Fort de Pattane a tiré cinq cens coups de cannon. Le Prince a dit a Citoyen Ripaud.*

*"Voilà l'assurance du Pavillon de votre Patrie que m'est chere, j'en suis l'allié, il sera toujours soutenu dans mon pays aussi qu'il a été dans la Republique ma Seur; allez finir votre Fete!"*

*Le Citoyen Ripaud a repondu tout ce que son cœur lui suggeroit de la vive reconnoissance qu'il ressentait au temoignage de l'amitié qu'éprouvoit le Prince a la Republique. Le Citoyen Dompard lui a fait part des sentimens de son cœur et de l'assurance de l'amitié que tous les Citoyens du Camp lui portoit, et ils se sont retiré, a leur arrive au camp; la Troupe, et la Garde Nationale, les attendoit sur la place d'armes ou ils se sont rendu, l'on a envoye chercher trois Drapeaux Nationels qui etoit a la Hotel de la Place, gardé par un Piquet. Les Drapeaux etant arrive le silence a regné l'on a planté l'arbre de la Liberte surmonté du Bonnet de L'egalité, et le Citoyen Ripaud a prononcé le discours suivant.*

*"Citoyens Français, Hommes libres, mes freres, mes amis.*

*"Cet bien aujourd'hui que vous devez remercier la Providence et l'Etre beinfaisant de la grace de vous avoir faite voir le Pavillon Nationale et l'arbre de la Liberte, surmonté du bonnet de légalité, cheri et adopté de tous les hommes libres, les Republiquains Français, vos freres vos apuy, et vos amis que cest gloire pour vous O! Français de la voir arboré assuré, et juré de la soutenir ou de mourir les armes a la main pour le defendre et soutenir votre liberte et vos droits, enfin ce que vous avez de plus cher, votre Patrie—O! Français mes freres, mes amis, ne sentez vous pas comme moi cette joie qui s'empare de vos cœurs et qui vous entraine vers ce Drapeau, et cette arbre cheri que 25 Millions d'hommes ont juré comme vous de maintenir, ne sentez vous pas dis je, ce penchant de la Vertu qui n'est connu que par les Hommes libres qui vous porté a lui jurer cette amour ardente qui caracterise les Guerriers Republiquains, oui, cher, mille fois*

*pieces of cannon, and five hundred volleys of small arms. The fort of Seringapatam also fired a salute of five hundred cannon.. The Prince then said to citizen Ripaud.*

*"By this public acknowledgement of your national standard, I give you a proof of my affection for it. I declare myself its Ally, and promise you that it shall be as firmly supported throughout my dominions, as it has ever been in those of the Republic, my Sister. Go, and conclude your festival!"*

*Citizen Ripaud returned an answer full of those grateful acknowledgements which his heart suggested for this proof of the Prince's friendship for the Republic. Citizen Dompard made a profession of the sentiments of his heart, and in the name of all the citizens of the camp assured the Prince of their devotion to him; after which they retired. Upon their return to the camp, where the troops and the national guard were drawn up on the parade to receive them, three national colours were sent for from Head Quarters, where they were kept under a piquet guard. Upon the arrival of the colours, amidst a profound silence, the Tree of Liberty was planted, surmounted with the Cap of Equality. After which citizen Ripaud pronounced the following discourse.*

*"French Citizens! Free Men! Brethren! Friends!*

*"Justly are your thanks due to Providence, and to that beneficent Being, who on this day has given you to behold the National Flag, and the Tree of Liberty surmounted with the Cap of Equality, cherished and adopted by all free men, by French Republicans, by your brethren, your supporters and your friends. What a glory is it to you, O Frenchmen! to behold it thus triumphantly displayed; to swear to maintain it by your arms, or to lay down your lives in its defence; in defence of your Liberty and your Rights; and above all, in defence of your Country, the dearest object of your affections. Oh Frenchmen, brethren, and friends! do you not feel with me, that pure joy which takes possession of the heart, attracting you to that standard and that cherished Tree, which twenty-five millions of men have, like you, sworn to maintain? Do you not feel, I say, that attractive force of virtue, known to free men alone, which prompts*

" fois cher a mon cœur, je te soutiendrai  
 " Drapeau et arbre cheri, jusqu' a la dernière goutte de mon sang, et si je suis parjuré  
 " a mon Serment je prie la Divinité de me  
 " reduire en cendre de m' aneantir même  
 " s'y j'en avoit la pensée, comme tu es l' objet  
 " de mes plus chers sentimens je jure de  
 " te defendre ou de mourir pour toi oui, je  
 " le jure! \* apres t'avoir promis tout ce que  
 " je te dois, pardonne, cher digne gloire de  
 " mes sentimens, s'y je vais rendre hommage  
 " au manes de vos freres qui ont peris pour  
 " te defendre. Que dis je? Pour soutenir  
 " ta Gloire!

" Quel Tenible horreur s'empare de moi!  
 " Une religieuse sensibilité me domine! Quoi!  
 " Je tombe a genoux, mon sang se glace, et  
 " j'entrevois dans l'ombre milles guerrieres  
 " magnanime les pères Defenseurs de nos  
 " Droits, qui crient a nos cœurs de les venger."

Je vois le comble de la barbarie et celui de l'atrocité—Dieu! J'en fais d'horreur! Quoi! Je vois ece Victime de la ferocité anglois qui ont été sciez entre deux Planchés! des femmes victimes de leur brutalité est assassiné au même moment. Oh! comble d'horreur! mes cheveux se redressent! Que vois je! Des Enfans encore a la mamelles, je les vois teints du sang de leurs meres infortunées. Je vois ces malheureux enfans expirés de la même mort que leur malheureuse meres. Oh! Comble d'horreur et de sceleratesse que d'indignation tu inspires. Soyé persuadé, ame infortuné, que nous vous vengerons. O perfide et cruelle Anglais tremble. Il est un dieu vengeur du crime qui nous inspire de laver dans ton sang les atrocités que tu as commises envers nos peres et leur malheureuse compagne. Apaiser vous, ame plaintif, de l'innocence, nous jurons de vous venger. (Oui je le jure!)

Citoyens, mes freres que d'horreur doit vous inspirer tous les supports de la tyrannie. Ce sont eux, ce laches, ce faux Français, qui avoit inspiré tout ces scelerateses. En France L'Armée de la Vendée eté celle de Jesur, le Pavillon Blanc, les Fleurs de Lys,

\* Et tous les Citoyens ont répété, oui nous le jurons.

le

" prompts you to devote yourselves to it with  
 " that ardent love, characteristic of Republican warriors. Yes, beloved Standard! and  
 " thou ever cherished Tree! Dear, a thousand  
 " times dear to my heart! I swear to shed the  
 " last drop of my blood, in thy defence, and if  
 " I falsify this oath, may the Divinity consume  
 " me; may he annihilate me, if I even harbour such a thought. As thou art the  
 " object of my dearest affections, I swear to  
 " defend thee or to die for thee. Yes, I  
 " swear it.\* Having thus pledged myself to  
 " the performance of the duties I owe you,  
 " pardon me, glorious object, if I proceed to  
 " pay my homage to the manes of our brethren, who have perished—in thy defence?  
 " —let me rather say—to establish thy renown.

" What horror seizes me! A religious  
 " sensibility overpowers me! My knees fail!  
 " My blood freezes! The shadowy form  
 " of thousands of gallant warriors, the high-spirited  
 " defenders of their country's rights, present themselves to my sight, appealing  
 " to our hearts for vengeance.

" I see the measure of barbarity and ferocity filled up.  
 " Oh God! I tremble with horror!—Behold those  
 " victims of the savage English, bound between planks  
 " and sawn asunder. See those Women, the victims  
 " of their brutal ravishers, dishonoured and murdered  
 " in the same instant. Oh superlative horror! Behold  
 " infants at the breast bathed in the blood of their  
 " unfortunate mothers, and involved in the same fate.  
 " Oh! extreme of horror and villainy, how it rouses  
 " one's indignation! Yes, perfidious and cruel English!  
 " there is a God, the avenger of guilt, who inspires  
 " us to wash out in your blood the cruelties you  
 " have exercised on our brethren, and their unhappy  
 " partners! Peace, peace, thou plaintive soul of innocence,  
 " we swear to avenge you: Yes, I swear it.

" Citizens! Brethren! with what horror ought all  
 " the abettors of tyranny to inspire you! It is they,  
 " it is those cowardly and perfidious Frenchmen, at  
 " whose instigation all these flagitious crimes have been  
 " perpetrated. In France, the Army of La Vendée  
 " was that of Jesur; the white Flag, the flowers de

\* Here all the Citizens repeated, Yes, we swear it!

Luce,

le chrette a la main et le Poignard a l'autre, ont assassiné, massacré, comme les infame Anglais, vos plus fiers defenseurs de vos droits. Vengé nos freres, victimes de leur patriotisme. Que tout ce qui a rapport a l'ancien regime soit sur le champ brulé si nous ne sommes pas a meme de nous venger sur eux, que ce soit sur leur Idole chéri, leur Pavillon, et qu'ils tremble en apprenant que dans L'Inde, dans le milieu du terre, qu'il y a des Republiquains qui ont juré de les exterminer. Ils fremiront n'en doute pas, ces laches, au seul nom des Français. Pa-lisse de terreur, et aussitot qu'ils les voyent, ils sont a trois quarts vaincus. Pour y parvenir il faut avoir ce vertu Republiquain il faut scavoir vaincre ou perir pour la Patrie. Il faut avoir ce maintien d'homme libre.

Je parle au Commandant. Vous etes notre Chef, votre devoir et de veiller a notre sureté, a notre bonheur, et au maintien de nos droits. Vous n'etes plus faites pour vivre dans un apathie qui ne convient nullement a la nouvelle charge que vous occupez. Il faut surmonter vos anciens habitudes, et si vous aviez des differences il faut les aneantir, et fait votre bonheur du maintien du au Loi. Par cette amenité qui est dans votre cœur, par la bonté de votre ame, vous avez des riches qualités, vous etes digne d'etre Republiquain. Votre bravoure est connu. Mais vous avez de la foiblesse, defaite vous de cet ennemi de vous meme, attaché vous a connoître vos droits, et vous sentirez qu'il est bien glorieux de commander a vos Egaux et de braves Republiquains.

Je parle aux Officiers et au sous Officiers. Ce n'est pas le tout d'etre brave, il faut de l'amenité, et tenir son Rang, quoique vous avez le bonheur de commander a vos Egaux, il faut toujours que le maintien soit observé, les loix vous la prescrivrent imperieusement. Il faut vous instruire, et instruire nos freres d'armes, les plus qu'il est possible, pour les mettre a meme de defendre leur droits, leur liberté, notre patrie, il faut vous vaincre, si vous avez des defauts; alors vous deviendrez de vrais Republiquains digne de nous commander.

Je parle au defenseurs de la patrie. Citoyens, si vous superieur a des devoirs a remplir

*"Luce, the Chrette in one hand, and a poniard in the other, have, like the infamous English, assassinated, massacred, the boldest defenders of your rights. Revenge your brethren who have fallen victims to their patriotism. Let every thing that bears the least relation to the old constitution be burnt on the spot. If we cannot be revenged on them, let our vengeance fall upon their beloved idol, on their white Flag. Let them know, and tremble, that in India, in the midst of the earth, there are Republicans, who have sworn their destruction. They will tremble, no doubt, the cowards, at the very name of Frenchmen, and palsied with terror, will be more than half conquered at the very sight. To attain to this preeminence, however, you must possess that Republican virtue, that resolves to conquer, or to die for your country: this first duty of freemen must be deeply implanted in your breasts.*

*"I now address myself to the Commandant. You are our Chief; it is your duty to watch over our safety and our happiness; and strictly to maintain our rights. It is not allowable in you to entertain a frigid indifference, incompatible with the new office you are invested with. You must rise above your former prepossessions, you must suppress your ancient animosities if any remain, and place your supreme happiness, in maintaining the due supremacy of the law. An engaging disposition and goodness of heart, are qualities with which you are richly endowed, and render you worthy of being a Republican. Your bravery is acknowledged, but you want energy. Overcome a weakness, which is an enemy to yourself; apply yourself to know your rights, and you will become sensible how glorious it is to command your equals and brave Republicans.*

*"I address myself next to you Officers, and Subalterns. Courage alone is not sufficient; mildness must be united to a respect for your rank. Though you have the happiness to command your equals, discipline must be strictly maintained: the laws imperiously demand it. You must perfect yourselves, and use your utmost diligence to instruct our comrades, that they may be qualified to defend their rights, their liberty, and our country. The faults you have you must correct; then will you become real Republicans, and worthy to command us."*

*"I am now to speak to the defenders of our country: Citizens, if your superiors have*

plir envers vous, vous n'en avez pas moins a remplir envers eux; vous leur devez obeissance et respecte, si vous voulez, Citoyens, devenir toujours victorieux, ce n'est que par ces moyens que vous y parviendrez. L'obeissance fait la gloire des Republiquains Français vous avez un grand devoir a observer. Glorieux d'être l'egale de ceux qui vous commandent; glorieux d'être libre, glorieux d'avoir un Drapeau et un arbre qui a toujours terrassé les ennemies quil, attaque, ou qui ont osé l'attaquer, je le remets pur et sans tache entre vos mains, votre gloire est de le maintenir aussi pure qu'il a toujours été, vous venez de jurer de mourir pour lui, Rapeller vous sans cesse qu'il est la trace de votre bonheur le plus parfait, que cet le Drapeau de la Nation le plus victorieux, qui commande et donne des loix meme a ses ennemies. Treize Nations l'ont osé attaquer, onze ont reçu ses loix ou sa protection—Les deux autres ne tarderont pas a succomber dessous son pouvoir irresistible. La France la juré, cela seul suffit, elle sera obeï, ses fiers defenseurs ne sont jamais sourds a sa voix, etant tres soumis et tres respectueux a sa volonté, elle commande, elle sera deja satisfait — Je vois deja l'ardeur qui me domine passer dans tous vos cœurs — que le voix de la patrie est sublime, que l'amour ardent quil inspire est grande—Dieu puissant—Cher Divinité—Ou tu lis dans mon cœur, tu le vois bien glorieux de cet journée, je me satisfais dans tous les points. O Français! Que vous me rendez heureux, votre amour pour ce que j'ai de plus cher, notre patrie, se manifeste dans tous votre contenance; venir avec moi planter L'arbre cheri de nous et de tous nos forces, c'est le symbole de la constitution, de nos devoirs, de nos droits; qu'il soit cesse presente a votre memoire, et vous ne vous ecarterez jamais de ce que vous devez a vous meme, et vous sera ressouvenir ce que vous devez a vos freres!!

De suite a fait prononcer a Chaque Citoyen individuellement, les uns aupres les autres, Le Serment.

Citoyens,

" have duties to fulfill to you, you have others  
 " of no less obligation to discharge to them.  
 " You owe them obedience and respect.  
 " Obedience constitutes the glory of French  
 " Republicans: You have an important duty  
 " to observe. Glorious by your equality  
 " with your commanders, glorious by your  
 " freedom, glorious by your banner, and  
 " Tree; that banner, which has prostrated every  
 " enemy it has been raised against, and  
 " every one that has ventured to attack it,  
 " I now place pure and un sullied in your  
 " hands: be it your glory to maintain it in  
 " spotless purity; you have sworn to die for  
 " it. Constantly bear in mind that it traces  
 " out to you the surest path to perfect happiness;  
 " that it is the standard of the most  
 " victorious nation, which subdues and imposes  
 " her laws upon her enemies. Thirteen  
 " nations have ventured to attack her; eleven  
 " have submitted to her laws, or courted her  
 " protection: the other two will not long  
 " maintain themselves against her irresistible  
 " power. France has sworn it, that is sufficient,  
 " she will be obeyed. Her high-spirited  
 " defenders are never deaf to her voice; but  
 " respectful and submissive to her will, she  
 " has only to issue her commands, she shall  
 " be instantly obeyed. I see your hearts  
 " inflamed with the same ardour that  
 " possesses mine. How sublime is the voice  
 " of our country! What vehement affection  
 " it inspires! Great God! Adored Divinity!  
 " Thou who readest my heart, thou beholdest  
 " how it swells to the triumphs of this  
 " glorious day: my satisfaction is complete  
 " in every point. Oh Frenchmen! how happy  
 " ye make me! Your love for, what is above  
 " all things most precious to me, our Country,  
 " is manifestly displayed in your countenance.  
 " Come with me, come, and let us plant that  
 " Tree, beloved by us all to the utmost stretch  
 " of our faculties, the symbol of our constitution,  
 " of our duties, of our rights. Let it be ever  
 " present to your minds, and you will never  
 " overstep the bounds of that duty you owe  
 " yourselves, you will always keep in remembrance  
 " that which you owe your brethren."

*Citizen Ripaud next proposed the following oath, which was taken by every citizen successively.*

" Citizens,

Citoyens, jurer vous haine aux Rois, exceptant, Tippoo Sultan le victorieux, L'allié de la Republique Française. Guerre aux tyrans; et amour pour la patrie et celle de Citoyen Tippoo!!!!

Tous a l'unanimité ont crié Oui! Nous jurons de vivre libre ou mourir!

Pendant le serment on a salvé du toute l'artillerie 84 coups de canon; et apres le serment on se remis avec cipailles qui avoit pretté le serment, deux Drapeaux a leur garde par un Garde d'honneur. De Suite l'on a signé le Procefs Verbal du Oodi de la 2eme. decade du presente mois. De suite l'on a été sur la place d'Armes, ou l'on chanté alentour de l'arbre et du Pavillon, des Hymnes a la patrie; Quand l'on est venu a chanter "Amour sacré de la patrie" L'on a fait un salut de tout l'Artillerie, et la journée s'est passé en joie, et par un Bal, qui a duré tout la nuit. En foi du quoi nous avons signé le presente le dit jour et an que dessus.

(Signé) Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud, Questin, Major, Jullian, Scute, Dachiret, Thouvenir, Jacques, Menaud, Schuhen, Mariano, A. De Soufa, Le Grand, Castel, Etienne Tabiere.
Dompard, Effite, Charroix, Querodic, Guadron, Pembart, Debay, Vincent, Barnard, Lahaye, Windell, Collier,	

Le Duodi de la premiere Decade du Mois Prairial l'an 5e. de la Republique Française, une et indivisible, a dix heurs du Matin, les Citoyens Dompard, et François Ripaud, Laldale, Bompard, Debay, Menaud, Citoyens Gardes Nationneaux, tous se sont assemblés, dans l'Eglise Paronfeille, a l'issu de la grande messe, pour s'instruire sur les principes Republiquains et deliberer sur nos droits. La

"Citizens, do you swear hatred to all Kings, except Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic. War against Tyrants; and Love to our Country, and that of citizen Tippoo."

All exclaimed unanimously, "Yes, we swear to live free, or to die."

While the oath was administering, a salute was fired from 84 pieces of cannon, and after every one had taken the oath, two stand of colours were sent back to Head Quarters, by a party of sepoys who had taken the oath, and lodged under a guard of honor. The proceedings of Oodi of the 2d Decade of the present month, (answering to May 7th 1797) were signed. The party then proceeded to the parade, where, encircling the Tree and the Colours, they chanted hymns to their country. At the passage, "Holy Patriotic Love," a salute of all the artillery was fired. The day was passed in rejoicing, and the night concluded with a Ball.

In attestation whereof, we have signed these presents, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud, Questin, Major, Jullian, Scute, Dachiret, Thouvenir, Jacques, Menaud, Schuhen, Mariano, A. De Soufa, Le Grand, Castel, Etienne Tabiere.
Dompard, Effite, Charroix, Querodic, Gaudron, Pembart, * Debay, Vincent, Barnard, Lahaye, Windell, Collier,	

The Duodi of the first Decade of the month of Prairial, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 21st, 1797,) at ten o'clock in the morning, Citizen Dompard, Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompard, Debay\*, Minaud, Citizens belonging to the National Guard, all met in the Parish Church after the celebration of High Mass, for the purpose of in-

\* This person accompanied the Sultaun's Ambassadors, to the Mauritius, in January 1798, in the character of Interpreter, reference is made to him in No. 18, Division A. as having been a Witness to the Sultaun's conduct, at the ceremony of erecting the National Flag, at Seringapatam, on the 14th May, 1797. V. page 39.

Seance

strueting

Sceance etant ouverte, l'on a commence la lecture du Procefs Verbal de la derniere Sceance, apres qu'il a ete finis, le President a demande si l'on avoit rien a dire sur les contenus. La silence ayant ete pris pour consentement, il a ete claux, et chacun individuellement l'ont signe ou ont fait leur Marque ordinaire. Un Citoyen a demande la Parole, et a dit. Qu'il y avoit un Drapeau qui etoit dit dans la Dernier Procefs verbal qu' il etoit garde par un garde d'honneur, que cela n'etoit pas, et qu'il demandoit que cela fus. Tous les Citoyens a l'unanimité et a l'envie les uns des autres ont tous appuye la Motion, et sur le champ le Commandant a ordonne une Garde. Un autre Citoyen a demande la parole pour presenter deux nouveaux Citoyens a etre admis au sermens. Le President a fait observer que ces proposes ne connoissoient pas l'usage Republicain, et qu'il falloit leur donner le temps pour s'instruire, L'Assemblée a arrêté que l'on leur donne le temps de huit jours—Le President a engage tous les freres a l'amenite, et a vivre en bon union, a demande si personne n'avoit rien a proposer. L'on a ajourne la sceance a dimanche prochaine. L'on l'a termine par des Hymnes a la patrie—Le dit jour et au que dessus.

( Signé ) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodiaq, Charroix, Gaudron, François, Question, Prevon, Castel, Julian, Sentre, Defene, Marq, Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, Vincent, La Haye.

strueting themselves in Republican principles, and deliberating on our rights. The business opened by reading the proceedings of the former meeting; when that was finished, the President asked if any person had any observations to make thereon, to which no answer being returned, the proceedings were closed, and attested by the signature, or customary mark of every member present.

A Citizen desired to speak, and observed, that in the proceedings of the last meeting, it was mentioned, that one of the colours was lodged under a guard of honor, but that had not been done, and therefore he proposed that the order might be enforced. All the citizens unanimously and emulatively supported this motion, and the Commandant thereupon immediately ordered a guard. Another Citizen rose to propose, two new Citizens to be admitted to take the oath. The president observed that the persons proposed were not sufficiently instructed in Republican duties, and that some time ought to be allowed for that purpose. The assembly thereupon resolved that eight days should be granted them. The president then recommended to the brethren to live together in friendship and harmony, and asked if any one had a motion to make. The next meeting was appointed to be held the Sunday following; and the present one concluded with Patriotic Hymns. The day and year above mentioned.

(Signed) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodicq, Charroix, Gaudron, François, Question, Prevon, Castel, Julian, Sentre, Defene, Marq, Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, N. Vincent, La Haye.

*Procefs verbal de l'Assemblée Primaire* au jourd'hui Nonodi 1e Decade du mois Prairial l'an 5eme de la Republique Française une et indivisible, a 10 heures du Matin, les Citoyens composans le party Republicain Française a Pattane, se sont tous assemble au lieu ordinaire de leur sceance a l'issu de la grande Messe dans l'Eglise Paroissiale, paisiblement et sans armes, pour deliberer et connoître leur droits, le President a fait ouvrir la sceance par la lecture du procefs verbal de duodi

10re

*Proceedings of the Primary Assembly*, held this day Nonodi of the first Decade of the month of Prairial, the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 28, 1797) at ten o'clock in the morning. The Citizens composing the French Republican party, at Pattane, assembled at their usual place of meeting after the celebration of high mass in the parish church, peaceably and without arms, to deliberate and make themselves acquainted with their rights.



1ere Decade de presente mois, apres lecture fini, le President a mis au voix si'il seroit claux, et ca etc. Un Citoyen a demande la parole, disant qu'il ne parleroit que pour s'instruire. "Mais," dit il "Citoyens! est ce que quand on fait la benediction du Drapeaux, le commandant ne droit pas s'y trouver; ne devoit il pas jurer de les maintenir pure et sans tache, ne devoit il pas etre premier a nous monter cette fermeté Republiquain de vivre libre ou mourir. Est ce par procuration que l'on fait ses devoirs aujourd'hui, n'est ce pas un ancien germe du vieux regime qui fermente chez lui—est ce par le conduite qu'il tiennne, qu'il veut nous mener a la gloire—Ou nous ramener a l'anarchie, ou il n'y a que hier que nous en sommes sortis!"

Tous les Citoyens ont applaudit et ont marqué leur juste indignation. Mais tous, a la voix du President, ont senti leur tort de juger un Citoyen sans l'entendre, il leur a dit, que, comme eux, il avoit ete indigne de la conduite du commandant, que persuadé de leur reclamation, il s'étoit assuré du motif, et qu'il l'avoit vue couché dans son lit. Alors les esprits sont revenus dans leur assiette ordinaire.

Le President a fait un discours sur les mœurs Republiquain, sur le relachmen au principe, sur le desordre et l'anarchie qui avoit l'air de vouloir dominer les principes Republiquain.

Chaque Citoyen a applaudi a son discours, l'on a faite preter le serment au deux Citoyens, Antonie Joseph, et Francisque Escavaille, et ils ont pris places—Le Citoyen Marc est venu, pour preter le serment L'assemblée l'a renvoye a l' huitaine pour faire reflection s'y il seroit admissible.

Sur un rapelle au devoir, que le President a fait a des Citoyens d'avoir delibre etant sous les armes, et d'avoir entrave l'ordre d'un des Chefs superieures, et qu'il n'avoit que des Citoyens que ne savoit pas leurs droits

rights. The President opened the business by reading the proceedings of Duodi of the first Decade of the present month (21st May) which being gone through, and the President having put the question if the same should be closed, it was agreed to. A Citizen rose to speak, professing that his aim was only to inform himself—"But, Citizens," said he, "ought not the Commandant to give his attendance at the consecration of the colours? ought he not to take an oath to preserve them pure and unblemished? ought he not to be the first to set us the example of the Republican resolution, to live free or to die? Ought the duty of a day like this to be performed by proxy, and does not this conduct exhibit a proof that the root of the old Constitution has yet hold of his mind? Is this a conduct calculated to shew us the path to glory, or to throw us back again into that state of anarchy from which we have scarcely emerged."

All the Citizens testified their approbation of this discourse and their indignation, (at the object of it.) But at the voice of the President all were soon made sensible of their injustice, in condemning a Citizen unheard. He told them, that his indignation, as well as theirs, had been roused at this conduct of the Commandant, and being persuaded that the public voice would be raised against him, he had taken pains to satisfy himself of the cause of his absence, and that he had found him confined to his bed. Upon this explanation every mind resumed its former tranquillity.

The President made a discourse on Republican manners, and on that spirit of relaxation, disorder and anarchy, which seemed to be too ready to shew itself, to the subversion of all the true principles of Republicanism: this was received with applause by all present. The oath was then administered to two Citizens, Antony Joseph, and Francisco Escavaille, who thereupon took their seats. The Citizen Marck next offering himself to take the oath, the assembly put off his reception for eight days, to examine into his qualification to be admitted.

The President then animadverted on the disorderly conduct of some Citizens, who had come to the assembly armed, and had failed in their obedience to one of the superior officers, observing that none but Citizens who were ignorant

## ERRATA.

Note, 1st Page, Minute 12th August, 1798.

for No. 16 read No. 18.

Note, 2d Page, for No. 16 read No. 18.

Note to No. 9 A. Refers to the Words "*In the name of Ec.*"

Note to No. 18. A. 3d Page—*for* of read or.

„ „ 4th Page—The words *Probably, Ec.* to be  
entirely omitted, and the word *Granary*, substituted.

## ERRATA IN THE GENERAL INDEX.

Abstract A. No. 15, *for* 9th October 1798, read 9th October 1797.

Abstract B. *for* 23d May 1798, read 23d May 1797.

Abstract C. *for* 10th July 1799, read 10th July 1798.

*for* 10th Dec. 1799, read 10th Dec. 1798.



droits qui se fut permis de pareil forti—Le Citoyen Thouvenir a avoué ce tout, a dit que son ignorance étoit la cause de son delit, si il y en avoit un que cela ne lui arriveroit plus—Toute L'assemblée sentant la beauté de cette action, d'avouer ce tort, pour s'en corriger, et de donner des leçons des vertu a ses concitoyens, l'on a applaudi vivement a ce devouement vraiment de Republicain La Scéance a terminè par des Hymnes a la Patrie et l'on l'ajournè a dimanche prochaine pour faire lecture des loix et des principes constitutionnelles et des interets general pour ameliorer le fort des indigens s'y il y en avoit, Arreté le dit jour et an que ci dessus.

Cloture du Procefs Verbal contenus en l'autre part.

## F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. McNiell,	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Jullian,
Barnard,	J. Castel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodicq,	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

*Le Quintidi de la zeme Decade du mois de Prairiale l'an 5eme de la Republique Française une et indivisible.* A la requisition du Citoyen Le Grand le Conseil s'est assemble a sept heures et demi du matin, le President ayant le motif de la convocation en a fait son rapport au Conseil qui a delibere a renvoyer le Citoyen le Grand a se pourvoir au benefice de l'Article 11eme de la loi, que le delit dont il étoit mention n'étoit nullement de la competence du Conseil, qui se dissout sur l'heure define avous signe le present, le dit jour et an.

A True Copy,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
Persian Translator.

ignorant of their duty could be capable of such behaviour. Citizen Thouvenir acknowledged himself to have justly fallen under this censure, imputing his misconduct to his ignorance, and promised that he would avoid in future giving any ground for offence. Every body was charmed at this frank confession of an error, which furnished so striking a lesson of virtue to his fellow Citizens, and bestowed the highest praises on an action so truly Republican. The meeting then concluded with a patriotic hymn, and the following Sunday was appointed for holding the next assembly, to hear the laws read, and constitutional principles and the general interests, to amend the condition of the poor, if there were any.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting as above stated, be closed, the day and year before mentioned.

## F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. McNiell,	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Jullian,
Barnard,	Castel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodicq,	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

The Quintidi of the 2d Decade of the month Prairial, the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (answering to the 3d June, 1799,) at half past seven o'clock in the morning, a Council having been summoned at the requisition of citizen Le Grand; the President having heard the ground for calling the Council together and made his report thereupon; the Council after due deliberation refers Citizen Le Grand to article 11th of of the law, declaring the subject of his complaint not to belong to their jurisdiction; and immediately afterward broke up.

Signed the day and year above mentioned.

A True Translation,  
G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.



1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the work.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources and timeline needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any lessons learned for future projects.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, New York, NY 10001; 456 Elm St, New York, NY 10002; and 789 Oak St, New York, NY 10003.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, New York, NY 10001; 456 Elm St, New York, NY 10002; and 789 Oak St, New York, NY 10003.

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# SECRETARY'S OFFICE

## East India House.

PRESS No.

THE papers herein recorded are arranged as follows:

A.

Containing Copy and Translation of the Proclamation issued by General Malartic, Governor General of the Isle of France, in consequence of the arrival of Ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun at that place on the 8th of January 1798—An Extract from a minute of the Right Honorable the Governor General dated the 12th August 1798, containing a detailed account of the information which the Governor General had received of the measures adopted by Tippoo Sultaun for the purpose of forming an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the French against the British Empire in India; with the arguments and conclusions drawn by the Governor General from that information. This Extract is followed by Translations from Authentic papers in the Persian Language, found in the Palace of Seringapatam, after the Capture of that Fortress on the 4th of May 1799, confirming the facts stated in the above-mentioned Extract, and containing a detail of the measures pursued by Tippoo Sultaun for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French and of exciting Zemaun Shah, the Grand Seignior and the King of Persia to join him in a war against the English; comprehending the period from March 1797, to February 1799 inclusive.

B.

Copies with Translations of Papers in the French language relating to the negotiations of Tippoo Sultaun with the French, found in the Palace of Seringapatam. To which is added, Copy and Translation of a letter from a Frenchman in the service of Tippoo Sultaun named Francois Ripaud addressed to the Sultaun and dated 23d May 1797, proving that a correspondence had subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and M. Raymond Commander of the French Army in the Service of his Highness the Nizam at Hyderabad:—To these are added attested translations of two intercepted letters from General Buonaparte, one addressed to Tippoo Sultaun assuring him of Military succours, and the other to the Shereef of Mecca.

C.

Correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General containing authentic copies and translations of the letters which passed between the two Governments from the 7th of March 1798, to the 22d of February 1799. To this are added the Declaration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on behalf of the Honorable the East India Company and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peishwah, under date the 22d of February 1799, and a translation of the Copy of a letter forwarded by Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, as his reply to a letter from the Grand Seignior to the Sultauns address, of which a translation likewise appears in the course of the correspondence.



A.

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PROCLAMATION  
AT THE  
ISLE OF FRANCE,

WITH

*Extract from a Minute of the Right Honorable the Governor General,*

AND

TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN PAPERS

FOUND IN THE PALACE OF

SERINGAPATAM

RELATING TO THE

NEGOTIATIONS OF TIPPOO SULTAUN

WITH THE

FRENCH,

AND

OTHER FOREIGN POWERS.





Liberté.

Egalité.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,

UNE & INDIVISIBLE,

PROCLAMATION.

**ANNE-JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC,**  
*General en Chef, Gouverneur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Français, à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance.*

**CITOYENS,**

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachement pour les intérêts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes très empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tippoo Sultan, par deux Ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépêchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particulières à l'Assemblée Coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire exécutif.

10. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

20. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le Vin & l'Eau de Vie, dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

30. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'à l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

40. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment où les Français viendront à son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, désirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. regimens, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternité, à cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tippoo.

Ce prince désire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur; libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, à se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitements avantageux qui seront fixés avec ses Ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les français qui auront pris parti dans ses armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 Pluviose, l'an six de la République Française, une & indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

Liberty.

Equality.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ONE & INDIVISIBLE,

PROCLAMATION,

**BY**

*Anne Joseph Hyppolite Malartic, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Isles of France and Reunion, and of all the French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.*

**CITIZENS,**

HAVING for several years known your zeal and your attachment to the interests, and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propositions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultan, through two Ambassadors whom he has dispatched to us.

This Prince has written particular Letters to the Colonial Assembly; to all the Generals employed under this Government; and has addressed to us, a Packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He desires to form an offensive and defensive Alliance with the French, and proposes to maintain at his charge, as long as the War shall last in India, the Troops which may be sent to him.

2. He promises to furnish every necessary for carrying on the War, Wine and Brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the succours which may be sent to him, and that on the arrival of the Troops, the Commanders and Officers will find every thing necessary for making a War, to which Europeans are but little accustomed.

4. In a word he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his assistance, to declare War against the English, whom he ardently desires to expel from India.

As it is impossible for us to reduce the number of Soldiers of the 107th and 108th Regiments, and of the regular Guard of Port Fraternité, on account of the succours which we have furnished to our Allies the Dutch; We invite the Citizens, who may be disposed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themselves in their respective municipalities, and to serve under the Banners of Tippoo.

This Prince desires also to be assisted by the Free Citizens of colour, we therefore invite all such who are willing to serve under his Flag, to enroll themselves.

We can assure all the Citizens who shall enroll themselves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of Pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his Ambassadors, who will further engage in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who shall enter into his Armies, shall never be detained after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own Country.

Done at Port North West, the 30th January, 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

**EXTRACT**

***EXTRACT from the Right Honorable the Governor General's Minute in the Secret Department, dated the 12th of August, 1798.***

The first regular authentication of the Proclamation, which I received, was contained in the Letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Christian of the same date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the Proclamation actually had been issued by the Governor General of the Isle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monsieur Malartic in this transaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although fortunately for our interests, his success has not yet been answerable to the extent of his design. Of the object of that design I soon possessed ample proof, arising, from the best evidence which the nature of the case could admit. In the first place it appeared by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the transaction, to be an undisputed fact, that Tippoo dispatched two Ambassadors to the Isle of France, and that the Proclamation in question, was published subsequent to their arrival, and during their residence in that Island. These facts would perhaps have been sufficient without further enquiry to warrant a strong presumption, that this Proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the Embassy, must have been framed with the consent and knowledge of the Ambassadors of Tippoo then on the spot, and must have corresponded with their instructions from their Sovereign, whose orders they would scarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of such serious consequence as the conclusion of an alliance offensive and defensive with the French. In order however to obtain the most accurate information with respect to the circumstances attending the reception of the Embassy, the publication of the Proclamation, and the conduct of the Ambassadors, I examined upon oath some respectable persons, who were present in the Isle of France during the residence of the Ambassadors at Port Nord Ouest; from the concurrent testimony of these persons, since corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole transaction.

Tippoo dispatched two Ambassadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived there at the close of the Month of January 1798. They hoisted Tippoo's Colours upon entering the Harbour of Port Nord Ouest, were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and were entertained during their continuance on the Island at the public expence. Previously to their arrival, no idea or rumour existed in the Island of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo by the French, or of any prospect of a war between him and the Company. The second day after the arrival of the Ambassadors an advertisement was published of the same purport as the Proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the Proclamation was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the Town. The Ambassadors (far from protesting against the matter or style of the Proclamation,) held without reserve in the most public manner the same language which it contains with respect to the offensive war to be commenced against the British possessions in India; they even suffered the Proclamation to be publicly distributed at the place of their residence. In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the Island, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India; which opinion had gained so much force, that the persons who gave this evidence, and all those who arrived at that period in India from the Isle of France, expected to find us at War with Tippoo. The Ambassadors were present in the Island, when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question, and they aided and assisted the execution of it, by making promises in the name of Tippoo for the purpose of inducing Recruits to enlist; they proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the numbers of the force to be raised. The Ambassadors aided and assisted in the levy of 150 Officers and Privates for the service of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purposes stated in the Proclamation. Few of the Officers are of any experience or skill, and the Privates are the refuse of the democratic Rabble of the Island: Some of them are Volunteers, others were taken from the Prisons and compelled to embark, several of them are Coffees, and people of half cast. With such of these Troops, as were Volunteers, the Ambassadors entered into several stipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambassadors embarked on board the French Frigate La Preneuse, together with the force thus raised, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Isle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more Recruits for the same service.

The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France, was distributed by their Agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their personal assistance and co-operation.

The proclamation itself furnishes the most powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the Ambassadors in all its essential parts, the principal facts stated therein are:

"That Tippoo Sultaun through two Ambassadors, dispatched for the purpose to the Isle of France, had addressed Letters to the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France, to all the Generals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of France, and had made the following propositions:

- 1st. "That he desired to form an Alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and offered to maintain at his expence, during the continuance of the war in India, wherever Troops should be furnished by the French, and to supply (with the exception of certain Stores) every necessary for carrying on the War."
- 2d. "That he had given assurances that all his preparations were already completed, and that the Generals and Officers would find every thing necessary for carrying on a species of War, to which Europeans have not been accustomed in their contests with the Native Powers in India."
- 3d. "That he only waited for the succour of France to declare war against the English, and that it was his ardent desire to expel the English from India."

Upon the ground of these facts, the proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the service of Tippoo, and it concludes by assuring "All the Citizens who shall enlist, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of Pay and allowances, which will be fixed by his Ambassadors, who will also engage, in the name of their Sovereign,

"that

\* Although the Ambassadors on their first arrival at the Mauritius were very solicitous, according to the tenor of their instructions (vide No. 10 and narrative of Hassen Alli, No. 16) to keep the object of their mission secret, yet when the Government neglected this precaution and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the Ambassadors became equally public, and the object of their mission equally undisguised.

" that the Frenchmen who shall have enlisted in his Army, shall never be detained there, after they shall have expressed a desire of returning to their Native Country."

The avowed purpose of this proclamation is to acquaint the Inhabitants of the Isle, with the propositions made by Tippoo Sultaun through his Ambassadors on the spot. It enumerates those propositions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the presence of the Ambassadors, if the facts stated had not been correctly true, or if the propositions enumerated had varied in substance from those communicated by the Ambassadors under the orders of their Sovereign. But the last Paragraph of the Proclamation, connected with the conduct of the Ambassadors as already described, establishes in the clearest manner their participation in the whole transaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the Power of the Ambassadors, and engages on their behalf that they shall enter into certain stipulations in the name of their Sovereign with respect to the Pay and final discharge of such French subjects as shall enlist in his Army under the conditions of the Proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Isle of France concur in stating, that the Ambassadors openly acted under this part of the proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo entered into engagements and stipulations with the Recruits according to the assurances specified in the Proclamation. Monsieur Dubuc now Master Attendant at Mangalore, stated to one of the Witnesses whom I examined, the whole substance of the engagements which had passed personally between him and the Ambassadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company with the aid of the French force, then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence, which I have collected, that the Ambassadors had not brought to the Isle of France a supply of Treasure sufficient for advancing Bounty Money to the Recruits: it was stated that an apprehension of the English Cruizers had prevented the embarkation of Treasure for this purpose and no doubt was entertained, that if the Ambassadors had been better provided with Money, they might have raised a much greater number of men, who refused to engage on the mere security of promises in the name of Tippoo.

The Ambassadors together with the force thus collected during the time of their Mission in the Isle of France, landed from the Frigate *La Preneuse* at Mangalore on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with respect to the exact number of the force landed; the most probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred persons. Tippoo (far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of his Ambassadors in any part of the transaction,) formally received them and the Officers and leading Persons so landed, with public marks of honor and distinction: One of his Ambassadors resided for some time with the French Recruits in a Fortrefs near Mangalore; and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of Officers and men into his service.

Referring therefore to the conduct of the Ambassadors in the Isle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in consequence of their Mission, and finally to the reception of the Ambassadors and of the French Recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following conclusions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly established.

1st. That the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Government of the Isle of France, proposed to that Government an alliance offensive and defensive against the British possessions in India, which alliance was accepted by that Government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public Proclamation.

Secondly. That the Ambassadors were charged with Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, which Letters were stated to contain the same proposition, and that the Ambassadors delivered those Letters to the Governor General of the Isle of France for the purpose of transmission to France.

Thirdly. That the Ambassadors in the name of Tippoo Sultaun gave public assurances that he had actually completed the necessary preparations for commencing immediate hostilities, and that he only waited the arrival of succour from the French to declare war against the Company, for the express purpose of expelling the British Nation from India.

Fourthly. That the Ambassadors demanded unlimited Military succour from the French, and levied a Military force in the Isle of France with the declared object of commencing immediate war against the British Nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's Country, and publicly admitted into his service with signal marks of approbation, and that the Ambassadors have been received with similar distinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun, (by receiving with public marks of approbation his Ambassadors, who had concluded in his name an offensive and defensive alliance with the French; and by admitting into his service the Military force raised for effecting the objects of that alliance,) has personally ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation of the Governor General of the Isle of France, and has proceeded to act under those engagements conformably to the tenor of that Proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the succour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offensive alliance with the French, is inconsiderable, yet the tenor of the Proclamation, the proposition made to the French Government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the Ambassadors prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his Service the largest force which he could obtain, for the purpose of commencing a War of aggression against the Company in India.

Having thus entered in offensive and defensive engagements with the Enemy, having proceeded to collect in conjunction with the Enemy a force openly destined to act against the Possessions of the Company, having avowed through his public Ambassadors that he has completed his preparations of War for the express purpose of attempting the entire subversion of the British Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual succour of the French to prosecute offensive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendship subsisting between him and the company, and has committed an act of direct hostility against the British Government in India.

Before I proceeded to apply the principles of the Law of Nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for some years past, and whether he had received any provocation to justify or to palliate his late Proceedings?

Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam the British Governments in India have uniformly conducted themselves towards Tippoo Sultaun not only with the most exact attention to the principles of moderation, justice, and

\* Although it appears from No. 16, that the Government of the Isle of France, did not actually enter into a formal Treaty of Defensive and Offensive Alliance with the Ambassadors, by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided measure of sending all the troops they could raise, and of promising more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the express object of that Alliance, and with the same view they dispatched his Letters to France, and assured him that the Alliance would there be formally concluded.

and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit. Some differences have occasionally arisen with respect to the Boundaries of his Territory bordering upon the confines of our Possessions on the Coast of Malabar, but the records of all the British Governments in India will shew, that they have always manifested the utmost anxiety to promote the amicable adjustment of every doubtful or disputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the most unequivocal proofs of the constant disposition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his just rights, and to remove every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of Peace.

The Servants of the Company in India have not however been ignorant of the implacable sentiments of revenge which he has preserved without abatement since the hour of his last defeat. It has always been well understood, that Tippoo Sultaun's resentment was not to be appeased by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his lost power, the disgrace of the British Arms, and the ruin of the British Interests in India. With such views it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the first favourable occasion of striking a blow against our Possessions: and his intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad and Poonah, together with his Embassy to Zemaun Shah, (although managed with such a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggression,) were sufficient indications of an hostile mind. But none of these circumstances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's Servants towards him. The correspondence between him and the late Governor General, and the Letters from Bombay on the subject of the District of Wynaad, furnish ample proofs of a sincere desire to bring that question to a fair issue "*With the consent and knowledge of both Parties*" according to the tenor of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam. I appeal to the letter which I dispatched to him soon after my arrival in Bengal, proposing an amicable adjustment of the same question, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the District of Coorga, for a testimony of the pacific spirit which has marked my first communication with him, although perhaps a less mild representation might have been justified by his unwarrantable precipitation in stationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made, any trial of the prescribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has continually professed the most sincere desire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean Ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received in Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French Force landed at Mangalore, Tippoo declares "That his friendly heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two States." And he signifies his desire that "Sir John Shore would impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two States."

This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of Tippoo these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the Sultaun's friendship can now admit of no question, since it is now proved, that these letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour, which he had solicited from the Enemy for the express purpose of commencing a War of aggression against the Company's Possessions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultaun was no other than that avowed in his correspondence with the Enemy, and published under the eyes of his own Ambassadors, "*an ardent desire to expell the British Nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable that he was instigated by the Promises and exhortations of the Government of France (whose Emisaries have reached his Councils) to hasten the execution of a project, in which every consideration of Interest, and every sentiment of passion would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardor, and rancour not inferior to his own.

The importance of these possessions to all the most valuable interests of Great Britain has pointed the particular attention of the Government of France to the destruction of our Empire in India. The prosperity of our Settlements in India has long been the primary and undisguised object of the jealousy of France, avowed by all her ministers in every negotiation, and by all her rulers in every stage of her innumerable revolutions, Tippoo therefore might reasonably hope, that if the cessation of Hostilities on the Continent of Europe should at any time enable the French Directory to turn their views to the disturbance of the Peace of India, such an adventure would be amongst the earliest of their operations.

The conclusion of a Peace upon the Continent of Europe may have appeared both to Tippoo and to the French to offer a favourable opportunity for the prosecution of their joint design. The premature disclosure of this design may perhaps be imputed rather to the Policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo: whether the scope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expose his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but whatever circumstances occasioned the premature disclosure of the design, whether the design was wisely or rashly conceived; whether it has partially succeeded, or entirely failed, are questions the solution of which in no degree affects the offensive nature of an aggression so unprovoked, and of a violation of faith so flagrant and unqualified. The History of the world scarcely furnishes an instance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance precisely with the same motives. The party proposing an offensive alliance against the Company cannot be absolved from the consequences of such an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting such a proposal; the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun therefore cannot be correctly estimated by reference to the supposed motives of Monsieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the Law of Nations to the facts of this case, I formed my judgement of the rights of the Company and of my own duties with reference to the aggression of Tippoo. The course of reasoning which I pursued, may be stated in the following manner.

The Rights of States applicable to every case of contest with Foreign Powers are created and limited by the necessity of preserving the public safety; this necessity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim of all Nations to explanation of suspicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to security against injuries intended.

In any of these cases, when just satisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumstances cannot otherwise be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to resort to arms for the vindication of the public

public safety; and in such a conjuncture, the right of the State becomes the duty of the Government, unless some material consideration of the public interest should forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or suspicious; if he had merely increased his force beyond his ordinary establishment, or had stationed it in some position on our confines or on those of our Allies, which might justify jealousy or alarm; if he had renewed his secret intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad Poonah and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obscure; it might be our duty to resort in the first instance to his construction of proceedings, which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a satisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's Ambassadors, ratified by himself, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his Country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of War, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor security, but the total destruction of the British Government in India.

To affect to misunderstand an injury or insult of such a complexion would argue a consciousness either of weakness or of fear; No state in India can misconstrue the conduct of Tippoo; The Correspondence of our Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah sufficiently manifests the construction which it bears at both those Courts; and in so clear and plain a case, our demand of explanation would be justly attributed either to a defect of Spirit or of Power. The result of such a demand would therefore be, the disgrace of our Character, and the diminution of our influence and consideration in the eyes of our Allies and of every Power in India. If the moment should appear favorable to the execution of Tippoo's declared design, he would answer such a demand by an immediate attack; If on the other hand, his preparations should not be sufficiently advanced, he would deny the existence of his engagements with France, would persist in his denial until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and finally after having completed the improvement of his own Army, and received the accession of an additional French Force, he would turn the combined strength of both against our Possessions, with an alacrity and confidence inspired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the present case the idea therefore of demanding explanation must be rejected, as being disgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object. The demand of reparation, in the strict sense of the term, cannot properly be applied to cases of intended injury, excepting in those instances, where the nature of the reparation demanded may be essentially connected with security against the injurious intention.

Where a state has unjustly seized the property, or invaded the Territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by restoring what has been unjustly taken, or by a subsequent acknowledgement of the right which has been infringed; but the cause of our complaint against Tippoo Sultaun, is not that he has seized a portion of our property which he might restore, or invaded a part of our Territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain, that, professing the most amicable disposition, bound by subsisting Treaties of Peace and Friendship, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifested a design to effect our total destruction, he has prepared the means and instruments of a War of extermination against us; he has solicited and received the aid of our inveterate Enemy for the declared purpose of annihilating our Empire; and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual succour to strike a blow against our Existence.

That he has not yet received the effectual succour which he has solicited, may be ascribed either to the weakness of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cause, or to the rashness and imbecility of his own Councils; but neither the measure of his hostility, nor of our right to restrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be estimated by the Amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of Military Assistance were unlimited, we know that they were addressed not merely to the Government of Mauritius, but to that of France, and we cannot ascertain how soon they may be satisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the case of an injury to be repaired, but of the public safety to be secured against the present and future designs of an irreconcilable, desperate, and treacherous Enemy. Against an Enemy of this description, no effectual security can be obtained otherwise, than by such a reduction of his power, as shall not only defeat his actual preparations, but establish a permanent restraint upon his future means of offence.

**THE Persian Papers of which the following Numbers are Translations, were found in the Palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam.**

They are authenticated as either True Copies or Original Documents, either by the Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British Forces, prior to the institution of a Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysoor, or subsequently by Members of that Board, and also by Hubbeeb-oolla, Head Moonshy (or Secretary) to the late Tippoo Sultaun.

The Papers from No. 1 to No. 20 inclusive, relate to the Alliance between Tippoo Sultaun and the French Nation.

The Originals of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 20, are Memorandum Books, partly in Tippoo Sultaun's own hand-writing, and partly in that of his Head Moonshy, and of several of the principal Officers of his Government.

They are translated in the form and order in which they respectively appear in the original Memorandum Books.

The hand-writing of the Sultan, and of each of the Chiefs or Secretaries, was pointed out and attested by Hubbeeb-oolla, Chief Secretary to the Sultan.

The Papers subsequent to No. 20, exhibit the intercourse which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, the King of Cabul, for purposes hostile to the British Empire in India.

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun either with a view to denote in the most conspicuous manner, his pretensions to absolute Sovereignty and Independance, or from the suggestions of pride or caprice, or from these motives combined, changed the *Æra* in use with all other Mussulman States, and altered the names and designations of all the Offices of Government; of the divisions of Territory and terms of Revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights, and measures; substituting names of his own invention, for those which are in use in every other part of Hindostan. The *Æra* which he adopted, is precisely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Cali-Joog or fourth incarnation of Vishnou according to the Mythology of the Hindoos—It consists of successive Cycles of 60 years each, every year bearing a distinct name, and of these Cycles, 81 are said to have elapsed—Tippoo Sultaun invented new names for those years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto, the *Æra* of the Birth of Mohummud, (or rather that of Mohummud's assumption of the character of God's Messenger,) which was thirteen years prior to the Hedgiree.

The series of Papers here printed, forms but a small part of the mass of voluminous correspondence, found in the Palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency, and manifesting the same implacable hatred of the British Nation. The recent discovery and transmission of a large portion of that Correspondence, occasions the following collection to be less complete than it might have been, by the addition of Papers equally interesting and important with those now printed, which would serve to connect the chain of transactions, and to corroborate the Evidence of facts. But the following papers are more than sufficient to shew the unremitting ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun had for years pursued the objects of his insatiable revenge, by violating every principle of Faith, Truth, and Honor, and by descending to Artifices the meanest and most degrading to his character, as a Man and a Sovereign.

*The whole of the Original of this Number is in Tippoo Sultan's Hand-writing.*

—NAMES of the Sirdars (or *Chiefs*), of the French Nation.——

—Five select Sirdars, possessing the supreme authority in France.—The title of their Office—*Pouvoir Executif*. They are also called *Membres*.——

—Official designation of the Assembly of 500 Sirdars, constituting the deliberative body in France, and subordinate to the five Sirdars abovementioned—*Conseil des Anciens*.——

—The Official designation of the two persons out of the Assembly of 500 composing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius—*Aux Représentans du Peuple*.——

The name of the person who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief (*Sirdar*) on the part of the French Nation in India, is General Citoyen Mangallon.

The Commander (*Sirdar*), of all the French Ships—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la République.

Name of the Chief (*Sirdar*), of the Mauritius—Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'Île de France, et de la Re-union.

Names of the three Islands, belonging to the English, Ireland—Guernsey—Jersey.

On the English Island, there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Coosseea, a hundred years ago, the English Rajah put the Rajah of the \* Coosseeas to death, and took possession of his country.

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!——

What occurs to my mind is this—To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a Vakeel—ostensibly as a Servant—to purchase the Ship which he has brought, load upon it Black Pepper, and other Articles of Merchandize. To send two confidential persons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European Navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of Navigators; and entrusting to the verbal communications of these two reputable persons and the Frenchman what is intended to be communicated, satisfy the mind of the French Nation, and require Christian Forces. The Officers of each Department to commit to writing their opinion separately.

Ripaud has agreed to this;——

Subject Adjusted.---27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Herâsar 1224, from the birth of Mohommud, (*answering to 25th March, 1797.*)

On the 5th Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, (*answering to 2d April, 1797.*) two persons Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meerza Bauer, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of negotiating with the French Nation, and Hussun Ali, and Meer Yoosuf Alli, to accompany the Commander of the French Ships, by name Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer, de la République Française.

Question to the Officers of Government.

What Negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

Answer.

1st. The French Troops, and French Commander, to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud† Sircar, in Military matters, as well as with respect to ‡ Marches and Halts.—2dly, After taking Cheenaputrun, (*Madras*) it should be destroyed, and let the Sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, Territory yielding five lacs of Rupees, to be given to the French. The remainder of the Cuddalore District, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The Fort of Ginjee, also to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the Fort of Madras and the Black-town. The Fort of Goa, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar; Bombay to belong to the French.—3dly, The Army of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to unite with that of the French, in the conquest of Bengal. The Commander of the Forces of the § Ahmedy Sircar, and the Commander of the French Troops, to act in concert—no operation to be undertaken without the advice of the Commander of the French Troops.—Such part of the territory of Bengal, as may be conquered, to be equally divided between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.—4thly, The question of War and Peace with the English, to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to say the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.

*On the back of the original,  
O Protector!  
Belonging to the Presence.*

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

\* Coosseea seems intended for *Ecosseis*, Scotch, and the Rajah, for one of the Kings of Scotland.

† Khoodadaud, literally signifies God Given—Tippoo Sultan adopted this designation at the conclusion of the war, in 1792.

‡ That is to say; all Military operations.

§ Another term by which Tippoo Sultan used to designate his Government.



*The whole of the original of this number is in the hand writing of Mohummud Rezza. (the Binky Nabob.)*

Answer from the Meer Meeran (or Heads of the Military Department.)

Our humble representation is as follows.—Let your Highness for the present satisfy Ripaud's mind and keeping him here, require him to write letters of assurance (or encouragement) to the French, send those letters to the Mauritius and call in a Christian Force—That force to be directed against Calicut, and having conquered the Calicut district, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar—After which let provisions and succour be supplied from the Khoodadaud Sirkar—And let it be taken into your Highness's service.—The chastisement of the English is on every account indispensable—Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is necessary and paramount to every thing.—In spite of the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the insincerity, faithlessness and refractory disposition of the French is evident to your Highness—Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the district of Calicut, it does not appear advisable to us, that they should be permitted to land in any of your Highness's Ports, and be furnished with provisions and succours. Tho' the Ship should be purchased from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, still it would not be advisable to send her, for they seized this Ship piratically—We do not know what Port she belongs to, and therefore, lest some disturbance should happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highness send some other Ship under the name of a Merchant Ship, with a quantity of Black-pepper and Rice and dispatch her together with the two European Navigators and the Confidential persons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unnecessary.

On the back of the original.  
Meer Meeran.

(Signed)

{ MOHUMMUD REZZA;  
POORNEA.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunce 1224, from the Birth of Mohummud, (25th March 1797.)

A true Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

P. T. to Government.

## No. 3.

*The whole of the original of this number is in the hand writing of Syud Mohummud Khawu, who was killed in the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.*

The answer from the Meer Asofs, (or Head Revenue Officers,)

It is represented as follows—Your Highness should by any means retain Ripaud two whole Months and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the state of the war between the French and English—It appears most advisable not to send the two Navigators, Ripaud's Companions, until then—Because this circumstance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them—And should they be desirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumstance to come to an accommodation. Your Highness should effect this in such a manner that no one may be able to unite with them \*—With regard to the amount of the French Force, if you should require a larger force than the resources of this country are strictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole—It is the practice of this nation outwardly to promise a great deal and to fall very short in performance.—Should it be your Highness's pleasure, I would propose, that your Highness should take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a person from among the Servants of the Sirkar, cause letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud and dispatch them speedily—So that all three proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own Country, and return—After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highness carry into effect such important business as may be to be performed—This is what appears to be the most advisable line for your Highness to pursue.

If Ripaud's ship may be purchased, at a fair price, we would recommend it to your Highness to purchase it; at the season of action, it is needful.

Dated 23d Rubbaunce in the year Heraufut—(answering to 21st March 1797.)

Signed

{ MEER MOHUMMUD SAUDIK,  
MEERAN HOOSSAIN,  
SYUD MOHUMMUD,

\* The English must be here understood.

Question of the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

What negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

How far it is practicable to establish a perfect union with the French, is evident—If the scene of war were in France, The entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, would not be afforded them; nor could it—In the same manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the Country of the Sirkar—How then can a perfect union be effected with the French Nation?—unless, indeed as it is with the English, by giving into the hands of the French the Ports, Islands and Forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the Neighbourhood, then a union may be effected.—An alliance (literally, *PartnerShip*) with adventurers (literally *travellers*) men who carry their houses on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate business—Still however in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you should in the first instance, completely establish your engagements with the French, and then proceed to business—Dated as above.

On the back of the original.  
Meer Asof,

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 4

## No. 4.

*Answer from the Meer Yem (or head of the Marine Department.)*

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

An engagement to this effect should be made with the Sirdars of the French Nation, viz, that while the Sun and Moon endure, the French shall not swerve from their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they shall not act with respect to the continuation of war or the conclusion of peace, without the concurrence (literally order) of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches and halts (in other words military operations) shall be at the discretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(Signed)

{ GHoolaum ALLI,  
HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaanee of the year Herafut 1224 of the birth of Mohummud (answering to 25th March 1797).

It will be proper to send two respectable persons as upon a trading concern, & it is advisable to ascertain the state of things.

*On the back of the original.*

Oh Protector!

Meer Yem.

(Signed)

{ HAUFEZ MOHUMMED,  
MEER GHoolaum ALLI.

A true Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to Government.

## No. 5.

*The Whole of the Original of this number, is in the hand writing of Ghoolaum Alli.*

*Answer from the Meer Suddoor, (or head of Department connected with Forts and Garrisons.)*

WHAT your Highness has stated, is highly right and proper. It being your Highness's design to send for a French force, we recommend it to your Highness to establish your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it: otherwise after involving you in a contest they will secede, and thus disgrace themselves, as your Highness knows they formerly did in the midst of the War at \*\*\* (name illegible) when they separated from the army and made their own peace, This is well known to your Highness. To write more were to transgress the bounds of respect.

(Signed) THE SUDDOORS.

What Negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

Friendship has very long subsisted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumstance is well known to all. Owing to the friendship subsisting with the French, Lacks have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have sacrificed their lives in the pursuit. This all the people in Europe &c. well know; moreover, the combination of the three Powers\* (literally persons) and the commotion they set on foot, by which they inflicted misery on the people and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment subsisting with the French; for otherwise there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of these events, and probably are not regardless of them; be it therefore declared that if a respectable French Army shall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, supplies of provisions shall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country shall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect must take place, viz. that such territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar shall revert to the Sirkar, & of such new territorial conquests as may be made, half shall be retained by the Sirkar and half be granted to the French; also, that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French shall endure while the earth and the skies remain, that the continuation of war and the conclusion of peace with the Enemy, be decided by concert between the two States, and that nothing be undertaken without advice (given to the Sirkar). To add more would be to transgress the bounds of respect. Dated 25th of Rubbaanee.

Subject adjusted, 27th of Rubbaanee, of the year Herafut 1224 from the Birth of Mohummud. (25th March 1797.)

*On the back of the original,*

Oh protector!

Meer Suddoor.

(Signed)

GHoolaum ALLI,  
MEER SUDDOOR.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to Government.

\* English, Nizam and Marhattas.

## No. 6.

*The whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Shaikh Ismaeel.*

Answer of the Meer Khauzin, (or Treasurer.)

I Recommend that the following proposal be made to the French.

"The Khoodadaud Sirkar, having furnished such Troops and Money as you require, let your Troops join and co-operate with those of his Highness and render themselves masters of the country of \* which is in the way, and having stationed Garrisons, proceed onward to conquer that part of your country which has been taken possession of by the English. After regaining the country so taken by the English, such arrangement of it to be made as may be thought proper, and friendship and alliance remain established between the two states. Until the conquest of the country of \* be effected, provisions for your Troops to be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of provisions &c. expenses for such Troops of the Sirkar as shall be sent to co-operate in covering your country, to be furnished by you, because the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar is at a great distance; and afterwards let the accounts be settled."

(Signed) MEER KHAUZIN.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunce of the Year Heraufut 1224 from the Birth of Mohummud, (25th March 1797.)

I beg leave humbly to represent.—Let Ripaud who is come on the part of the French nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French, and let it be sent by a man of Ripaud's, and two other persons be at the same time sent empty handed to bring private information from the Sirdar of the French, so that these two persons may ascertain where Ripaud's letter goes and whence the answer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the presence. To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.

On the back of the original,  
Meer Khauzin.

A true Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

\* Names illegible

## No. 7.

*The whole of the Original of this Number is in the Hand-writing of Ahmud Khaun.*

Answer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, (or heads of the Commercial Department.)

In the Name of the most merciful God?

THIS Ripaud that is come, God knows what ails it is; whence he comes, and for what purpose. The evil and secret designs of those even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the present however, it is advisable to retain him in the service of the Sirkar, and next season make this Lyar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to see what answers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after perusal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highness act as may appear advisable and politic. Kibleh \* of the World! The French are not firm to their engagements; when through the assistance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, they shall have acquired possession of Territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the World! your Highness must adopt such measures as will give you the superiority over the English and to that end it is advisable that you should take some one by the hand, and then through the aid of God, and the favor of the prophet, by force of arms extirpate the English, and give them to the waters and the wind. The engagements that seem proper to be made with the French are these. The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar which passed into the hands of the English, to revert exclusively to the Sirkar,—whatever other country and Forts belonging to the Christians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French.—In the same manner, whatever money, effects &c. may be taken, to be divided as above.—Also, should a peace be in agitation between the French and the English, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar but on the contrary, be concluded in concert with and by consent of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For instance, supposing that in some particular point in the treaty of Peace, the French should be for, and the Sirkar against, then, neither that Treaty of Peace nor that point, to be executed. No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but such amount more or less, as from motives of kindness and indulgence, your Highness may be desirous of disbursing upon application; might be given. The Commander in Chief who comes with the French force to be instructed by the Rajah of the French to be subject to the controul of the Sirkar, and not to take any step without orders, and in all engagements in the field, as well as in sieges of Forts, to be obedient to the orders of the Presence. Kibleh of Religion and the World!—Should your Highness think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occasion to wait till next season. Your Highness has only to write letters, and cause Ripaud to write others, and giving your instructions with respect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him with two respectable persons belonging to the Sirkar, and two of Ripaud's associates, so that an answer may arrive by the commencement of the season. Protector of the World; we have thus taken the liberty to represent what has occurred to our deficient understandings.

(Signed) { SHAIKH AHMUD,  
MAHOMMED ISMAEEL, } Mullick-oo-Toojar.

Written the 26th of Rubbaunce of the year Hereaufut 1224 of the Birth of Mahummed (answering to 24th March 1797.)

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunce of the year Heraufut 1224 from the Birth of Mohummud, (25th March 1797.)

On the back of the Original.  
Mullick-oo-Toojar.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

\* The point to which all Mussulmans turn, when praying.

No. 8.

**OBSERVATIONS** submitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultan, on the subject of the Negotiation proposed to be opened with the French, through the Channel of Ripaud; with a rough draft of the propositions to be transmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultan himself.

The first part of the original is in the hand of Mohummud Raza, (the Binky Nabob;) the second in that of Tippoo Sultan.

In the Name of the most Merciful God !

The representation which Ripaud formerly made is perfectly well known to your Highness, as it is also to us, and the statement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month Shumfee of the Year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, in direct opposition to that of Ripaud, is also well known to your Highness. From first to last, the language of this man has been that of self interest and falsehood, nothing has resulted from this business and nothing else will come of it. From the erroneous statements of this Scoundrel, the strongest doubts have arisen, and even his request for permission to go a hunting to the distance of 8 or 10 cofs is very suspicious. When so much chicanery, coventousness of Money, artifice and deceit are apparent in that short distance, what may not be expected in so long a voyage with the *Moallims* (navigators or mates) his associates? The transacting of affairs of such vast importance thro' the medium of such a low fellow, tends to throw discredit on the transaction. It is hoped that your Highness will procure *Moallims* of a better description, and that your Highness after procuring authentic intelligence of the state of the War &c. between the French and the English, will dispatch them at the first of the season.—If these doubts and suspicions had not occurred in this business, nothing could have been better.... With respect to the conquest of Nizam Alli's country, Please God, at a proper opportunity you must so manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmost facility, and also that the other two powers (literally *persons*) may be made to repent (their designs); the question depends upon the union of the three Powers.\* When a new dominion shall come into your Highness's possession, altho' the other two powers (*Nau-Kussaun*) should unite, yet thro' the spiritual aid of the Religion of the Holy Prophet, the chastisement of those two powers may be effected with a suitable force agreeably to your Highness's wishes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed those of three. By the favor of God the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your possession*) the chastisement of those two + disgraceful powers will certainly be completely effected. The object of this state will probably be much better effected at a season of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water (meaning *Ripaud*). To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.—Written on the 11th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud (answering to 8th March, 1797.) (Signed.) The representation of the five Departments of Government.

After two blank leaves in the Memorandum Book, occurs the following in Tippoo Sultan's Hand Writing.

In the name of the most merciful God !

**ARTICLE 1st.**—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz 1225, from the Birth of Mohummud, answering to Sunday the 4th of the Month of Showaul (corresponding with the 2d April, 1797,) after the 8th hour of the day (about 9 o'Clock, A. M.) at the hour Kummer, and when the sun entered Taurus, the following propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, comprized in five Articles, were made to the French Nation, through Francois Ripaud, a Frenchman, and caused to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propositions (were taken down) Francois Ripaud of his own accord, standing up, took an oath upon the Insignia of his nation (*cockade*) which he had planted in his hat, and kissed it.

After a Blank leaf in the Memorandum Book, the following article is inserted.

**ARTICLE 1st.**—Let friendship be so firmly established by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, that the conduct of their respective subjects (literally *Mental Servants*) may not be able to impair it. If (which God forbid!) any disturbance be excited by their subjects (literally *Servants*) no offence must be taken by the King and the Sirdars of the French Nation, but the affair must be adjusted, and an accommodation be effected, by correspondence and personal negotiation.

**ARTICLE 2nd.**—The French have from the first had it in contemplation to expel the English from Hindostan; and because of the amity subsisting between me and the French, the English united with themselves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Marhattas, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and subjected me to vast losses. These circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. It is therefore written, that the French Nation should satisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the Enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war as it may be concerted in Europe, to be in the first instance communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to be adjusted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third Article.

**ARTICLE 3d.**—French Soldiers as far as 10,000; and Negroes, (*Hukbee*) as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war suitable to the number of Troops to be in attendance at sea, until the conclusion of the war. Whatever warlike articles, may be wanted shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.... After the conquest and partition of the Country, the French to be charged with their share of the expence. The French Commander and his Army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar in all military operations, halts and marches. The French Army to land at the Port of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, situated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river (*K,bauree*) and affording effectual aid, bring the fortress of Goa into the possession of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.... The fortress of Bombay shall be made over to the French. † The Army of the Sirkar, to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the Forts in the way; and as far as Masulipatam to be accompanied by the French force... From Masulipatam, an Army composed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 horse under the command of trusty Officers of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be sent with a French force, and accompanied by French Officers, against Bengal.

\* The word in the original is *Nau-Kussaun*; *Kussaun* signifies persons, and the addition of the privative *Nau*, conveys the signification of Worthless: The English, the Nizam, and the Marattas are designed by the expression.

+ The term in the original is *Yellow Faced*, an expression of contempt, and apparently applied to the English and Marhattas.

† Literally *Sowatec Khaun*, which implies Tippoo Sultan's army commanded by him in person.

**ARTICLE 4th.**—The whole of the English Territorial possessions in Hindoostan, shall be reduced—Half of the Country, and the Forts and stores, shall be taken by the Sirkar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar—After making over to the French Sirdar the half of the territory and Forts belonging to the English, the expense of all the supplies furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French Army, shall be made good by Him. The partition of the Country and Forts of the English, shall thus be made. The Country and Forts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the English wrested from it four or five Years ago, are not to be included in the partition. The Forts of Goa shall be possessed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that of Bombay, shall be left to the French.—*N. B. In the original of this Article there are many alterations and amendments.*

**ARTICLE 5th.**—If any power (literally Sirdar) in this country shall assist the English, both parties, that is, the French, and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall join to punish such enemy—and in the same manner if any one shall commit hostilities against the French Army, the latter shall be supported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.

The Fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its stores to the French. The Fort must be razed, and that of Pondicherry, must be repaired.—In like manner, if any one shall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French shall be prepared to punish him under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

**ARTICLE 4th.**—As long as the Sun and Moon shall retain their course, the French Nation must consider the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own Enemies, and in like manner the Enemies of the French Nation, shall be considered as the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties must join in punishing and repelling them.

*N. B. The Original of the foregoing Articles seems to be the rough draft of those which appear in a more perfect and connected form in No. 10.*

**PROPOSITION.**—From the tenor of Ripaud's discourse it would appear that he did not come of his own accord, but that his Superiors sent him to ascertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar is affected towards the French Nation; but now on Friday the 10th of the month Ahmedy, and the ninth of the month Kummeree (or it may mean the lunar month) of the year Sauz 1225, from the Birth of Mohummed; it appears from the declarations of the European Aubaine, an affiliate of Ripaud's, made before the six Departments of the Government, that Ripaud is an inhabitant of Bourbon; that having taken a Merchant Ship, they came out to plunder the Ships of the English—that neither is servant to the other, but that they share in common.—The sending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar therefore on a deputation to the French Nation is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of disturbance.—However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (literally *house*) of Nizam Alli, the other two Heretics (meaning it is to be supposed the English and Marbattas) would still unite.—Is it or is it not best to depute the four Sirdars to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is advisable upon this head.—Dated as above.

*N. B. This proposition would appear to be addressed as a Quere to the Departments.*

**ARTICLE 5th.**—Four persons holding Officers under the Khoodadaud Sirkar are vested with full powers, and sent to negotiate friendship between the two parties. If they (the French) are disposed to establish friendship, and form Alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the minds of the said four Sirdars by oath and engagement, and let the French also satisfy their own minds by taking an oath and engagement from them, and having thus adjusted the concerns of both parties, and established mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army, and let three of the said Sirdars, be sent with two French Sirdars on a Ship of War to Europe, to negotiate with the French Nation, and the other Sirdar be sent with the Officers of the French Army to this quarter.—Please God the interests and satisfaction of both parties will by these means be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T. to the Government.

## No. 9.

*Translation of Queries by the Persons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultan, to proceed on an Embassy to the Isle of France, with Answers to the same.*

*The Queries in the Original Manuscript are in the Hand-writing of Meerza Bauker, (who was killed at the battle of Malavelly,) and the Answer in the Hand-writing of Mohummad Rexza, (the Binky Nabob.)*

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

Oh Protector!

**QUESTION** from Mirza Bauker, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Hussun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government.

“Are we whom you are about to depute to adjust the concerns of the Government, to be vested with full powers with regard to all the points comprized in the Five Articles, or to be subject to order? let us be informed explicitly.”

**ANSWER** from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Alli the Suddoor.—“You are vested with full powers with regard to all the points comprized in the Five Articles.”

**ANSWER** from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor.—“To the exception of Engagements; you are vested with full powers with regard to all other political points.”

**QUESTION** the Second.—“Conformably to our instructions after our arrival at the Mauritius, we shall make the following proposition to the French Sirdars—That they satisfy our minds by oath and by formal Engagements. While we do the same, with respect to them—That they then send an Army accompanied by one of us, to the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, while the remaining three proceed accompanied by Two Sirdars of their Nation to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting matters, and satisfying our minds—Should the Sirdars at the Mauritius, on being made acquainted with this proposition answer that, they are but Servants, and with respect to Military Co-operation, have only authority to attend without hesitation if our Sovereign required it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engagements with us, altho' when arrived at the Presence, they will in person enter into formal engagements and attach themselves to his Highness's service and obey his commands—In such case what are we to do?”

Answer

Answer from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolam Alli, Meer Suddoor---“ If the Sirdars of the Mauritius should object to enter into formal engagements, you must endeavor by every device in your power to induce them. If however they should still persist in refusing, you must of necessity give way, and not insist upon that point.”

ANSWER from Ghoolam Alli, the Suddoor---“ Unless they enter into formal engagements, you should not bring an army.”

QUESTION the Third---“ After the refusal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter into formal engagements, shall we or shall we not proceed to Europe?”

ANSWER unanimously from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar---“ You must use due exertions to obtain a formal engagement---should they however at length not consent, you should proceed to Europe.

QUESTION the Fourth---“ After our arrival in Europe, if the Managers there should likewise refuse to enter into engagements, what are we to do?”

ANSWER unanimously from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar---“ You will leave unemployed no exertions to obtain formal engagements, if however they absolutely will not consent, you will obtain from them friendly addresses and return. If you find no alternative setting aside the formal obligation, you will, obtain from the Ministers a counterpart of the agreement consisting of five Articles, and parting upon good terms, set out for the Presouca.

On the back of the Original.  
Oh Protector!

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government,

✱ This Invocation is in the Hand-writing of Tippoo Sultan.

## No. 10.

**THE ORIGINAL** of the following Memorandum and the five Articles annexed to it, is in the hand writing of the late Tippoo Sultan---the Drafts of letters to the Executive Directory &c. in the hand writing of Hubbeeb-oolla, the Sultan's head Moonshee, and the remainder in that of Moohammud-Rezza (otherwise called the Binky Nabob.) The whole is upon Red-coloured paper.

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohommud, answering to the 4th of Showaul (corresponding with the 2d April 1797,) the propositions from the Khoudadaud Sirkar were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud an European; and letters were caused to be written with his hand to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Bankir, Meer Meeraun; Hussun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolam Alli, Meer yem; and Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Aloff; together with letters from the Presence---By the favour of God they will arrive in safety---Before the proposition was declared, the said François Ripaud of his own accord, standing up, took the oath of his Nation and kissed the National Cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five Articles here under particularized, were caused to be written. A copy of the Hookumnaunch (or paper of instructions) to all the four persons, is also inserted hereunder.

ARTICLE 1st.---That friendship between the Khoudadaud Sirkar, and the nation of the Khoudadaud Sirkar, and the French Nation, be so firmly established by oath and engagement as long as the sun and moon shall hold their course, that no interruption in it may ever take place---If, (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed should occur among individuals of the class of servants, in any transaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the (contradicting) parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correspondence and personal negociation---the French Officers (Sirdars) to be obedient (to the Sirkar.)

ARTICLE 2d.---Owing to (my) connection with the French, the English uniting to themselves the Mahrattas and Nizam Alli Khan, came against the dominions of the Khoudadaud Sirkar, took (from me) three Crores and Thirty Lacks in specie, and half (my) Country and otherwise occasioned (me) heavy losses---All these circumstances are fully known to the French Nation---Moreover, the French Nation had it at heart to expel the English from Hindostan---it is therefore written that the French Nation should afford perfect assurance to the Khoudadaud Sirkar, so that their enemy may be driven out of India---Whenever the question of concluding a peace (with the English) may be agitated in Europe, information to given in the first instance to the Khoudadaud Sirkar, and the question to be decided with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoudadaud Sirkar by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wrested from the Khoudadaud Sirkar, all the rest of the British Territorial possessions to be equally divided; and in the same manner such of the Ships, Islands and Ports belonging to the English and the Portuguese as may fall into (our) hands, together with all Stores (Serinjaum), and effects to be equally divided.

ARTICLE 3d.---As far as 10,000 Soldiers, 30,000 Negroes, (Hubbee) &c. to be landed; and ships of war in proportion to the number of Troops to be in attendance at Sea, until the conclusion of the war---Whatever Money, Military Stores, and Grain may be required, shall be provided by the Khoudadaud Sirkar, as shall also Carriage, Horses, and Bullocks---After the conquest and partition of the Country and Forts, accounts shall be settled with the French for the Money that may have been expended---The French Officers and their Troops to be subject to the orders of the Khoudadaud Sirkar, with respect to engaging, marching and halting---The French army, to land at the Fort of Mirjaun which is in the Country of the Khoudadaud Sirkar and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large River (Kjbauree)---To co-operate effectually, and bring the Fort of Goa into the possession of the Sirkar---after the taking of the Fort of Bombay, it shall be made over to the French---The army

army of the Sirkar, to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the Forts in the way, advance as far as Malulipatam with the French army accompanying. From thence an Officer belonging to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horse and 40,000 Infantry, shall be dispatched jointly with a French Officer and a French force, to reduce the province of Bengal, and the one shall upon all occasions support the other in its operations.

ARTICLE 4th.—Should any power (*literally Sirdar*) in this country, enter into hostilities against the Khoodadaud Sirkar, both parties shall join to punish that power.—As long as the sun and moon retain their course, the French Nation shall consider the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as their own; and in like manner the Enemies of the French shall be considered as the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties shall unite to chastize and repel them.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four persons holding Offices under the Government of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, have been vested with powers, and sent to negotiate an Alliance of friendship between the two parties. If the French are desirous of establishing friendship and Alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the Sirdars abovementioned, by oath and engagements; and in the same manner let the French satisfy themselves also, by requiring an oath and engagements from those Sirdars, and having adjusted the Affairs of both parties and cemented mutual friendship, let them speedily send an Army and let them dispatch to Europe on a Ship of War, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation, and let the other Sirdar be sent back to this quarter with the French Officers and Troops.—Please God by this arrangement, the interests and satisfaction of both parties will be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation will be completely exterminated.—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy in the year Sauz 1225, from the birth of Mohummud corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showaul (answering to the 2d of April 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour *Kummer*, and when the sun entered Taurus, these propositions were written.

Here follow drafts of the Five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun, to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, of which Translations appear in No. 23, Addressed—Au Povoair. Executif,—Au Representants du Peuple, (at the Mauritius).—General Citoyen Mangalon,—Citoyen Sercey,—Amiral de Mer de la Republique,—Citoyen Malartic,—Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France et de la Reunion.

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Address, &c. &c.

N. B. The above drafts of Letters are in the Hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oolla, Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonsee.

COPY of the Instructions addressed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoofof Alli, Meer Ghoolau Alli, and Hussian Alli. HAVING appointed you Four to carry on a Negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five Articles annexed to this.—Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct be conformable to the Commands of God, and of his Messenger; and keeping engraved on your minds, the engagement to which you bound yourselves in the Aksah Mosque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occasions.—According to the sacred writing—“Be obedient to God; and to his Messenger, and to those to whom obedience is due by you,” to obey a Prince of the Faith, is a Duty.—To fulfill this duty of obedience, Four things the initial letter of which is Z, must not be coveted, viz. Zunn, (*Woman*), Zeest, (*Existence*), Zurr, (*Money*), and Zemeen, (*Land*).—God Defend us? The undue coveting of these four things, reduces a man to the nature of those three things of which the initial letter begins with a K.—Kaufer, (*Heretic*), Kerauz, (*Swine*), and Kulb, (*Dog*), which are for certain impure, and are Brothers in filthiness.—Thus, it is summarily recorded in books—“Heretics and all their Brethren; Dogs and all their Trile; Swine and all their race; are equally impure.”—The Fidelity which is to be practiced, is of four kinds—First the Fidelity of the Eyes—That is, if you see any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him—Secondly the Fidelity of the Ears—That is, if you hear any one utter expressions repugnant to Loyalty (*or Fidelity*) you immediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power; and without disguise, state the case to the Presence or to some Officer of Government.—The Third, is the Fidelity of the Tongue, that is, to utter the expressions of Loyalty, of praise and Gratitude, to recommend and to shew the example of Loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of speech are left you, to employ them for the service of the Sirkar.—The fourth, Fidelity, is that of the hand—which imports that you are to employ it in the service of the Sirkar in every Way—Whether by writing, or by carrying the sword and the musquet against the Enemy.—In short all the faculties of the Eyes, the Ears, the Tongue, and the hand must be called into action, and upon all occasions, considering that God and his Messenger who know and see all things are ever present, you should act accordingly.—The most High hath said—“I know the secret emotions of the heart of man—I am ever present with him.”—Again it occurs in the HIDDERS (*traditional sayings of the prophet*)—“The giver and receiver of Bribes shall both enter into Hell.”—You must not in the first instance give yourselves out as being employed in an Ambassatorial capacity—But conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with the utmost secrecy. You must profess yourselves to be merchants—On your arrival at the Mauritius, you must send some persons of respectability with the European Aubaine, and one or two Dob'haufsees (*Interpreters*), with a message to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are Merchants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are come to sell your merchandizes. If they will permit you, and allow you to hire a house, (as you have come a long Voyage), you will repose yourselves a while, and then proceed to dispose of your effects—You must enjoin the European Aubaine not to communicate the secret to any one except the five Sirdars.

The Names of the five Sirdars are as follows.

There are two persons possessing the General Controul of affairs.—Their designation is—*Au Representants du Peuple*.

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hindostan who has come out with that appointment, is “General Citoyen Mangalon.”

The name and designation of the Commander of the French Navy, are Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.”

The name and designation of the Chief of the Mauritius, are—“Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France et de la Reunion.”

Having communicated to them your arrival, and heard what they have to say, you will tell them that they must, by no means pay you the Compliment of going themselves, or of sending persons to meet you, nor shew open marks of friendship towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, nor outwardly, shew you any attentions; in order that your Mission may not



not become public. That after your landing, wheresoever they may assemble in private and send for you, you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the sentiments of friendship—What is meant, is this—That you four, should meet the above mentioned Sirdars privately—That you should in the first instance offer Compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your discourse to general professions of friendship. Of the five Persian and five French letters which are entrusted to your care, you are to keep one in the Persian, and another in the French language, addressed to the five Sirdars in Europe (*the Directors*) in deposit; with respect to the remaining four Persian and four French letters, addressed to the Sirdars of Mauritius, (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) You will in the first instance leave the French letters in deposit in the Ship, and without delivering them, only carry with you the four Persian letters, and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, rise up and deliver to them the letters according to their respective addresses with your own hands. You must first find out in the course of conversation, how far they are constant to their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar—That you will completely ascertain, and then at a private Conference, you will with your own hands, deliver the four French letters respectively into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your discourse so as to flatter them, and promote the success of the object of your mission. It is a known saying “The pleased Labourer succeeds in his undertaking.” You will also state, that on account of the Secrecy of your Mission, Jewels and Khelauts, (*or honorary dresses*) &c. tokens of Friendship have not been sent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that please God, when a meeting takes place with the Presence, which thro’ the Divine favor will soon happen, every mark of favor and indulgence will be shewn—Such are the friendly sentiments which you must expect—In short you must in private with the five Sirdars, ascertain their disposition—that is to say, ascertain if from the tenor of their discourse they are desirous of cultivating friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to send an Army to the Calicut quarter, or to the coast belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar—After ascertaining this, you will propose to them, that both parties should mutually ratify their assurances according to their respective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the Enemy—If they should agree to send back with you an army under the Command of a Sirdar, and should bind themselves to you by oath and engagements you will in the same manner give them assurances under oath and engagement—Should they (which God forbid!) merely agree to send an Army, but refuse to bind themselves by formal Engagements, you are not to stand upon this point; but in that case, you must have the five articles of agreement drawn up in the French language and deliver the same to them; receiving from them a Counterpart, and sending Meer Yousuf Alli with the troops; the remaining three of you, are to embark with the two (*French*) Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpose; on board one of their Ships, and proceed to France—and by the favor of God being arrived at the place of your destination, you will cause these two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the Ministers; and proceeding into their Country with the utmost possible secrecy, you will meet the five constituted Sirdars of that Country, who are called *Pouvoir Executif*—After compliments and expressions of regard, you will privately state to them, that by the favor of God, the bonds of friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation have very long been daily acquiring strength, as is well known to them—That they are not ignorant that the enmity of their Enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, originated in the depuration of the Ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place—That the sum of my desire is, that as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, our mutual friendship may remain and increase daily—Please God, you will effect the complete satisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the increase of friendship—You will explain to them in detail the five Articles which have been committed to writing—You are well wishers and faithful servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and you wish well to the votaries of the Faith, exerting your zeal therefore to the utmost, you must make your Court to them by the most impressive and flattering language, and by the expressions of perfect cordiality—You must persuade them to act according to the five Articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the respective tenets of the parties; and causing them to draw out a Treaty (*or engagement*) accordingly, make them sign, Seal, and deliver the same—You will also draw up and deliver a Treaty (*or engagement*) in the same terms, and engage that a like instrument shall be signed and sealed by the Presence, and delivered to their Sirdars (*meaning, it is to be supposed, those of their Nation in India*).

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the Troops, &c. together with the Ships of war as specified in the five Articles, as also *Arztes* (*addresses*) from them to the Presence, and Letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French Nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my Seal and Signature—Should there be any appearance of a cessation of hostilities between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to stipulate for the restitution of that half of the Country, and of the Three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees, which their Enemy wrested from me, because of my attachment to their Nation—This requisition you will couch in proper terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you shall have ascertained from the discourse of the Sirdars of the French Nation (*at that place*) that they are disposed to cement the friendship subsisting between that Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the Enemy, and that such also is the disposition of those in Europe, and when they shall have agreed with earnest cordiality to send a Ship with you, and a confidential person (*to Europe*) then you may proceed.

Should you however (which God forbid!) find them averse to the Alliance between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you will confine these secret points to your own breasts, and stating yourselves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul oodeen; will draw up a statement of facts, neither omitting nor adding, a single circumstance, affix thereto your Seals and Signatures, deposit it in a Chest, and repair to the Presence.

If the European Navigators who accompany you, should not consent to return with you, you must entertain and bring others.

Ten Cannon founders—ten Ship Builders—ten manufacturers of China Ware—ten Glass and Mirror makers—ten makers of Ship Blocks (literally *Wheels*) and Wheels (*or Engines*) for raising Water, and other kinds of Wheel work—and Workmen versed in fine Gold Plating, are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar—You will state to the French Sirdars, that they are to consider the desire to manufacture these Articles, as arising from the friendship and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their interests, and to request that they will therefore send ten Artificers of each sort. After obtaining these people, you will fix suitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them also something in advance; and after their embarkation you will give them an allowance—



allowance of Provisions (literally *Grain*) on the part of the Khoudadaud Sirkar; and transport them thence.—Praise God, after your return to the Presence, you will deliver up these Instructions.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauk 1225 from the Birth of Mohammed, answering to Sunday, the 4th of the month Showal, (corresponding with 2d April, 1797) at the 8th hour of the day (about 9 o'clock, A. M.) at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the Sun into the Sign Taurus, the original of these instructions was written by the hand of Syud Mohammed Meer Asof.—This Copy is written in the hand of Mohammed Rezza, Meer Meeraun.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Whatever propositions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that please God, you will give an answer on the following day.—You will then return home, and all four of you assembling in private, you will consult together upon the answer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing; and all four having signed it, you are to deposit it in a Chest, and the answer in conformity to the terms of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Bankir, all the rest sitting by and listening.—Should Mirza Bankir make any mistake in delivering the answer, the rest are to prompt him.

You must all of you study the French Language, but none of you must converse with the French Sirdars in French. You are to speak thro' an Interpreter; yet if the Interpreter should mistake a word or two, you will set him right in French, excepting however one or two words, none of you four must hold any converse in the French Language, because, while an Interpreter is employed, they (*the Sirdars*) cannot tell whether you say any thing more or less; whereas if the French Sirdars say any thing more or less, you, knowing the language, will detect it.—you must make yourselves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real sentiments, while they consult together upon the various subjects that come before them.

As there are no Clove or Nutmeg Trees in the Khoudadaud Sirkar, you are directed to desire the Sirdars at the Mauritius, to fill some boxes with Seeds, and also to send some Plants by the Ships.

You will commit to paper all circumstances respecting the Negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the Presence by a French Ship, before you proceed on your voyage.

THE sacred command is issued to Mirza Bankir, Hussein Alli, Meer Yousuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolam Alli, that provided they are successful, that is to say, provided they obtain formal engagements from the leaders of the French Nation, it matters not tho' they expend from one Imaumee to five lacks, still however on condition, that the engagements take place,

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

### No. 11.

*The original of this number, is in the hand writing of Hubbeeb Oollab, The late Tippoo Sultan's head moustache.*  
Copy of the Fictitious Hookum-naumah, (or instructions) addressed to Mirza Mohummud Bankir, Meer Yousuf Alli, Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meer Hussein Alli.

It is hoped that, attended by the Divine Protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence, Korianul (Mangalore) and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your Baggage on board the Ship Affud-Ellanhee, set out towards the place of destination.—Immediately on your arrival at Korianul, you will load on the Ship, Black Pepper to the amount of 15 or 20,000 Pagodas, together with four Months provisions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripand the Frenchman, who came here for service, there are two Navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine; to these persons you will assign a proper monthly salary and appoint them to the duty of Navigators on board the Ship.—You will also place with them, in the same capacity and for the purpose of instruction, the three Musulman Navigators by name Abdool Kutreem, Moofa, and Fukkeer Mohummud.—Two large and eight small Volumes upon the subject of Navigation are entrusted to you, the French must be translated into Persian, and they (*or you*) and the other Navigators and Sirdars make themselves Masters of the Art—you must also calculate the ship's progress.—For the fifteen Christians who would not take Service, you must supply Provisions on the Sirkars account, and causing them to embark with you, land them at the Island.—One or two men among them who are versed in Navigation you must also join with the other Navigators.—should there not be room enough for all the men sent with you, you will leave behind such as you think proper and take with you the rest.—you must dispose of the Pepper at a good price and bring the Cash with you.—you are appointed to conduct this Commercial Expedition, and the Pepper together with the ship Affud-Ellanhee, are given into the protection of the all-Merciful, and into your charge.—Wherever you expect to be able to dispose of the Pepper to advantage, you must carry it there and sell it accordingly. It is also ordered, that the Ship's bottom should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any Island where Ship's bottoms are coppered, and paying a proper price get it done.—Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Behr, also understands the science of Navigation.

#### Copy of the Ship's Pass.

From a sense of original and innate fraternity, and regard. It is represented to the respectable Governors on the Sea Coasts, on the part of the Khoudadaud Sirkar, that should Mirza Mohummud Bankir, &c. Merchants by Profession, arrive at any of your Ports for the purposes of Trade, it will be consistent with friendship and benevolence in you, to shew them all that attention, hospitality and respect which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occasion should require, to purchase grain, &c. Articles at a reasonable rate, facilitate their departure and shew them every degree of favor.

*On the back of the original,*  
Copy of the Fictitious Hookum-naumeh.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
Persian Translator to the Government.  
No. 12.

**QUESTION** proposed by the Six departments to Citizen Francois Ripaud as follows.

Previously to the present period, (*persons*) on the part of the Khodadaud Sircar went to France for the purpose of cultivating the friendship of the French nation, and in consequence of this the English became hostile to the Khodadaud Sirkar, and the losses which they occasioned to the Sircar are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourself: the favor and kindness shewn by the Khodadaud Sirkar to the French, are also well known to the whole Nation; yet the Peace which the Rajah (*King*) of France concluded with the Rajah (*King*) of England, was not even communicated to the Khodadaud Sirkar. But notwithstanding this improper proceeding, His Highness regardless of the representations of his well wishers and those who have grown old in his service, was still disposed to afford his protection and support to the French Nation, and on your representations this countenance has been shewn them; we therefore propose to you the present question, and desire that you will state what are the actual intentions of the French Nation if they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a prospect of their speedily carrying their determination into effect.

In the four departments there are four Officers of high Rank: first, the Meer Meeraum or War Minister; the second, Meer Yem, the minister of Marine, the third, Mullick oo Toojar, the superintendant of commerce, the fourth Meer Aloff, the superintend of the country (*revenues*). It has been determined to send off these four Officers that they may repair to the Sirdar (*or Chief*) of the French Nation, and by formal engagements on the part of the Khodadaud Sirkar give confidence and satisfaction to the French Nation, at the same time receiving from that nation similar assurances confirmed by personal engagements and by oath. Will then the Sirdar (*or Chief*) of the Mauritius, and the commander of the Ships Citizen Sercey, Amiral de Ver, de La Republique consent to this, and will they or will they not send off the four Officers abovementioned immediately to France? If you are well acquainted with the dispositions of your own nation and the character of their general professions (*with respect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprise us accordingly; immediately on the arrival of the four Officers abovementioned at the Mauritius, will the said Chief repair to this place with a large Army or not? Inform us of this. You have already tasted the bounty of the Sircar and you may wish to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

A True Translation.

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 13.

*The following Translation and abstract are made from the original Persian letters found in the Palace of Seringapatam, Signed and Sealed by Tippoo Sultan, in a state prepared for dispatch—a circumstance which is accounted for in the narrative of Hussian Alli, one of the Ambassadors sent by Tippoo Sultan to the Mauritius, (vide No. 18). It is stated in that narrative, that the four persons originally destined for the Embassy, were detained by the unfavourableness of the season, and the hazard of being taken; and as only two Ambassadors actually went to the Mauritius, it became necessary to substitute other letters in the room of these.*

*Translation of a letter from Tippoo Sultan to the Executive Directory at Paris.*

*Form of Address on the Cover.*

To the perusal of the high and exalted; the magnificent and distinguished in Station; the kind Refuge of Friends; the objects of regard; the Gentlemen constituting the Executive Power—Be their regard perpetual!

*The Address within the Letter is in the same terms as on the Cover.*

The fame of your Urbanity, your observance of faith and sincerity, and your regard for the attachment of faithful Friends, which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your Friends, by the representation of Citizen Francois Ripaud—In consequence, the heart of your ancient Friend experienced a degree of gladness, not to be described, and the warmth of my esteem suggested to my reflection, that the regard of ancient Friends is renewed and redoubled by the sight of each other, and by personal and verbal communication.—The impediments to this, are however well known, and therefore four Sirdars of high Station, are delivered over to the protection of the All merciful, and duly empowered and sent for the purpose of visiting those sincerely friendly, and faithful persons, and stating points of cordial friendship.—I have no doubt these Sirdars will have an opportunity at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you my unreserved sentiments, which I beg you will consider as real.—I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendship, but that you will duly inspire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence.—May the Garden of Time produce the fruits of your and our wishes!

*From the same, addressed in the same form of words as the foregoing, to "Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France et de la Reunion.*

*This letter is nearly verbatim the same as the foregoing, with the following additional Paragraph.*

From among those four Sirdars, you will no doubt send back one to this quarter, with the Commander (literally *Sirdar*) of the French Troops, and send the other three with two French Officers (literally *two Sirdars of French Troops*) in a Ship of War, to Europe, in order to adjust the Negotiation.—May the Garden of Time, &c, (as before.)

*From*

*From the same, addressed to "An Représentans du Peuple.  
Verbatim the same as the foregoing addressed to the Executive Directory.*

*From the same, addressed to "General Citoyen Mangalon.*

*Verbatim the same as that to Makartie.*

*From the same, addressed to "Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.*

*Verbatim the same as that to Makartie.*

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 14.

*TRANSLATION of the transcript of a Letter in the Persian language, contained in a Memorandum Book, and purporting to be a version from a Letter in the French language.\**

*The Original of this number is in the Hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed on the 4th of May.*

In the Name of the most Merciful God?

On the 4th of Ahmedy of the year Saaz, (answering to the 2d of April, 1797).

Salutations of Friendship on the part of his Majesty, the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius and the French Nation.

You well know the friendship which has subsisted with the French Nation from the time of my late Father, to the present.—From the time that the French combination (*this appears to allude to the Revolution*) took place, it has been my desire to make known to you the sentiments of my heart; but for want of some person acquainted with your laws and customs, the communication of my desires has remained in suspense.... It has now fortunately happened, that by the arrival of Ripaud, I have learnt all circumstances of that quarter from his verbal communications.... conceiving the present to be a favorable opportunity to confirm our ancient friendship, I have determined to renew it in such a manner, that our interests being henceforward considered as one, my Enemies shall be considered as yours, and your Enemies as mine; that the most inviolable engagements and alliance should be entered into, and that while life remains, this friendly connection should be observed.... You now see the degree and the nature of that friendship which I profess towards the French Nation; when I receive similar proofs of your sentiments, I shall be disposed to establish the system of friendship above described.... your friendship and your attachment will then be proved, when your Land and Military Forces shall arrive in this Country, and then shall I fulfil the promise I have above given.... The war in which I was sometime since engaged, was entirely owing to my friendship with the French Nation.... Formerly when a French force arrived in my Dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendship imposed upon me.... The shameless, thieving, robbing English, of themselves incompetent, leagued with the Marhattas and the Mogul, (*the Nizam*) and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter.... At the very height of the war with the English, Cossigny who had come to me thro' the intervention of Monf. Buffy, was at his instance induced to abandon me, and Lally who was in the service of the Sirkar, after embezzling large sums of money, prepared to withdraw himself.... This circumstance coming to my knowledge, I imposed my commands upon him, and he in consequence was withheld from departing.... Notwithstanding the union subsisting between me and the French, the Commander of the French troops abandoned me.... In consequence of which, they (*i. e. the English and their Allies*) forced me to make Peace, and wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar Thirty Lacks of Rupees in Specie, and the half of my finest Provinces, and divided the whole among them.... What has happened, has happened; henceforward it must not be so; hereafter when War shall be declared against your Enemies, or Peace be concluded, you must act in these respects under my orders, according to the pleasure of my Government and my People; one point of a particular nature, and that must not be forgotten, is this. I and my people are ignorant of the laws and customs of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with those of my Sirkar—should any of the subjects of my Sirkar or of the French Nation, commit any irregularity he must be reprimanded and the adjustment of such cases as they occur, is advisable, in order that no interruption may take place in the friendship of the Parties.... It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation, that in the season of War, they are to be under the orders of the Sirkar.... This is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will no doubt approve; for the customs and mode of warfare in this Country are distinct.... a favorable opportunity now presents itself, and I therefore now communicate to my friends, the objects which I have at heart.... If you shall concur in them, not an individual, not a trace of the iniquitous English shall remain in the expanse of Hindostan.... If at this time a body of your regular Europeans, and free negroes (*literally your new Brothers*) whom you have with you, arrive; joined to my troops, they will expel the iniquitous English from Hindostan, and whenever the French troops shall unite with mine to attack the English, the powers of Hindostan will be unable to afford them assistance, because they are engaged in domestic dissensions.... It has already been stated that my enemies shall be considered as your enemies, and your enemies as mine; they are truly one and the same.... You must now be fully apprized of my sentiments, it only remains that you should with the utmost expedition apprise me of yours.... Immediately on receipt of what I have written let me know whether you agree to it or not, but do not engage

\* A Copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language, will be found in Nos. 1 and 2 of the French Correspondence.

engage for any thing which you will not perform.—All this is to be ascribed to my attachment to the French Nation—I have retained Citizen François Ripaud; thro' him I shall be made acquainted with the contents of any letters you may write, and thro' him I shall write answers; Citizen Ripaud shall want for nothing, but being honored by a situation of importance, he has been retained by me under every circumstance of comfort; his mind has been set at ease on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he has been retained (*literally sent for*) in order to adjust the concerns, and encrease the friendship of the French Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar; you on your part also, must write to him in terms calculated to remove his apprehensions, intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud is very right and proper for the promotion of our mutual interests; in the event of your agreeing to what I have written, with a view to cement the foundations of friendship, I now state to you the aid in provisions which I am willing to make for the Land and Sea forces.

*Stipulations in favour of the French Nation, as follows:*

ARTICLE 1st.—Immediately on the arrival of the French on the Coast of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Provisions of all kind, (Wine excepted) Carriage, &c. and all other necessaries shall be supplied.

ARTICLE 2d.—Supplies of Provisions, &c. shall be furnished for the Land and Sea forces, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and money shall also be advanced to them.

ARTICLE 3d.—Bullocks for the Artillery with all their equipments, Carriage Bullocks and Camels for the baggage of the Officers and Men, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—To provide Palankeens for the higher Officers, and Horses and Tattoos (*a breed of small horses*) for the others.

ARTICLE 5th.—During the war, should there happen to be a deficiency of Powder, Balls, &c. in the French Army, it shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 6th.—Immediately on the arrival of the French Troops, I will march in Person with an army to chastise the Enemy.

*Stipulations on the part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as follows:*

ARTICLE 1st.—The French Troops never to act in any thing without the consent of me and my people, nor to disobey my orders on any occasion, but to continue obedient to me.

ARTICLE 2d.—The French Troops and their Officers who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without consulting me.

ARTICLE 3d.—If any of the Officers of the French should excite disturbance or treachery in the Army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumstance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be seized and sent to the Commanding Officer of the French, to be punished according to their forms; and in like manner should the French discover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting disturbance in the French Army, let him be seized and sent to me, that he may suffer that punishment, according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is absolutely necessary in such cases, to prevent disputes between the two Armies.

ARTICLE 4th.—After the war, the amount of the expence I may have been at for the French to be repaid me on a fair settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE 5th.—All conquests and captures of Territory, Effects, Forts, Money, Articles, Grain, Ships, Sea Coasts, to be equally divided; that is, half shall be assigned to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French.

ARTICLE 6th.—Whatever Territory belonging to the English, be taken under this alliance with the French in conjunction with the troops of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall be divided; to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 7th.—On the reduction of the Forts of Goa, it shall be retained by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay shall be assigned to the French.

ARTICLE 8th.—All English and Portuguese prisoners, male and female, shall be allowed the necessary daily subsistence, and be kept in confinement until the conclusion of the war, when they shall be sent out of the Territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

ARTICLE 9th.—By the 6th Article, all the Territory, Forts, Islands, and Ports on the Sea Coast, which may be taken, are to be equally divided.—It shall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar given with the knowledge of the French Troops, what Forts shall be garrisoned, and what shall be destroyed.—This point shall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

ARTICLE 10th.—As affording the easiest means of effecting the expulsion of the English and Portuguese, let me be supplied from the Mauritius with from five to ten thousand Europeans, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand Negroes, &c. trained men.

ARTICLE 11th.—The French Troops to disembark at Suddashee Gurrh (*Onore*) and immediately proceed to reduce Goa.—The advantage of taking Goa, will be this; that there will then be a place for the Ships to remain at and the Troops will be easily supplied with the necessary equipments.

ARTICLE 12th.—After having fully considered these propositions, let me have speedy intelligence, by a small vessel dispatched for the purpose, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing necessary for the troops may be prepared.—an European will be stationed on the Sea Coast, to send intelligence of the ships.—Anbaine a European is sent.—transmit me information respecting the coming of the troops by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports.

ARTICLE 13th.—Four persons in my confidence are now deputed.—Of these I request you will dispatch two, upon one of your Ships to France, accompanied by some confidential person whom you may select for the purpose.—The negotiations that are to be carried on in France shall be through them.—I have entrusted them with a packet addressed to the leaders of the French Nation.—Dispatch them with this packet.—As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the troops, you will bring them back with you on one of your ships.—I beg you will get my Ship which is now going, coppered, and if that can be done in time, let her return with your ship, but if that cannot be, place a Commander in her and let her follow.

ARTICLE 14.—While engaged in attacking the English and Portuguese, should the Mahrattas and the Mogul (*Nizam*) assist them, we must chastise them effectually.

*Here follows a draft of the letters with their respective forms of Address, of which a Translation appears in No. 13. A Gun is specified to be sent to General Mangalon, Admiral Sercey, and General Malartic.*

*On the back of the Original.*

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, caused to be written in the French language by Ripaud—Written by Syud Mohammed on the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225, from the birth of Mohammed.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 15.

*THIS Memorandum Book commences with a rough and incomplete Draft of the Letters to the French Legislature in France and at the Mauritius, translations of the originals of which appear in No. 13.*

### \* Heads of Intelligence respecting the Country powers.

Intelligence respecting Nizam Alli Khaun.

Nizam Alli Khaun is extremely ill and at the point of death---He has three or four Sons who are inimical to one another. Several of them solicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar, is supported by the Chiefs of that State,

Intelligence respecting the Marhattas.

The head of the State threw himself off the top of his house and was killed---All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hostilities and they no longer possess any authority throughout the country. The Troops of Zemaun Shah Dooranny have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himself is come with them. The Marhattah Troops have made their appearance in various places in the Delhi Province and are continuing to collect. All the Chiefs of Hindostan are disaffected to the Marhattas on account of their oppressions. There is no doubt they will soon be expelled from that country. The domestic disputes of the two Sirdars (meaning the Nizam and the Marhattas) will certainly prevent either from joining the English. At the desire and instigation of Zemaun Shah, Mirza Amauni, (the late Vizier Affgh-Dowlah) has quarrelled with the English, assembled his army, and is prepared for hostilities against them. The English likewise have assembled their army in Bengal---In the Calicut District, the Rajah of Cottingerry has slain in battle near a thousand English Soldiers and three or four thousand Native Troops---The whole of the Calicut District is rendered disaffected by the oppression and violence of the English---In various places, the Inhabitants are in Arms, and do not acknowledge the English Authority---The Polygars, that is to say the Chiefs of the Masulipatam, Ellore and Arcot Districts, are also ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the Soa of Abdool Wahab Khaun. In short, now is the moment of opportunity.

*Here follows a Memorandum of the names and designations of the leading men at the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory,---the same as appears in No. 1.*

+ On the 18th of Khoofruvec in the year Sauz 1225, from the Birth of Mohammed, (answering to the 9th of October, 1797.) letters of the same tenor were written to the four persons undermentioned,

Au Representans,---General Mangalon,---General Malartic,---Amiral Sercey.---

The Contents as follows:---The circumstances of my cordial and sincere attachment, and the sentiments of my heart have been personally communicated to Meer Yousuf Alli, and Citizen Ripaud, who will represent them to you. I doubt not you will consider what they may state, as genuine and authentic---Believe me to be very anxious for your speedily communicating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendship by these two persons. Last year (when I proposed to send an Embassy) the season for the sailing of Ships was at an end, and therefore the departure of the Embassy was postponed---This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the season for that purpose. Be fortune favourable to you!--Written upon silvered paper.

*On the back of the original.*

Intelligence.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* These heads of Intelligence will also be found in Nos. 3 and 4 of the French correspondence.

+ Vide No. 15 of the French Correspondence, in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a Letter from Tippoo Sultan of this date.

**TRANSLATION of a Letter from Tippoo Sultan's Ambassadors to the Isle of France, written on their return from the Embassy, to Mangalore.**

Hussien Ally and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects at the foot of the Throne, represent as follows :

On Wednesday the 9th of Behary of the year 1226, from the Birth of Mohummud, (*answering to the 26th April 1798*) we landed in safety with the Lascars and other attendants.

The following is an abstract Statement of the force sent by Generals Malartic, Sercy, and Mangallon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the Service.

Chapuy, General of the Land Forces,	1
Dubuc, General of the Marine,	1
Desmoulins, Commandant of the Europeans,	1
Officers of the Artillery,	2
Marine Officers,	6
Ship Builders and others,	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants, and Linguist,	26
European Soldiers,	36
Soldiers of the second description or half cast,	22

Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius, 99

Exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the Watch-maker, who was sent from the Capital (*Seringapatam*) with us, making together 100 Persons, agreeably to the Muster Roll which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party agreeably to the suggestion of their Chiefs, were disembarked and furnished with separate lodgings, which had been prepared for them.

Altho' there was no order from the Prefence for giving a daily Batta (*extra allowance*) or for furnishing subsistence and necessary supplies for the Troops, which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet with a view to satisfy them, and set their minds at ease, we having consulted with Mirza Mohammed Baukir and Meer Mohammed Ali, the Assoff of Jemaulabad, fixed on such rates as appeared to us proper for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the Prefence, but the Sirdars or Chiefs would not assent to these rates, and they made application for allowances according to a statement of their own.

We accordingly considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own rates and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Prefence.---A copy of the Statement fixed by us, with copy also of the Memorandum delivered by them, is transmitted to your Majesty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it please your Majesty, the application made by the two Generals for conveyances for themselves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the Memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows.

For the two Generals, two Palankeens and two Horses,

For the Commandant of the Troops, 10 Officers, 5 Captains, 6 Serjeants, 1 Linguist, 2 Chief Officers of Artillery, and 1 Watch-maker, altogether 28 persons, they require 28 Horses and 2 Palankeens.

May it please your Majesty, the various Articles and Baggage which accompany them, such as large Chests, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy, they may be estimated at nearly the burthen of a thousand men, and at the time of carrying this baggage over the Ghauts (*Passes*) &c. a still greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore, and by reason of the great weight and bulk of the Articles, great delay and tardiness will certainly take place at the different stages.---The season too of the rains, and for bad roads is approached and at hand; moreover it is the time fixed for the departure of the Assofs, Aumildars, and Killabdat, stationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Astaureh, your Majesty well knows in what a high state of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road.---Under this circumstance, your Majesty will be pleased to order what you may think proper.

May it please your Majesty.---In consequence of the rains (should perchance no halting places be found in the cultivated Country) they will require for themselves and their equipage, as the Troops accompany them, Gundelchs (*the fly of a Tent*) and small Tents for the Chiefs; they will also want Provisions, Goats, Fowls, Rice, &c.

May it please your Majesty.---Seven Chests or Casks, containing Nutmeg and Clove Trees, &c. which agreeably to your orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, also require near eighty persons to carry them.---It occurred to us before the receipt of an order from the Prefence, and their dispatch, a considerable period must elapse, that the Rains were approaching (and God forbid that they should receive any injury). We therefore in preference to every thing else, sent them off under charge of a Guard, to take care of them with a Letter, and an account particulars, of the names of the Trees, which we translated from the account given by the European, and we gave positive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad (the Assoff of which place is Meer Mohumud Ally) by Baigaries (*persons pressed for public Service*) and for their being transported from thence, up to the Ghaut (*Passes*). Having conveyed them so far, we desired also, that they might be carried on, provided Baigaries could be procured as they proceeded. Under these circumstances we trust that Lascars and others may be ordered from the Prefence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to represent, that we have dispatched to your Majesty three Letters, from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the second from General Dubuc, who at the time of our landing gave us one also to be presented to your Majesty from a person named Monsieur L' Hermitte: we also send three Memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and those which the Chiefs demand: altogether there are five Packets forwarded inclosed in our Letter, which we hope will be duly received.---In addition to these, a separate account of the Battle between the French and English Ships in the Roads of Tellicherry is also transmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May

May it please your Majesty, from the day of our departure on board the Vessel of that Traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul (*Mangalore*) whatever has occurred and all that we have accomplished in our endeavours to promote the Interests of the Khodadaad Sirkar will be fully apparent on our arrival at the Presence. One of us being unable to ride on horse-back in consequence of the heat of the weather and his suffering much from Boils, we trust that through your Majesty's extreme kindness we shall be favored with a Dooly from the Presence.

Dated 14th Behaury of the year 1226 from the Birth of Mohommud (*answering to the 30th of April 1798*.)

A true Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## No. 17.

*TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippee Sultan to Mirza Bankir, &c. at Mangalore.*

To Mirza Bankir, Hussun Ally, and Mohommud Ibrahim.—Dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaah 1226 from the birth of Mohommud (*answering to the 11th May 1798*.)

Your Letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaah 1226 from the birth of Mohommud (*answering to the 30th April 1798*), dispatched by two Camel Messengers, has been received, and the contents have been ascertained.

You state that Hussun Ally and Mohommud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) and some European Recruits, and the account which you sent containing the List of their names, and the allowances for their subsistence has been received.

According to your request, two Palankeens and two Horses are sent for the two Chiefs, and 28 Horses for the other persons: a Horse is also sent for Mohommud Ibrahim, and you will take the Palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having assigned two Palankeens to the two European Chiefs, and one to Hussun Ally, you will repair to the presence with the Europeans, for the transportation of their Baggage 300 men have been ordered; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the Capital, and making them carry the Baggage of the Europeans bring them with you; you will desire the European Chiefs to leave their surplus Baggage behind them, depositing it in a House, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining necessary articles they will bring with them; by the blessing of God after their arrival at the presence, their whole Baggage will be sent for, having fully explained this you will bring them to the presence.

An answer to their Letters is transmitted accompanying: you will accordingly deliver it to them.—They have been informed that if it be necessary to bring every body with them they will do so; but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, some of their Chiefs should repair immediately to the presence, and leaving the men with the other Chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leisurely after them.—Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mohommud Mirda and an Hircarrah for the purpose of providing them with necessaries, and you yourselves will proceed to the presence with the European Chiefs.—You will cause them to be furnished with such a quantity of provisions as may be proper by the different Aumils (*Revenue Officers*) of the Talooks, and give regular receipts.—An order (*Raddary*) for this purpose has been written and is transmitted to you.—Bearers for three Palankeens with three Duffadors, Jeewajee Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar Guards are sent to you.

Your dispatching the Boxes containing the Trees was perfectly proper: Lascars have also been sent from the presence for the purpose of bringing them on.—You will bring the Ship Builders who have arrived to the Presence as well as the other Artificers, and after I shall have seen them, they will be sent back for the purpose of being employed in Ship Building.

The Letters written by Hussun Ally and Mohommud Ibrahim do not contain any thing respecting their negotiations, nor mention where they have been, or from whence they came.—We desire you will cause Hussun Ally to write a full Account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemalabad, to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the state of the War, and a description of whatever they may have seen curious or interesting; having written all these particulars you will transmit the narrative to the Presence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and satisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the Presence. In matters of little importance you will be careful not to displease or vex them.

The order (*Raddary*) for supplying necessaries which has been sent, is under charge of Komaul Mohommud. Considering what is proper, you will furnish them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing bring it with you, that the necessary deductions may be granted; you must all three of you write separate Atzies when you have occasion to write.

*To the Affair of Jemalabad.*

You will remain (at Jemalabad) for the purpose of furnishing the necessary articles to the Christians who have arrived, after their departure you will repair to the Presence, and should even the Month of Zehijjah, have elapsed, it is of no importance.

*Endorsement.*

Two large Mares, 20 Horses, and Bearers for 3 Palankeens with 3 Duffadors, Jeewajee Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are (*sent*) with Komaul Mohommud Mirda, (*or head*) of Messengers and Narrana and Bursu Naik Hircarraha.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
Persian Translator to the Government.  
No. 18.

*Translation of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Islands, from their Departure to their Return—Written by Hussun Alli, one of the Ambassadors.*

The following Articles were taken down agreeably to the Dictation of Ripaud, on board the Vessel, on the 27th of Zaukree, 1225 of Mohummud, (*answering to 15th December, 1797*).

It has been ordered by the sacred presence that (*we*) must bring 30,000 Horse and 40,000 Infantry, 100 Guns and Mortars, with their equipments and Artillery men, with the French force. Provisions, Carriage, conveyance, and Military Stores, shall be furnished by the Khooda-daud Sirkar—This Article was not brought forward.

That we should forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exercise well, and accompanied by experienced Officers.

That the Generals who may be sent on their part (*the French*) be masters of their profession, such as General Mangalon; and as our King is better versed in the systems of India, the French Generals must consult with him and carry on operations against the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this War from the enemies of our King and the Republic, such as Towns, Forts, Factories, Effects, Ships and Vessels, Money, &c. or whatever Cash or Treasure be taken from Nations in subjection to them; All these must be divided into two (*equal*) parts, one half for our King, the other for the Republic—Excepting the Country of the Khooda-daud Sirkar which the English formerly wrested from it by force of arms; such country will be retained by the Sirkar, and they (*the French*) shall have no share in it.

Should the French Republic be desirous of making Peace with the English, they are not to conclude such Peace without our King being comprehended therein; because after the Treaty of Alliance, the Enemies of the Republic will be still the Enemies of our King, and it would not be consistent with Friendship and Justice, not to include him in the Peace.

Should any one in the service of the Khooda-daud Sirkar enter the French Camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and sent to the presence, in order that he may be punished according to the forms of the Khooda-daud Sirkar—and in the same manner should any one of the French Army enter the Camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he shall be immediately apprehended and sent to the General of the French Army, in order that he may punish him agreeably to his own customs—This Article was not brought forward.

Should these propositions be approved by the Republic, we request the leaders of the Mother Republic, to transmit speedy intelligence thereof to our King, by a small vessel, in order that his Highness in person may set on foot a formidable and victorious Army to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is close to Goa.—Oh French Nation! with a view to the mutual interests of the parties, our King intended to send several letters under his august Seal and Signature, with four Sirdars of high rank for the purpose of negotiating, upon a Ship belonging to the Khooda-daud Sirkar, to the Chiefs of the Mother Country—But the apprehension of the enemy and the unfavorableness of the season prevented the measure. A Standard of the Republic was however quickly prepared and set up in the Camp of Eally, (*His Majesty*) caused it to be saluted with three thousand guns.—Ripaud and Mons. De Bay can bear testimony to this fact.—And Whereas our King has declared that he thus will support the Standard of the Republic, Oh French Nation! if ye will but consent to these propositions you need not hereafter fear your enemies—Turn your thoughts only to the protection of your Island, for our King will keep the English so employed and embarrassed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you—Further Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghans, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpose, and will not cease until they shall have driven the English out of India.

OH PROTECTOR !†

Supporter of the World, Health! The particulars of our proceedings from our first leaving Jemaul-abaud, until our arrival (return) at the port of Cowriaul (*Mangalore*) in the Khooda-daud Sirkar, are as follow :

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree 1225 of the birth of Mohammed (*5th December 1797*), we embarked—Ripaud occasioned the delay of a day or two in adjusting the equipments of the Vessel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor—After proceeding five or six Cofs † to Sea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or six persons came up to us in a very disorderly manner, desiring us to shew them the letters which had been entrusted to us for the Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) at the Mauritius—we observed that our orders from the presence were, not to open the Dispatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him (*Ripaud*) who had laid the foundation of the present expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumstances, to take such a step—all our persuasions were of no avail; he took the dispatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the Kherettahs § also—we told him that

\* Here follow the names of various implements of War, probably meaning Ordnance, Muskets, and Rockets, but, the usual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's System, it is not known what Species are here designated. This alludes to the ceremony of consecrating the National Flag, of which a detailed account is given in the Journal of the Sittings of a Jacobin Club which had been established at Seringapatam under the auspices of M. Ripaud; this curious paper in which the Sultaun is styled Le Citoyen Tipou, was found in the Palace at Seringapatam.

† An Invocation to the Deity.

‡ A Cof is usually reckoned equal to about two miles English.

§ Kherettahs are the Bags or Cases of Tissue or Silk, in which Letters addressed to Persons of Rank are usually enclosed.



he would be disgraced, and his improper proceedings be exposed among his whole nation, (*adding*) that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of such a degree of treachery and misconduct; that until our arrival at the Mauritius, we respected these Khreetahs as our own lives, and that we would sacrifice our lives, but we would do with these Khreetahs, as we had been directed by the Presence—Upon this he restored them to us—The next day he came to us, and desired that we would make over to him, the Money which had been given to us by the Presence, for him and his French associates, *else* (*said he*) I will go to Umba,ee (*meaning perhaps towards Bombay*) and other quarters for plunder, and will Coast it for five or six months. We answered, “You know very well, that the Money which his Highness assigned for our expences was entrusted to us in your presence, by Shaik Ahmud, Mullik oo “Toojar. Knowing and seeing this, it is very unbecoming in you to make this request.”—Refuge of the World, Health! he assigned for our accommodation, the place where the Lascars are; there was no place for us to sleep or to sit in—our inconveniences increased daily; at last we desired Ripaud to allot some place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a small Doney (*Boat*) which was on the Vessel, to sleep and eat in, until our arrival at the Island.—From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more than what he allowed the Lascars, and which only sufficed for drinking, it was not enough for cooking. In the course of the Voyage he took two Vessels; after taking the Cargo out, he released them—After ten or twelve days we steered direct for the Mauritius. Ripaud sent a message to me\*, proposing to recite to us the commands which your Highness had entrusted to him respecting the negotiations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we should take down a Translation of them and make our representations accordingly at the Island; we replied that Shaik Ahmud, Mullick-oo Toojar, had communicated to us in his (*Ripaud's*) presence orders to this effect; that whatever he (*Ripaud*) should dictate to us or tell us, we should make our representations accordingly to the Sirdars above mentioned through the medium of Monsieur De Bay.—Ripaud brought several papers to us and dictating to De Bay, caused him to write several Articles, which being done; he said that they were in conformity to the orders of the Presence and desired that we would regulate our negotiations accordingly.—It is impossible to describe the distress we suffered from the rain and the motion of the Waves of the Sea. However by the favor of God and your Majesty's auspices, we survived and on Thursday the 3d of the Month Rawze (*19th January 1798,*) being arrived within two Cols of the Mauritius, a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumstances of the Ship—He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality—he told him that we were Ambassadors sent by your Highness to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and desired that he would send some one (*on shore*) to give notice. The Pilot immediately sent a Lascar with a verbal message to the General, and in two or three hours after a Physician came to ascertain the people's health on board the Ship. He sent for all the men who were on board the Vessel and enquired into the state of every man's health, he then came up to us and made a salam (*or obeisance*) and told us, that he would immediately send notice to the General of our arrival; we desired him to allot some place for our accommodation on shore and enable us to disembark, adding that in a day or two after we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars; requesting that our arrival might not be made known to any one (*else*). The Physician after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapsed, sent four persons of rank with a verbal message, stating that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would send for us the next day—we replied, by requesting that he would send for us clandestinely, so that it should be known to no one; they replied that it was very well, they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to such orders, as he might give—after this they went away.—In the mean time Ripaud carried the Ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the River, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had represented every thing to the General—before his return however, Five or Six Sirdars and Two Aids de Camp of General Malartic's came to us on board the Vessel, and told us that they must conform to the custom of their Nation, and that if they did not receive your Highness's Ambassadors with due respect and attention, they would be censured from home. We used every argument in our power to dissuade them, but to no purpose. The next day, the Soldiers were drawn up in two lines; from the Bank of the River, to General Malartic's House by General Malartic's directions, who sent several Officers in his own Boat to meet us and conduct us to his House.—accordingly we went on shore in the Boat, and immediately upon our landing, near a hundred and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmost degree of respect to the Sirdars—when arrived at General Malartic's House, the General himself, General Sercey, the Members of Council † and other Sirdars met us at the door of the House—The General seated us upon Chairs close at his right hand—We presented your Highness's Compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them that the object of our coming was to enquire after the health of your Majesty's friends, as no news of them had reached the Presence for several Years, and therefore your Majesty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might ascertain and return with an account of the welfare of your Majesty's friends; I then took the Khreetas containing your Majesty's letters in my hands, rose from my Seat, and addressing the Sirdars, told them that they must take the Royal letters with respect.—Upon this General Malartic arose, and taking off his Hat, received the letters from my hands, In the same manner General Sercey rose from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter also—General Mangalon was not then present, but General Malartic told us that if we would deliver to him your Highness's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the august Letter into the hands of General Malartic. I afterwards enquired who was the President of the Council.—Malartic desired Monsieur Des Combres to rise and take the letters. At the time of our landing we desired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but, in about one hour after our arrival, he came to the Assembly and holding his hat under his arm, stood at a distance. We told General Malartic that Monsieur De Bay had been sent from the presence to be the Interpreter between him (*Malartic*) and us, in any negotiations which might take place between us; in consequence of which he called De Bay to him and observed to him, that in your Highness's Letter, Yoosuf Alli was mentioned (*as the person deputed*) whereas our names were Hussen Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, and desired to know the reason of this—This being explained to us by De Bay, I answered that Meer Yoosuf Alli had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illness, he had been set aside and your Highness had deputed us instead

\* The Vakeels are designated throughout this Paper by the term Ghoolam or Slaves. Here the word is in the singular number and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

† The hours in this paper must be understood to mean the Hindostany Ghurry, consisting of about 23 or 24 minutes.

‡ The Colonial Assembly must be supposed to be here meant.

is dead... we then told General Malartic that we had several points of a secret nature to communicate to him and therefore, if he would send for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highness had directed,—General Malartic answered “at 3 o’Clock we two \* Sirdars will visit you at your place of residence,” we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with Palanquins, and directed the Bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the Island, and he gave us a garden close to the city to reside in. At 3 o’Clock all the Sirdars above-mentioned visited us,—we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the house with all due ceremony and respect. We seated them upon Chairs and addressed them to this effect. “The object of our King in desiring to form an Alliance with the French Republic, is to crush our already half expiring enemy,—what do you wait for? His Majesty is ready to afford you succours; shew yourselves in India. The unbounded violence and oppression of the English, have rendered all the Princes of India their enemies; they are enfeebled on every side, and from the great extent of Territory, which they have acquired by artifice, they are dispersed in all quarters. Look upon the present time as a most fortunate opportunity; send a large Army and an extensive train of Artillery, to the assistance of our Sovereign, and effectually chastizing our mutual enemies, drive them out of India—The English tremble at the very name of our Sovereign, and of the French, and will not be able to withstand the power of our Sovereign, supported by the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter—it is well known to the Republic, that both his late Majesty, and our present Sovereign, have at all times been the friends and well-wishers of the French Nation, have always fought their assistance and support, and made common cause in their War against their Enemies—The wish of our Sovereign, is this, that by affording assistance to the Republic, the French name may become as honored and exalted in India, as it is throughout Europe and among the Mussulmen.”

The Sirdars asked, if an auxiliary Force should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with Provisions, Military Stores, Conveyance and Carriage? We answered, that from the Day of the landing of the French Army in India, your Highness would supply them with provisions; that is to say, Rice, Meat of every kind, and Ghee (excepting however European Liquors), Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage—They then told us, that for the purpose of procuring a large Military Force, they would fit out two Ships of War, and dispatch them with Letters from themselves, together with your Highness’s letters addressed to them four, in charge of two confidential persons of rank to France; and they desired that we would give them a Memorandum of the provisions and Carriage which we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the Military succours required—We replied, that we would the next day furnish them with the Memorandum accordingly—They then rose and went home—In the Morning they sent the head Aid de Camp and ‡ . . . Dewan § to us, who said that General Malartic sent his Compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write Letters to the Government in Europe, and therefore he requested, that we would furnish him with the Memorandum which we had promised, with respect to Provisions and Carriage—Having accordingly drawn up a Memorandum with regard to Provisions and Carriage, we sent it by Mons. DeBay to General Malartic. Cherisher of the World Health! These four Sirdars have each written separate Letters to different people to procure a large Force for the assistance of the Sircar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Mons. ¶ the Head Aid de Camp, the other Monsieur Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness’s friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness’s letters addressed to General Malartic, &c. and accordingly on the 7th of Rauzee 1225, of the birth of Mahomed, (23d January 1798.) they were dispatched to Europe, on two ships of War, with the utmost caution—After two or three days, with a view to strengthen the foundations of friendship and attachment, we caused a paper to be drawn up by Monsieur DeBay, to the following purpose, and sent it to General Malartic; viz. that in order to cement the basis of friendship and alliance, it was necessary that both Parties should bind themselves by Oaths, in order that the system of harmony and friendship, subsisting between your Majesty, and the French Nation, might be confirmed, and that while the Moon, should keep its course, this alliance should remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartic returned for Answer, that the ratification of the alliance by Oath, depended upon Government in Europe; that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the French Nation was fully established; that there would never be any diminution of that friendship and union, as long as the Moon retained her course;—That the Enemies of their State, were the Enemies of the French Nation;—That your Highness would soon have an opportunity of seeing what the devotion and friendship of the French Nation would effect with the view of crushing the Enemy, and that he was from his heart, the devoted Servant of your Sircar.

Refuge of the World! In consequence of the severity of a Sea Voyage, and unfavorableness of the Climate, I was so much indisposed that ¶ General Malartic’s Dewan, remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill, in consequence of which he immediately sent two of the first Physicians to attend me, with a Message that on the next day at three o’clock, he would come himself to visit me. The following day, General Malartic came accordingly, and after making enquiries respecting my health, he said that Ripaud had made an erroneous representation to your Highness, which occasioned us to be deputed, *that had we arrived four Months before, he could have sent us back with One Thousand Europeans, until the arrival of the Army from Europe, but that those Troops had now been dispatched to Batavia, to the assistance of the Dutch*; still however he would manifest his devotion in the best manner he could, and that he would not find us away empty handed.—He then asked in what places your Highness had Factories established, and what was the practice of the Sircar with respect to the establishment of Factories, and desired us to send a Memorandum upon the Subject—the next day we caused DeBay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we sent to General Malartic; viz. That your Highness had established Factories at *Muscary, at Kutch at Bufforis*, and in other principal Cities; that two confidential persons were kept at each Factory to buy and sell, and that if he (Malartic) were willing that a factory on the part of your Highness should be established at the Mauritius, we would represent it to your Highness, and that if you approved, a factory should be established accordingly. Some days after General Malartic sent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the establishment of the Sircar’s

\* It does not appear who the other was.

‡ No probable name can be conjectured from the original.

§ Superintendent of the Revenue of Finance.

¶ Names illegible.

Sirkar's Factory, at the Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to superintend it, who would provide such articles as your Highness required at a favorable rate, and also that he would assign a House belonging to the Company for the purpose. After two or three days I sent a Note by Monsieur De Bay, to General Malartic, requesting that he would procure some plants of the Nut-meg and Cloves, some European Fruit Trees, fine coloured and sweet scented Flowers, and filling some wooden Boxes with earth, plant them therein and send them carefully back with us to be presented to your Highness. The General immediately sent for the Gardener and directed him to prepare the plants in the Boxes with the utmost expedition. At 3 o'clock, we received a visit from General Sercey. We advanced to meet him, conducted him into the house and seated him on a Chair. General Sercey said to us, that, please God, some large succours would very soon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the Troops to your Highness,—after that we told him, that it would be very desirable if he could send back with us five or six experienced Navigators, several Ship Builders, and Iron Cannon Founders, to which General Sercey agreed, promising to send them with us on our return. After sitting two hours he rose. After this General Malartic sent a message by his Dewan, inviting us the following Morning to see the Powder Mills, Gardens and Mortar firing, adding, that he should be at the Powder Works before us. Early in the Morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the Powder Works, and immediately on our alighting from our Palanquins at the Gate, we were saluted with twenty-one Guns. The Soldiers were drawn out in two Ranks, while several Officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartic and General Sercey, who met us at the head of the Stairs, and taking our Hands, seated us upon Chairs, and then offered if we chose, to go with us and shew us the Works.—We answered that it was just as they pleased, their pleasure was ours; They immediately rose and shewed us all the Works.—We then went without the Gates, where they directed the Artillery men to fire the Mortars at the Targets, which they did fifteen times—they then requested that we would go and see the Garden with the plants of Nutmegs and Cloves, &c. On our leaving the Powder Works, we were again saluted with 21 guns.—We then proceeded to the Garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home.—The next day General Malartic sent to invite us to go and see some Fire-works to be exhibited that night; accordingly an hour before the close of the day we went to the place where the Fire-works were to be exhibited.—The second Aide de Camp and five Sirdars came out to meet us, and conducted us to the upper Story—at that time both the Generals were not present. Having sat till nine o'clock at night and seen the Fire-works, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards, they invited us to go and see the Armoury, the Moody-Khauna\*, and the Iron Manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after day-light. We accordingly set out, and on our Arrival at the gate of the Armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the Establishment came out to meet us; they shewed us the whole of the establishment of Muskets, implements of War, Balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day, General Malartic sent a verbal message by . . . . . Dewan, inviting us to go at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to see the Batteries and Ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us; & we accordingly set out, accompanied by Mons. De Bay, and when arrived at the Batteries, the Sirdars of that Department came forward, and shewed us the Batteries and Ordnance; they caused several shots to be fired; after seeing them all, we took leave of those Sirdars and returned home.—The next day we were informed by Des Combes and the Dewan, that General Malartic had sent a Ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the service of the Sirkar, and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave until the return of the Ship—we told them that we were not come to carry away with us, men to be enlisted for the service of the Sirkar, (in other words *Recruits*) nor were such the orders we received from the Presence. Five or six days after, General Malartic sent a man to call us.—He told us, that he had appointed some men for the service of the Sirkar, whom he was about to send accordingly, and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the Presence and procure their entertainment at the rate of Pay which he should fix.—We informed him, that we could not venture to make any such representation to the Presence.—General Malartic replied “Were I to write to the Presence “would it not be agreed to?”—We answered that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness's option to agree to it or not.—After this we took leave. Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a letter to General Malartic by Monsieur De Bay, to this purport.—“It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our coming hither “was to carry with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of your nation, represented “to the Presence, that a considerable body of troops was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the “Sirkar, and that so soon as Ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius on the part of the “Khooodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men should be sent back with them, whereby the common enemy “would be chastised. Had his Highness been pleased to give us orders for raising French Recruits, his Highness “would not have sent us without settling their rate of pay and establishment, agreeably to the custom of the “Sirkar. From a regard to the ancient union and established friendship subsisting between the two States, “you deem it improper to send away the Ambassadors of the Khooodadaud Sirkar empty handed, and therefore “propose to send a few men, whom you yourself have engaged for the service of the Sirkar; but the object of the Sirkar “will not be answered by so small a body of men; neither are we instructed to carry with us recruits from the “Mauritius; nor indeed can this be done without money.—Men of your nation come to us every day, (*meaning “for the purpose of being engaged*) and require to be furnished with money; but supposing they waved their “demand of money here, and voluntarily repaired to the Presence with us under your orders, their pay must “be fixed by the Presence; else, suspending this business until his Highness can be informed, depute two “Vakeels of your own with us to negotiate the matter.—As soon as such Vakeels shall have arrived at the “Presence, and his Highness shall have stated to them the rate of pay and establishment as allowed to Lally's “force in the service of the Sirkar, should his Highness be disposed to entertain them agreeably to the accustomed “rate of our Sirkar, his Highness will send money with his Ambassadors; and then you may enlist men and “send them accordingly: in the mean time do us the favor to give us our leave to return to the “Presence.”—General Malartic wrote in answer and also sent word by Monsieur Des Combes and . . . . . the Dewan, that he proposed sending Messrs. Chapuis and Dubuc, with several other Sirdars, to your Highness with this view; that until the arrival of the French succours from Europe, the former should reside at the Presence in quality of Plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falsties, like Ripaud, deceive your Highness; and that Mons. Dubuc might be deputed to France, together with your Highness's Ambassadors at the opening of the season, to negotiate on the part of your Highness; as by his going

many

\* Probably means Flour Mills or some such Establishment.

many points of great importance would be effected. For these reasons, he said, he proposed sending these persons to the presence, that hereafter should your Highness approve of engaging Frenchmen for your service, they should be entertained at the rate and according to the customs of the Sircar, and sent accordingly. Refuge of the World! after the lapse of 18 days the ship which had been sent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wished to come, but were prevented by the want of means. On being informed of this, General Malartic sent word to us, that he proposed in the course of five or six days to send us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highness. General Mangalon paying us a visit, we stated to him that it would be very desirable if he would accompany the troops destined for the service of the state—to which he replied, that when a considerable force should arrive from Europe for the purpose of subduing the enemy, he would accompany it to the presence, and he desired that we would represent so to your Highness. After sitting two hours he took leave. Four days after, General Malartic sent for us to his house at three o'clock in the afternoon, and then proposed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding that he himself would accompany us on board of Ship to take leave. Accordingly the next day, being Thursday the 21st of Rubeaunee 1225 (8. March 1798) of the Birth of Mohummud, we set out—Arrived at the bank of the River's mouth, several Sirdars accompanied us in the boat and escorted us on board the Ship, where they took leave—An hour after, General Malartic, Mons. Chapuis and Mons. Dubuc came on board, and General Malartic delivered to us the Khereetahs containing the Arzees to your Highness's address, desiring that we would present his humble respects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor and returned as soon as General Malartic had got on board the boat—the Captain of the Ship ordered the Anchor to be hove, and in one day and a night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Mons. Chapuis and Dubuc got into the boat and visited the Governor of Bourbon, and returned bringing with them four persons who were desirous of proceeding to the presence. The Captain continued here the whole day and then weighing anchor, shaped his course for Mangalore. Near the Line we met with a storm in which one of the masts of the Ship was sprung (or carried away) and during the whole of the night the people despaired of their lives; But through the favor of God and the Royal Auspices, in the morning the storm ceased.

Prior to this I had the honor to write to your Highness, a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry, \* together with the disembarkment of the Europeans and their demands. Whence your Highness will have been informed of those particulars.

Dated 8th of Tuckee of the year Shadaub 1226, of the Birth of Mohummud (23d May 1798.)

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE.  
P. T. to the Government

\* This alludes to the Capture of the Raymond and Woodcott Indiamen in Tellicherry roads.

## No. 19.

*Translation of the Narrative of Mohammed Ibrahim, one of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun, to the Isle of France in 1797.*

### CHAPTER 1st.

Account of the departure of Hussun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, for the Island of Mauritius, on board a Ship (*Patailah*) accompanied by Ripaud; a Frenchman: also of the conferences held at that place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the undermentioned particulars.

We Hussun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, on the 16th of the month Zaukery, the year Sauz (*answering to about the 4th of December 1797.*) 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, having embarked on board the Ship \* \* \* in company with Ripaud the European, in pursuance of the order of the enlightened Presence, weighed anchor, and on the 20th of Rohmaunee of the same year, (*answering to the 8th January 1798.*) safely arrived at the Mauritius—The Sirdars (or Chiefs) of that place, in consideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, came out to meet us with the greatest respect, and we were landed in the Town at one of the best Houses.

The four letters addressed to the Chiefs of Mauritius; one to General Malartic, the second to General Sercey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Des Combres, were delivered, and these four Chiefs received them with the greatest respect—They opened them and ascertained their contents—They mentioned that two Ships were to be dispatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they should send two other Ships as a Convoy to them, altogether four Ships; that they (the four Chiefs) should write to Paris, an account of our arrival at Mauritius on a deputation from the Sultaun, and persuade the Directory to open a Negotiation.

Your Servants considering the departure of these Ships for Paris, so immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius, as a most propitious circumstance, the happy effect of your victorious auspices, and as presaging the success of the Affairs of the Khoodadaud Sircar, we observed to the Chiefs, that their writing alone, would not produce a speedy and satisfactory answer from Europe, and that therefore it would be proper to postpone the departure of the Ships for some days, and send Copies of the Letters which they had respectively received from the Presence, with their own Dispatches on the subject of the Negotiation with your Highness, in order that all your Highness's wishes might be made known and acquiesced in, as soon as possible,

The

The Chiefs accordingly on due consideration, wrote what was proper—we also taking advantage of the circumstance of the time, appointed two Europeans of Note, \* one Mont. Vignon, the other Mont. Pignon, (holding out to them an expectation of the favor of the Sircar) to act as Vakeels, (or *Delegates*) and after preparing an *Hookumnama* (or *Instrument*) containing ten propositions, the particulars of which will appear in a separate Paper, we delivered it to them and dispatched them on board the said Ships for Paris on the 6th of Raucee of the same year, (answering to about the 22d of January 1793) —By the blessing of God, all the objects of the Sircar will speedily be brought to bear agreeably to your wishes: But it will be better with a view to give efficacy to the business, if Vakeels be sent to Paris with all possible expedition immediately from the Sircar. At a former period it was your wish to send confidential Vakeels to Paris for the purpose of promoting the objects you have in view, if Vakeels had been sent, all the objects of your demands by this time would have been accomplished.

It is certain that the English are reduced to great difficulties and distress, and at this crisis the Negotiations at Paris may be carried on with the greatest success: from the friendship of the Chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only some Recruits, and the establishment of a Factory, but with regard to other affairs of importance such as succours for your country and the conducting a Negotiation, nothing final can be determined here; It will be advisable however to preserve a friendship between these Chiefs of the Mauritius and the Sircar.

We, according to our imperfect understandings having made ourselves acquainted with these matters, have related them accordingly.

## CHAPTER 2d.

Account of Ripaud the European as follows.

Having weighed Anchor from the Bay (*Kbauree*) at Courial (*Mangalore*) we proceeded out to the Roads and came to an Anchor. He, having collected all the Europeans, came to us and said, that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We asked him in what respect our Chiefs had behaved ill towards him: He answered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he should be supplied from the Sircar with all the Stores and Necessaries for the Ship in the most ample manner; and that he should thereon be dispatched; that the Sirdars had furnished him with neither Stores nor Necessaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khaun, Mullick oo Toojar, had taken from him by force the Sum of 325 Pagodas, and had also taken a Bond from him for the Ship, and informed him that he must himself purchase the Stores and Necessaries for her: That he had in consequence purchased them from his own funds and had then come away, by which means he had sustained a great loss: he therefore wished to delay his Voyage to the Mauritius for one Year, and with a view to indemnify himself for his losses, he proposed to seize some of the Enemy's Ships, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We on this asked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Presence, and what improper measures he now proposed to pursue: we observed that it would be proper for him to pay some attention to his engagement, and to have some consideration for the important business in agitation. That your Highness had treated him with great kindness, and that it would be well for him to exert himself cordially in promoting the affairs of the Sircar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied that it was well, but that he wished to see the Letters, which had been written from the Presence to the Sirdars (or Chiefs) of Mauritius with a view to ascertain whether they were the same Letters or others. We observed to Ripaud, that it was the order of the Presence that we should deliver these Letters to the Chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherously to think of opening and reading them, and that he would be severely reprimanded for it. Notwithstanding this, without any regard either to his Character or life, he still positively insisted, that without opening and reading the Letters addressed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, he would by no means proceed to that place. We being entirely helpless, gave the four Letters into the hands of Ripaud who having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehension, immediately weighed Anchor and set off for Mauritius—We accordingly, through the prosperous fortunes of your Highness, arrived in safety with this European at that place.

## CHAPTER 3d.

Account of the conferences with the Chiefs of Mauritius, who immediately on our arrival sent to us a Doctor and an Aid de Camp to enquire into the state of health of the Ship's Company, and to ascertain from whence she came. We replied that we came from the Sultaun, upon whose kingdom and Country be the Shadow of God!—Afterwards a Boat highly ornamented came off with several Sirdars to receive us, and they having placed us in it and brought us on shore, 500 Guns were fired off and two lines of European Troops being formed and a compliment being paid with the Colours, we were conducted with the greatest ceremony and respect to the house of General Malartic, and all the Chiefs and Gentlemen rose with great deference, and made us sit down—They made enquiries after the health of your Highness. We replied "God be praised; by the Divine favor he always enjoys excellent health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of his Country, and in punishing and preventing the evil designs of his devoted Enemies, and he has sent his Compliments to all the Chiefs." All the Chiefs immediately on hearing the word, Compliments, taking off their hats, and rising from their Seats, offered their profound respects—Upon this we gave the four Chiefs their Letters—They asked what else there was besides the Letters—We answered a *Hookumnamah*. † They then sent to our place of residence, and observed that the Evening they would call in on us and see the contents of the *Hookumnamah*—The four Chiefs accordingly did call in the Evening and made themselves acquainted with the contents of the *Hookumnamah*—We informed the Chiefs that Ripaud was present at the time of writing

\* These names are too indistinctly written in the Persian to warrant, a certainty that they are the real names.

† Or paper of Instructions, probably means the Paper of propositions annexed to the Diary of Hussen Ali.

writing it, and that it would be well, if he were called in.—General Malartic replied that he had not sent this European as a Vakeel to the resplendent Presence; "what then"—said he—"has he to do here? he is second Officer of a Ship, and you are come from the Presence, the Shadow of God: whatever conferences it may be necessary to hold, let them be held with you." We thereon gave in writing to the Chiefs, the ten Articles respecting Provisions, &c. the particulars of which are specified in a separate Paper, and the Chiefs being extremely pleased with it, went to their own Houses, and they have since sent, on their own part, those Ten Articles in detail to Paris.

#### CHAPTER 4th.

##### Account of our return from the Mauritius, to the Resplendent Presence.

The four Chiefs of Mauritius, told us personally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a false representation to the Sultaun: That at present they had no Forces; that had we arrived four Months sooner, a small reinforcement would have been sent with us; that as a succour to the Dutch, two Ships had been sent to Batavia, more than three Months ago: that had we arrived sooner, these Ships should have gone as a reinforcement with us. We observed to the Chiefs that for forty years, a friendship had subsisted between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which, it was not necessary to particularize; that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert to extirpate the English Nation, and raising the standard of Victory, and affording assistance and protection to the Country of Hindostan, cement still stronger the bonds of union and friendship; that our Sovereign had with this determined view sent us to them, and that they should act in such a manner, as to increase the honor and reputation of both Parties. They replied that it was certain, that in a short time, a large Army, and efficient Succours would be sent from Europe and that they were ready to do every thing in their power, to promote the service of the Sirkar. After this conversation they returned to their Houses.

#### CHAPTER 5th.

The Chiefs of Mauritius caused proclamation to be made in the City, by beat of Drum, and sent Letters to the neighbouring Island, inviting those to come forward, who were desirous of entering into the Service of your Highness.

After an interval of fifteen days, some few Men assembled, and the Chiefs having sent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, Seamen, Gunners, Soldiers and Artificers, they were about to send them with us to the Presence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting that the allowances which had been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons sent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extensive succours and a large Army, and not to carry away Recruits,—that had we come to procure Recruits, we should certainly have come furnished with instructions for settling their pay: that they were at liberty to send them, if they pleased, but that the establishment of pay, and the entertaining of them, rested with your Highness, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. These particulars were stated in writing to the Chiefs, who wrote to us in reply that altho' we would not give what they desired in writing it was of no consequence; that they should at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted service on board the Ship, and send them with us; that should your Highness entertain them in your service and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwise, the men should be sent back on the same Ship to the Mauritius.

#### CHAPTER 6th.

##### We submitted Six propositions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

1st. Proposition—That they should send two respectable persons, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to Paris, for conducting the Negotiation.

They accordingly did send two respectable persons to Paris.

2d. Proposition—That we should enter into a Treaty, that their Standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar should be united.\*

They replied, that this could not be done here by them without powers from Paris.

3d. Proposition—That a factory should be established at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

To this they consented,

4th. Proposition—That they should send to the Khoodadaud Sirkar some Nutmeg and Clove Trees.

To this they agreed, and have sent them to the Presence with us.

5th. Proposition—That we would not carry with us to the Presence the Recruits, whom they proposed to send.

6th. Proposition—That in the event of your Highness being desirous of sending Vakeels to Paris, they should be conveyed thither on the Ship now arrived,

To this they assented,

#### CHAPTER 7th.

Ripaud the European came to us at night twice, during our residence at the Mauritius; the first time he came, he said, that General Malartic and the other Chiefs had shewn great displeasure and anger towards him, asking him why he had by a false representation to the Presence brought us there. Ripaud asked us to give him an instrument in writing, purporting that he had not, by speaking to your Highness, been the means of bringing us; for that Monsieur Munderool (*Moneron*) had at a former period made a representation to the Presence, recommending, that your Highness should send Vakeels on your part to France and elsewhere, for the purpose of obtaining succours.—We thereon told Ripaud, that he had delivered a statement to the Presence, and that it was evident that the advice, on which we had been sent &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any such writing.

The second time that Ripaud came, he said, that Meer Gholsum Alli, speaking of the business of the Negotiation, had mentioned, that he (*Ripaud*) had certainly suggested to the Presence the deputation of the Vakeels, but he denied ever having

\* In other words that a Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive should be concluded.



having recommended any thing of the kind.—We were informed too by Des Combres, the first in Council, that Ripaud was in the practice of holding very improper and disrespectful discourse, saying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his release by stratagem, he had proceeded hither, that in consequence of this very improper discourse, they had disgraced Ripaud and turned him out of the City.

Des Combres further asked, why your Highness, the Nizam, and the Marhattahs, did not unite and drive the English out of Hindostan: he said, it was certain, that by the union of these three, the English might be rooted out of that Country,—That 500 Frenchmen had been in the service of Ram Rajah, upon hearing which, they, *(the English)* had peremptorily remonstrated with him, and had caused him to dismiss the 500 Frenchmen; that Ram Rajah was very much dissatisfied with the English, and that it was his wish to produce a good understanding between your Highness and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Des Combres, that at Paris, one day all the French Gentlemen being assembled in consultation, it had been asked whether in Hindostan, the French had any Ally: that at this time, a friend of the Khoudadad Sircar was present, who replied that your Highness, for a period of forty years, had been the Ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend, and that on hearing this all the Gentlemen were highly pleased.

We were informed by Monsieur Cossigny that the \* Letters of your Highness, which had been sent to France under the Care of Monf. Moneron, had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made enquiry of General Malartic respecting Ripaud; he replied, that on his receiving your Highness's commands regarding him, he would take him into custody, and send him to your Highness; that the former Vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highness ought not to send such persons as Vakeels.

He shewed us the place in which Gun Powder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a Water Mill; and a new manufactory, where the charge of Powder with which the Guns are loaded, is equal to two Cartridges, and the Balls for these Guns weigh 60 Ruttuls *(or Pounds;)* they make the Balls as hot as fire, and throw them into these Guns, which they fire off.—The Balls carry as far as 200 Sautanny Dirrehs *(or Yards)*—In this manner they fired off the great Guns three times, for the purpose of shewing them to us.

He shewed us the Gardens in which the Nutmeg and Clove Trees are cultivated.

He shewed us the Bridge *(or Pier,)* on both sides of which there are two Batteries, and on each of these Batteries there are sixty excellent Guns, the Balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the guns, they are fired off and by these Balls the Ships of an Enemy may be burnt.

He shewed us Fire-works of different sorts *(such as the Chuckerbaun and Taramundul, &c.)* all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with Plays and Music, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He shewed us the Manufactory for Guns, Swords, Cartridge Boxes, and the various implements of War.

We had nine interviews with the abovementioned General.

The Island of Mauritius, is in length 60 Coss, and 40 Coss in breadth—The City is situated at the foot of a Hill.

The following particulars were ascertained from \* \* \* \*

A Danish Ship had arrived at Mauritius, with Letters from Paris—All the Chiefs of the Council of Mauritius being assembled, and having read the Letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We enquired of \* \* \*—why all the Gentlemen had remained a whole day in consternation—He replied, that after the French King was killed, a new system had been established: That there were five Chiefs of the first order: that there was a Council of Antients consisting of 250, and a third order of Young Men, whose number amounted to 500: that these Chiefs consulting together, conduct the affairs of the state; that the Germans had made Peace with the French, but that the English having bribed the former, with Millions of Money, had separated them from the French, and brought them over to their own Party: that through the means of the Germans, they had also brought over to their interests two of the Chiefs of the first order, *(the Directors)*, and a great number of those of the second and third orders: and that they secretly determined to bring about a Peace between the French and English; that this being discovered by the other Chiefs, who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereon asked the Chiefs who were in the interest of the English, for what reason they were intriguing to accomplish a Peace with that Nation? They replied, that they had been seduced into this error, by the instigation and artifice of the Germans: They in consequence put all these French Chiefs, the partizans of the English, into close confinement, and appointed 5,000 Horse, as a Guard for the custody of them. The English Vakeels, *(Agents or Ambassadors)* who had come to favor the Scheme took to flight; that in consequence of this circumstance, a misunderstanding had again arisen between the Germans and the French, and that Peace at this time could by no means be established between the French and English. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the English that Peace can be established with them only on condition, that they should be content to be placed in the same situation, that they were in forty years ago; that on those terms they certainly might have Peace. The English are reduced to the greatest difficulties and distress: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their Country: how long will they be able to subsist on the resources, which they draw from Bengal and elsewhere? There being so much reason to believe, that the English are in a weak and shattered condition, the Kings of Constantinople, of America, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their Vakeels *(Ambassadors)* are assembled at Paris.

We having ascertained all the foregoing particulars by enquiry at different places, have represented them to the Preference to the best of our ability.—To add more were to transgress the bounds of respect. We trust that we shall be honored with the kindness and favor of your Highness.

## CHAPTER

\* No Copies of these letters have yet been discovered, their date also is unknown.—It is evident however from M. Cossigny's letter in the French correspondence that their object was the same as that of the Embassy to the Mauritians 1797. Pierre Monneron a person of some note in the French Revolution was the bearer of these letters.

† Meaning the Directors.

‡ This probably alludes to the sudden departure of Lord Malmesbury from France.

# CHAPTER III.

We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a Ship on the 19th of Rubanny, the year Sauz 1225, from the Birth of Mohummud, (*answering to the 7th March, 1798*) we arrived in safety at Couriaul—We embarked at the Mauritius on Thursday in the evening. General Malartic and all the Chiefs came on board to see us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the Presence: they urged the Captain very strongly to do every thing to promote our ease and contentment, and told him to carry us to Couriaul: the General then addressing himself to us, observed, that the persons who had formerly come on the part of your Highness had carried off a great deal of money on false pretences; that they had expended large sums without effecting any thing: that he had therefore sent General Chapuy for the purpose of remaining at the presence; also General Dubuc, for superintending naval affairs, and Monsieur DesMoulins for the purpose of disciplining the Troops; that he had in addition to these, sent Sailors, Gunners and others, to accompany them—he mentioned these particulars verbally; and observed, that the remaining circumstances would appear from his letter to the Presence.—Thereon all the Guns of the Ship and of the other Ships having been fired, the General returned to his house; and the Anchor of the Ship being weighed, we proceeded towards Couriaul: having taken on board some persons at Bourbon, we proceeded straight to Couriaul.

The Ship on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a Patamar in which there were some Malabar Men, and we asked from whence they came: they said from Cannanore: we asked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any English Ships there or not: they replied that there were two Ships there\*.—Immediately on hearing this news, the Patamar was released, and the Ship was steered towards Tellicherry: every body however objected, observing that as the Vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellicherry for the purpose of fighting. The Captain of the Ship replied, that after receiving accounts of the English Ships, should he not go in quest of them, he should be highly culpable and deserve to be put to death: he would therefore by no means acquiesce.

Accordingly on Friday the 3d Behary of the year Shadaub 1226 from the Birth of Mohummud, (*answering to the 19th of April, 1798*) we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one Ship at anchor there. Near the evening another Ship had come into the Road of Tellicherry, when on a sudden, a violent storm arose and the lightning striking the Ship, she was dashed to pieces on the shore—one man was killed by a stroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another English Ship which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and entering the Roads of the Port, came to an anchor—Neither of the Ships had yet furled their sails, when the French Ship, on board of which we were, went in between the two English Ships, which were in the Roads of Tellicherry, and came to an anchor—she called out to each of these Ships to haul down her colours; upon which both Ships fired off their Guns, and an engagement ensued—The Ship, which had been previously at anchor, struck her Colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor was making off, but she was also taken and brought back.

Passing by the Fort and Battery, the two Prizes and our own Ship were anchored in the River (*or Sea*)—The number of the Prisoners, Chiefs and others, taken in the Prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their Ships, we confined their crews on board our own Ship.

In the morning, a Sirdar (or Chief) came on board our Ship from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar set off for Tellicherry; what conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not ascertain: some few of the English were detained, and the remainder were set at liberty—Both the Prizes were dispatched to the Island of Mauritius. We heard that the two Ships were worth Five Lacs of Rupees, and that the Goods, Money, Effects, and different Articles were valued at five Lacs. The remaining persons having been sent off to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and pursued the route to Couriaul—At this time a two masted Ship hove in sight and we went in—Having come up with her, we asked what Ship it was—They replied Tippoo Sultaun's—Under whose charge? They said, that she was under an Afsos (or Officer) named Shaikh Shahaub-ud-deen—The people of the Ship further mentioned, that she had sailed for Muscat, and having been driven back from thence by a Storm, they had repaired to this quarter—The Mate and Nakhoda (*Captain or Pilot*) of the Ship had on board three thousand Bags of Rice, and there was also a little black Pepper. The French Captain was desirous of sending the Ship to the Mauritius, but we represented to him that the Ship had come there in consequence of a storm, and that it was not at all proper to send her to the Mauritius, since she in fact belonged to the Khooda-daud Sircar. The Captain observed if this Ship belonged to the Sircar why had she come to Tellicherry for the purpose of selling Rice? We replied, that this was "best known to our Prince." They put eight Soldiers on board the Ship and carried her to Couriaul.

We arrived at that place in forty nine Days from Mauritius, and landed on Wednesday at Noon the 8th of Zekaudah, (*answering to the 26th of April, 1798*).

On our arrival at Couriaul, we heard that an English ship from Bengal bound to Bombay had come to Couriaul, where a French ship was at Anchor under English Colours: that the English taking her for one of their own ships, had come in for Water and requested the other to assist her to proceed to Bombay by supplying her with water. The French said that they would supply her with Water, and send her to the place of her destination. The Captain at the same time told the Sirdars of his own Ship immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars (*the English*) to seize the Ship. Accordingly having put people on board the Ship they dispatched her to the Mauritius. We heard, that the Ship had on board Bengal Goods to the value of five Lacs of Rupees.

Couriaul is distant from Mauritius 900 Coss, but by the route of † it is 1100 Coss, Paris is distant 2000 Coss from Mauritius.

Having attentively ascertained these accounts, we have committed them to writing—Should any errors have occurred in the course of writing them, we shall be forgiven.

(Signed)

MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE

P. T. to the Government.

\* The Raymond and Woodcot.

† Name illegible.



*N. B. The following is substantially the same as that in the French correspondence marked No. 22.*

DRAFT of a Letter from the Presence (*Tippoo Sultan*) to the Executive Directory of France, dated the 17th Rubbee-ool-Awul 1213, (*answering to the 30th of August, 1798.*)\*

To the distinguished and exalted in Rank, the refuge of old and faithful Friends, the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the Peace of God upon them!

By the favor of God! always consider the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the People of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be the true Friends of the French Nation—a cordial friendship must be maintained between them as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure—Though (which God forbid) the Earth and the Skies should be shaken from their places, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired—The English constantly burning with hatred and jealousy at the friendship of the Sirkar with the French Nation, and stimulated by their jealousy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Marhattas and others of my enemies, and without provocation, carried on a long and severe war against me—When my foes became too powerful for me, my people resolved that placing their hope in God, they must oppose themselves in a mass in the field of battle, and then the Lord's will be done—The people were afterwards spoken to on my part, to this effect—that the French were my ancient friends, and that this disturbance was owing to my connexion with them—That it was for the present necessary to cove to an accommodation according to the pleasure of my enemies, and then inform my old friends the French, who would no doubt join me in taking measures to obtain redress, by furnishing me with troops and granting me their alliance—In consequence I yielded in conformity to the requisition of my enemies, three Crores and Thirty Lacks of Rupees, and the best and the richest half of my Country, a sacrifice which was occasioned solely by my attachment to the French—what led to this was, the error and misconduct of Conway who intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name Campbell, told him that now was the time to make war and that he would favor his views; and accordingly the English prepared for war and took the field—It is therefore my desire to obtain full redress from the English for that outrage, It has indeed long been my design to state this affair to the French, and prosecute my revenge. I therefore dispatched two Ambassadors to the Mauritius, whence I received answers agreeable to my wishes, together with a flag of the Nation, brought by Chef de Brigade Chapuis, and another person, a Captain Dubuc, who were sent by General Maiartic and Admiral Sercey, besides sixty Soldiers—Of these two persons I have retained the Chef de Brigade Chapuis, and having honored the other, Captain Dubuc with the office of Ambassador, have sent him to strengthen the foundation of friendship and to bring a large force—Please God after the arrival of a suitable force from that quarter (*France*) and uniting it to my own, I will crush our mutual enemy—I also send by Dubuc, and the two Ambassadors of the Sirkar, a standard of this State—On its arrival you must unite it in the face of your nation with your own, and then, after the custom of your Country bind yourselves by engagements to the Ambassadors of the Sirkar, who on their part also will bind themselves according to the habits of the Sirkar. All farther particulars will be made known by the verbal representations of Citizen Dubuc and the two Ambassadors named Abdool Rehem and Mohumud Bismilla. No point which concerns our mutual interests must be undertaken but by mutual advice, for in this consists the friendship of the parties; and every object to be undertaken must be first secured by written obligations according to your tenets—Though the foundations of the Earth and Skies be shaken, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired.

Dated the 20th of July 1798. C. C. answering to the 2d of Jaffree 1226 of the Birth of Mohumud.

The following Eleven Articles are enclosed in this Letter and are also inserted in the written Instructions to the Ambassadors.

Particularization of the Eleven Articles (*proposed by*) the Khoodadaud Sirkar which being drawn up, are enclosed in the letter addressed to the persons above-mentioned (*The Directory.*)

ARTICLE 1st.—Ten or Fifteen Thousand Soldiers, including Cavalry, and Artillery Men, to be brought.

ARTICLE 2d.—During the war of the Sirkar with the English, a fleet of Ships of War to remain on the Coast to afford assistance and supply necessaries.

ARTICLE 3d.—After the arrival of the required force, Provisions, Bullocks, Horses &c. (Spiritous Liquors excepted,) shall be supplied by the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—Marches, halts and other orders to be at the pleasure of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 5th.—The Ships should anchor and the troops be disembarked between Pondicherry and Tranquebar at Porto Novo—Immediately upon receiving intelligence (*of the arrival of the Fleet*) the Sirkar's army will repair thither; for, to carry the war into the other's (*Enemy's*) country is the means of protecting that of the Sirkar, and of securing supplies of Grain, &c.

ARTICLE 6th.—Before the arrival of the Fleet at the abovementioned place, let two Ships be dispatched at intervals of twenty days to Mangalore, to give notice of the troops to the Presence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sirkar's army will commence its march.

ARTICLE 7th.—Excepting the territory formerly under the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and which has come into possession of the enemy, whatever new conquests may be made, shall be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French, as shall also such Portuguese and English ships, and Islands, as may fall into our hands. Should a negotiation for peace with the English, have been opened before the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar, the re-cession of the Sirkar's territory and money, must be stipulated for, and both be restored to the Sirkar ere peace be concluded.

ARTICLE 8th.—Whenever any disputes arise between the people of the two States, an investigation shall be made by both, and punishment shall be inflicted according to their respective laws.

ARTICLE 9th.—The question of Peace and War to be determined by mutual advice and concurrence.

ARTICLE 10th.—Frenchmen going to and fro' the Sirkar and practising trade and traffic, shall receive the same protection and indulgence as Servants of the Sirkar, and if they commit faults shall be pardoned.

ARTICLE

\* There is apparently some error in the original Persian, with respect to the date; unless it be supposed that the *iqte* at the beginning, marks the time of transcribing the letter into the Book in which the original of this Translation was found, and that at the end, is the actual date of the letter—The last, corresponds with the date of the French letter.

† The Expression is Sowauree-Khaufs literally the special retinue and meaning the Army of the Sultan commanded by himself in person,

**ARTICLE 11th.**—Artificers of every kind to be sent—four mixed-metal Gun-founders; four white paper Makers; four platers of Mirrors; four Glais Makers; four Dock-builders, and four Ship-builders.

Dated as above.

In the Hookumnamah or instructions addressed to Mohummud Bismilla and Abdel Raheem, the Vakeels of the Sirkar, it is stated, that an assignment has been granted on Monsieur Mercier for 12,000 Rupees to provide for the expences of the Artificers and others, and that having received the Money they should carry it with them, and that if in addition to this, if any thing further should be required for the necessary expences, they should take it up from Monsieur Dubuc, giving him a Bond for the amount.

Account delivered to the abovementioned Vakeels written on a separate paper.

Amount of Assignment on Monsieur Mercier,

Rups. 12,000

Hire of a Ship for the European Dubuc—Fillietaz—Mohummud Bismilla, and Abdool

Raheem at the rate of 300 Farookies for each Person,

Fas. 1,200

Ditto for a person to accompany Abdool Raheem, for 3 Europeans and 5 attendants—

altogether 9 persons, at the rate of 50 Farookies for each person, altogether,

Fas. 450

On account Debay Dohbaffy, (or Interpreter).

150

Total—Farookies 1,800 or Rs. 6,720

Exclusive of this an advance of 6 months allowances has been made from the Presence, the assignment for the Salaries of Dubuc and Fillietaz for 6 months is

Rs. 8,640

27,360

Altogether an assignment for 27,360 has been granted on Monsieur Mercier and delivered to them. They are desired to pay to Dubuc, the amount of the Freight and the allowances, and the remaining 12,000 Rupees are also to be delivered over to him to remain in deposit in his hands.

Account of presents sent by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the five French Chiefs and their Wives, inserted according to custom in a separate paper, and sent enclosed.

Culgies and Sirpeaches,

5 Pairs,

Earrings ornamented with Jewels, the invention of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,

5

Rings set with Jewels,

5

Embroidered Dresses of 6 Cloths each (*Khelauts*) for the Men,

5

Guns,

3

Embroidered Dresses for the Ladies 5 suits, of 5 pieces each,

5

Matchlock,

1

Another kind of Gun,

1

Instigated by kindness and friendship these articles, consisting of Dresses, Jewels and Guns, the Manufacture of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, agreeably to the foregoing particulars, are transmitted to you.

**COPY** of two Letters addressed to Admiral Sercey and General Malartic, dispatched on the 4th of Khufrovy, (answering to the 13th of October, 1798.) Health to General Malartic my old and faithful Friend.... Your agreeable Letter, every word of which was calculated to strengthen the foundations of friendship, was received at the Presence, brought by the Generals Chapuy and Dubuc, and it afforded me inexpressible gratification.

These two Generals whom you have sent appear to be men of very noble qualities and excellent disposition, men of resource and experience, wise, and well-wishers to both Governments.—With a view therefore to communicate various necessary points of importance to our friendship, I have dispatched to your Country, by the way of Tranquebar, General Dubuc, with two Chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—As both yourself and the whole French Nation, have for a great length of time been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I trust that in consideration of this circumstance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

Previously to the present period the heavy losses in Money, Territory and Men, which the Khoodadaud Sirkar sustained in consequence of its friendship and connection with the French Nation are very well known, and it is therefore unnecessary to mention them—At this time too, the English having heard of my sending the Vakeels of the Sirkar, for the purpose of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again preparing hostilities—The particulars of this disturbance, as well as of all points relating to me, will be fully made known to you, from the verbal communications of Dudemaine and the Letters of General Chapuy—you are Frenchmen—your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are established—It is most certain that you will not in any manner be guilty of the slightest neglect in demonstrating your good wishes towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Dated the 13th of October 1798, E. S. corresponding with the 4th of Khufrovy, of the year Shadeub 1226, from the birth of Mohummud.

A Letter to the same effect was also written to Admiral Sercey.

*On the back of the original,*

Drafts of Letters to the Directory of France with a copy of the Hookumnamah (or instructions) for the Vakeels of the Sirkar consisting of eleven articles.

Account of Money disbursed for the expences of the Vakeels, &c.

Account of Jewels, Khelauts and Guns, granted by the Presence to the Sirdars.

A True Translation,

N. E. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

THE

*THE following numbers from No. 21 to No. 29, inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous correspondence between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Court and Agents of Zemaun Shah, found in the Palace of Seringapatam. This correspondence it appears, commenced before the War between Tippoo Sultaun and the English, which terminated in 1792, and the same ambitious and hostile views against the British Power in India have marked it, from its commencement to its close.*

*The present series commences with the deputation of two Ambassadors on the part of the Sultaun to Zemaun Shah in the Year 1796, for the express purpose of encouraging that Prince to prosecute his design of invading Hindostan and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the British Power in India. Many letters belonging to this series are omitted, because they were thought unnecessary to elucidate the Sultauns views, so completely developed by those which are now printed.*

*The papers Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, are translations of drafts in the Persian language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late Tippoo Sultaun's Palace at Seringapatam. The Book contains drafts of letters to Zemaun Shah, to his Ministers and Agents, to the Chiefs of Balochistaun and Cutch, and the Ministers of the latter &c. to the number of 22, from the Year 1793 to 1799. They are not authenticated; but as the original answers to some of them are in the possession of Government (tho' not inserted in this collection) and in particular, as the answer of Zemaun Shah (No. 29) to Tippoo Sultaun's letter to him (No. 22) recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually dispatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question; and the mission of Ambassadors in both instances, as intimated in the following correspondence, is authenticated by written Documents and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.*

*It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun wrote two distinct letters in reply to that of the Grand Seignior of which a Translation is inserted in the printed correspondence of the Government General with the Sultaun. One of those answers, which was transmitted by the Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form in the printed correspondence above alluded to. The other (forming No. 30 of the following selection) was forwarded by Ambassadors dispatched by the Sultaun to Constantinople.*

*Translation of Instructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohammed Rezza, sent on an Embassy to Zemaun Shah,*

In the name of God, the most merciful, the Compassionate !

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnamah, or Instructions addressed to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummud Rezza.

IT is proper that on your departure from the Capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that with the advice of the Afsos of that place, you take Shipping in company with Jewun Dofs the Banker attached to the Factory of the Mullick oo Toojar, (or *Comptrollers of Commerce*), and proceed from thence by Sea to Cutch.—You will land at the Port of Munderah, where is situated the Factory belonging to the Khoodadaud Sircar, and make yourselves particularly acquainted with the state of business at the Factory, and with the conduct of the Derogahs, (or *Head Officers*), in the execution of their orders.

Having visited Rajah Roydhun, the Chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut, (or *honorary Dress*), and Letter for him, which have been entrusted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's Brother, and the Minister Futeh Mohummud, you will make professions of friendship and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other Officers, a House at Mindy, for the purpose of establishing a Factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaun Mohummud Abdool Mojeed Khaun, and Jewun Dofs, Officers belonging to the Commercial Department, (*Mullick oo Toojar*), you will write a particular account of the situation and circumstances of the two Factories and of the Rajah, and other matters, and transmit it under your Seals to the Presence, through the Derogahs of the Factory.—If the Derogahs in question shall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their instructions. ¶ *The Byze or form of Signature in use with Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will give notice to the Merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood, and you will give them a written voucher for the purpose, that the Dealers in Mares and Horses who may bring them for Sale to the Ports of the Khoodadaud Sircar, will be exempted from duty, and that the duties on other articles also which they may bring for Sale have been taken off; that the Horses will be purchased at Couriaul, (*Mangalore*), and payment be made in ready money, unless they prefer receiving their value in Rice.—Two declarations to this effect from the Presence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the Servants of the two Factories in Cutch, that they may be shewn to the Merchants.—three Letters also addressed to the Afsos of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the subject of the remission of the duties on the Horses and Goods of the Merchants of Cutch, are sent with you and you are desired to deliver them to the Afsos in question. ¶ *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every other day pay a visit to the Rajah as well as to his Officers.—An honorary dress has been conferred on the Rajah's Brother, and one on Futeh Mohummud, which you will accordingly deliver to them.—You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch and Futeh Mohummud, that you are come agreeably to the orders of the Presence, for the purpose of establishing a Factory in the Country of Nusseer Khaun; that you have no other object than to give encouragement to the Merchants of foreign Ports with the Ports of the Khoodadaud Sircar; That as horses are necessary as one of the means of prosecuting holy wars, you are desirous of procuring a greater number for the Soldiers and Warriors engaged in this Service and that you are come to make some arrangement for this purpose. Having made this kind of representation, you will remain ten or twelve days, and visiting all the public officers of his government, you will be careful to inspire them with hopes of the favor of the Presence, and render them subservient to the Will of the Khodadaud Sircar. ¶ *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired Ship, you will repair to the Port of Keranchy, and from thence to \* \* \* which is the place of residence of Nusseer Khaun, and landing at the distance of one stage from that place, you will address a Letter to Nusseer Khaun to this effect, "that you are come to his Highness with Letters and "an honorary Dress from the Presence, and that you will have the honor to communicate to him the commands with "which you are charged from the Presence."

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will on the receipt of his answer proceed to the City of Nusseer Khaun, and paying your respects with the customary ceremonies of the place, you will present the honorary Dress and Letter in Trays.—You will each present a Nuzzur (or *offering*) of five Hydery Rupees, and one Ahmedy\*, and you will offer on the part of the Presence, the salutations prescribed among the followers of the Faith, and at the same time making the strongest professions of friendship, address him to this effect—"That you had been "ordered to wait upon his Highness, and after being favored by him with a guard, you were desired to proceed to "Ajim (or *Persia*) and having seen all the curiosities of that Country, and visited the Tombs of the Illustrious, you were "commissioned to bring back with you the different rarities and choice productions of the Country."

You will make a representation to this effect, and after two or three interviews, you will observe to him, that Countries belonging to the Followers of the Faith, are united by one common interest; that in the Khoo-da-daud Sircar, sundry persons form an association and carry on a Commerce under the denomination of Mullick oo Toojar; that they beg to be resistant to his Highness, that it he will be pleased to favor them with a place for a Factory at the Port of Keranchy, and give them the necessary assurances, they will establish a Factory at that Port, and carry on a Commerce, paying his Highness the established duties according to the custom of his Government; that the Mullick oo Toojar, had accordingly addressed a Letter† to his Highness on the subject, and presented an honorary Dress, which are ready at his service.

Having

\* A Coin equal to about a Gold Mohur.

† Drafts of this and of the other Letters mentioned in these Instructions are in the possession of Government.

Having made a representation to this effect, you will deliver the Letter and Drefs, and taking his Cowl (or Engage-ment) and an order to the Haukim or Governor of Keranchy, with respect to the assignment of a place for a Factory, you will proceed to that Port, and fix on the spot accordingly.

From thence you will proceed either by land or water, with the greatest prudence and circumspection to the Country of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, and on your return also, you will visit Nuffeer Khaun, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will select a respectable person from among the merchants, for the purpose of conducting the Business of the Factory, and deliver over the place to his charge. *q. Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

On your arrival in the Country of Zemaun Shah you will repair to the Seat of Government which is at Cabul, and halting at the distance of one Stage from the City you will address a Letter to the Vizier (or Minister) and dispatch a message with it by the Mirdah (or head) of the messengers to this effect—that you had come to attend (his Majesty) on the part of the Kho-da-dud Sircar in the capacity of Ambassador, and waited his Majesty's pleasure.

When the minister shall send for you, you will repair to Cabul and take up your residence at the place which he may point out.—at your interview with him you will carry the Letter and Khelaut (honorary drefs) with you, and present them to him in trays; you will each present a Nuzzur of five Ahmedies and according to the custom of that Government, you will pay the proper compliments, and if it should be customary to sit down, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the Vizier, you will do so; should it however be customary to stand up, you will remain standing, then taking the letter and drefs from the Trays you will place these at some little distance in front of the Vizier, and after the respects and compliments of the Sircar Khooodaud in the manner prescribed among the Followers of the faith, you will make many professions of friendship; observing, that all true Believers are Brethren; but you will pay at the same time due attention to the respective ranks of the Parties.—After having conversed together, you will represent that “you are Syuds the descendants of Fatimah\*”; that you have repaired to the presence of his Highness and are ready to obey his commands, and that you entertain hopes through his means to be honored with permission to pay your respects to His Majesty.

You will address yourselves to him in this manner, and having through the Vizier obtained admission to the presence of His Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the Trays the Letter, the Drefs, Jewels, and the Saddles, and then present them in the manner which the Vizier may desire and agreeably to the customs and etiquette of the Court.—You will also according to the established forms of that Court, offer the proper compliments, and stand up with your hands folded together.—When you shall receive an order to sit down, you will seat yourselves accordingly, or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to observe it.

Having thus paid your Court through the Vizier, in the manner which is proper for Ambassadors, you will represent, that “you, having come a distant journey from the exalted Presence, have presented yourselves before His Majesty; that many affairs of importance have been entrusted to you which at His Majesty's leisure you would represent to him.”

Dated the 17th of Rehmony of the year Saud 1223 from the birth of Mohummud (answering to about March, 1796). *Written by Syud Hossain. q. Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

The first time of your attending the Court of His Majesty Zemaun Shah you will each of you present a Nuzzur of eleven Ahmedees. *q. Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

An Escort of Nine Soldiers is sent with you for the purpose of guarding the Articles belonging to the Sircar.—You will take care that they perform their duty and that they keep their Arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily Prayers and that they perform their ablutions and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade.\* You will at the different Stages hire Bullocks or other carriage according to the custom of the Country for the purpose of transporting four suits of Clothes for each of them at the expence of the Sircar, and you will also hire the necessary carriage in the Country for the conveyance of the Baskets containing Khelauts (or honorary Dresses) and other Articles belonging to the Sircar which you will carry with you. *q. Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

For the the payment of the Wages of the different Servants who accompany you, you will receive 750 Farookies, and you will pay them their allowances accordingly, agreeably to the established rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences 500 Imaumies, the value of which is stated in the Account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty four Ahmedies of Gold have also been given you for the purpose of enabling you to offer the Nazurs (or Offerings) mentioned above.—You will take 10 Silver Hydrees from the 500 Imaumies† before stated, and agreeably to the foregoing directions present them as Nuzzers. *q. Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

A True Translation

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

P. T. to the Government.

\* Fatimah was the Daughter of Mahomet.

† The term in the original yezzuck here translated parade is the same as that which is before translated Escort—All endeavours to ascertain its actual meaning have proved fruitless.

‡ A coin the value of which is not known.

## TRANSLATION of a paper entitled Proposition to His Majesty Zemaun Shah.†

The Imbecility and ruinous condition of the Kingdom of Dehli are more obvious than the Sun—As therefore Dehli which is one of the seats of Government of the Mahomedan Faith, has been reduced to this state of ruin so that the Infidels altogether prevail, it is become proper and incumbent upon the Leaders of the Faithful, that uniting together, they exterminate the Infidels.

I am very desirous of engaging in this pursuit, but there are three sects of Infidels in the way of it, and altho' when we are united, there is little ground for apprehension, yet the union of the Followers of the Faith is necessary—If that Ornament of the Throne, that Conqueror of Kingdoms, should adopt (one of) two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the Faith.—One of them is as follows.

That your Majesty should remain in your Capital, and send one of your Noblemen in whom you have confidence, to Dehli with an Army; that this person on his arrival there should make the necessary arrangements and after deposing the infirm King who has reduced the faith to this state of weakness, select from among the Family some one properly qualified for the Government; he should remain one year for the purpose of settling the Country, and taking with him the Chiefs of the Country who are Rajpoots and others, direct his Standard towards the Dekhan, so that the Brahmins and others on the road may come forward and present themselves to him—Whilst I, from this quarter with the Aid of God, will raise the Standard of holy War, and make the Infidels bow down under the sword of the Faith—After these shall have been sacrificed to the sword, and no longer exist, the remaining Infidels will be nothing—Afterwards the Settlement of the Dekhan may be concluded in any manner which shall be mutually agreed upon.

The second plan is this.

If none of your Majesty's Noblemen should be sufficiently in your confidence or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majesty should be entirely at ease with respect to the state of your Country and Government, it is proposed that you should in person proceed to Dehly, and having made the necessary arrangements there, establish one of your confidential Servants in the office of Vizier (or Minister,) and return to your own Capital.—The person who may be selected for the office of Vizier must be a man of address and enterprize, that remaining a Twelve Month with his Army at Dehly he may be able to bring under subjection the Chiefs of the neighbouring Country.—The second year your Majesty should also send from your Capital a small Army as a reinforcement, so that the Vizier appointed by you as abovementioned may proceed with the Chiefs of Hindostan towards the Dekhan: Should those Infidel Brahmins direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God the hands of the Heroes of the Faith in this part of the World shall be raised for their chastisement.—After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majesty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the settlement of the Country.

You are to make a proposition to his Majesty, to the above effect and request him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furnish you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majesty's hand and seal, adding, that if his Majesty will be pleased to give both of you permission, and have the goodness to send a confidential person with you, you will repair to the presence of your Sovereign, and having also obtained from him an engagement in writing corresponding with the instrument above alluded to, you will return with the confidential person abovementioned to the Presence of his Majesty; But that should his Majesty desire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed with his Majesty's confidential Servant to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Presence of his Majesty.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

P. T. to the Government.

† This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of cooperation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, which the Ambassadors of the former were instructed to propose to the latter.

## TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah.

The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahomed &c. as usual in the correspondence of persons of the rank of Zemaun Shah, and Tippoo Sultaun; as the idiom of the English language will not admit of an adequate translation of the figurative expressions used upon these occasions, and as it is not in any degree essential to insert them, they are wholly omitted: for the same reason, the complimentary Titles and designations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the letter, are for the most part left out in the translation.

THANKS to God that at this happy time I have the satisfaction to hear that your Majesty, the ornament of the Throne, the promoter of Religion, the destroyer of Heretics and oppressors &c. employs your whole time and exerts every faculty in the support of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cause.—The report of your Majesty's piety, justice, Religious zeal and courage, so grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the Faith, and especially to me, has afforded me inexpressible joy and satisfaction: in return for this, near a hundred thousand of the followers of the Faith, nay more, assemble every Friday, the Sabbath of the Mussulmans, in the two Mosques of the Capital,

called

refused the Aulsh and the Akshah Mosque; and after the prescribed forms of prayer, supplicate the bestower of all things according to the words of Scripture, "Grant thy aid O God to those who aid the Religion of Mohammed and let not be of that number at the last day," and pray that the Almighty will render your Majesty who is the supporter of the Faith, and all its Followers, victorious and successful over their enemies.—I confidently trust that the Almighty in conformity to his holy word "He who prayeth unto me his prayer shall be granted," will listen to their supplication and render your Majesty, who is the defender of the faith and one of its brightest ornaments, successful and victorious.

Your Majesty must doubtless have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for object, a holy war—The fruit of this just design has been, that in the midst of this land of Heretics, the Almighty protects this craft of Mahomedan dominion like the Ark of Noah, and cuts short the extended arm of the abandoned heretic.—The report of your Majesty's zeal and Piety, render me and all the followers of the faith, most anxious to open a personal and direct communication of sentiments with your Majesty, but the obstacles to this are fully apparent to your Majesty; and therefore, upon the principle (as laid down in the Law,) that it is sufficient that two persons should have the honor to see the new moon in order to establish its actual appearance, the respected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Mohammed Reza who are among the highest in rank in the Khodadad Sirkar, and are worthy of admission to the Presence, are now sent as Ambassadors to your Majesty's Imperial court with letters; (which according to the saying "a letter is half a meeting," may be considered as an invaluable substitute for personal communication,) in order that I may be gratified not only by obtaining accounts of your Majesty's prosperity, success, and glory, but enjoy the pleasure of seeing your Majesty as it were by substitution; and that the foundations of Friendship and attachment, which are productive of benefits both spiritual and temporal, may be strengthened and improved; and also that the persons above mentioned may have the honor to represent to your Majesty my sentiments upon some important subjects, and the circumstances of the enfeebled condition of the Faith in the Regions of Hindostan, which I have entrusted to their verbal communication—But besides this, I would propose, if it meets your Majesty's approbation, that two persons of rank may constantly reside at your Majesty's Court, to be the channel of correspondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the sacred exhortation "Bestow presents among one another," I beg leave to send by the persons above mentioned, a few of the Articles of this country, as is due among those who are connected by the ties of Religion—I confidently trust that your Majesty will gratify me by accepting them, and honor the Ambassadors by admitting them to the presence, and by hearing what has been entrusted to their verbal communication, and that you will dispatch them back again to this quarter with the utmost expedition.

*Here follows a list of the presents.*

A True Translation,

N. B. EDONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* The Mahomedan Months are Lunar; and their commencement respectively, depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's first quarter; as the intervention of clouds or vapours often obscures the moon at one place where it is visible at another, the evidence of any two persons declaring that they have seen it, is deemed sufficient to establish the fact of its appearance, and the first day of the month (or moon) is assumed accordingly: should the moon however not be seen before the 31st of the month, the following day is considered as the first of the ensuing. It is a common practice among the Mussulmen of high rank to salute the appearance of the new moon by cannon and to send to each other congratulatory messages upon the occasion, hence the figurative allusion in the text will be easily understood.

## No. 24.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tipoo Sultan, to Moolah Aboel Ghaffar Khan, one of the principal Ministers of Zemaun Shah.

After the usual complimentary address, adapted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows.

The receipt of your agreeable letter which reached me thro' Ram Sohaay, moonshy in the service of His Majesty Zemaun Shah, and through my Vakeels (meaning those stationed at Delhi,) afforded me the highest satisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulse of that cordial attachment which supercedes the necessity of outward forms, you had availed yourself of a proper opportunity to remark at my circumstances in the fullest manner to His Majesty, and that His Majesty had been pleased to signify in reply, that when the victorious standard should be displayed in the direction of Hindostan, it was His Majesty's design to honor me with marks of his boundless favor, and to promote the important objects in view.—This has impressed my mind with a renewed sense of your kindness. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apostle, that "in this world of causes and effects there is nothing more estimable than union and friendship," it has long been my earnest desire, to establish an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sirkars, but in proof of the saying, "every thing depends upon its appointed season," the accomplishment of this design has been suspended for want of opportunity; thanks to God that through your intervention, this object has now been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner; the bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thousand-fold closer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of describing my gratitude for this: with a view to display this my gratitude and to cement the foundations of friendship and attachment, two persons, true Syuds by Birth, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khodadad Sirkar, are now deputed with a letter saluted to inquire friendship, addressed to His Majesty, the

defenders of the Faith, Zemaun Shah. Praise God, they will have the honor of paying their respects to you. I hope that you will be pleased to give your attention to several points involving concerns both of a spiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication and having procured them the honor of an introduction to the presence of His Majesty, that you will enable these Ambassadors to represent to him the points which have been entrusted to their verbal report. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

*Here follows a list of presents.*

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government,

## No. 25.

**TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultan, to Ghoolam Mohummud, the Agent of Zemaun Shah.**

Your pleasing letters have reached me in succession, and their contents have been understood.

Your having represented in terms of commendation the circumstances of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun; your having conveyed to him also the letters of my Vakeels (*meaning those stationed at Delhi*) and your procuring and transmitting a letter to my address from him, has impressed me with a high sense of your cordial attachment and zeal.—The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun and your own friendly address, reached me through Moonshy Ram Sohaay and the Vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, afforded me boundless satisfaction, & their contents gave new life to my regard. I am confident that continuing in the same manner to observe the dictates of cordial attachment and what is calculated to promote the Faith, for which there is the sanction both of God and his Apostle, you will use your best endeavours to fulfill the objects of my heart; to increase cordial friendship and strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment.—This answer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun are now forwarded by the respected Meer Hubbeeboola and Meer Mohummud, Rexza who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majesty Zemaun Shah and my Sirkar.—Through the aid of Providence, these two persons will arrive with my letters (*to the Ministers*) and my address to his Majesty, and will have a Meeting with you—True attachment requires of you to obtain for them access to the Nabob above-mentioned, and enable them to pay their respects to the Presence; when they will represent to his Majesty the sentiments and wishes of my heart, which have been entrusted to their verbal communication—I am confident that you will use your best endeavours to promote the accomplishment of my wishes and to obtain for my Ambassadors as early as possible, leave to return to this Quarter, with the full accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Believing me always anxious about you, constantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

A true Translation

N. B. EDMONSTONE

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 26.

**TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultan to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shubhaun 1211 Hegeree, or 5th February, 1797.**

*After the usual Address and exordium as adverted to in No. 22, the Letter proceeds as follows:*

BY the favor of God your Majesty, the Ornament of the Throne of Power and Greatness, has for the most part occupied your time in extending the Religion of the Prophet, in destroying the foundation of heresy and infidelity, and in establishing the basis of the true Faith, and continues so to do.—The fame of this has amply pervaded the World. These circumstances which are as well known from East to West, as the Sun in the center of the Heavens, suggested to my mind, that agreeably to the command of God and his Apostle, declared in these words, "Slay the diviners of the Godhead," we should unite in carrying on a holy war against the Infidels, and free the region of Hindostan from the contamination of the Enemies of our Religion.—The followers of the Faith in these Territories, always assembling at a select time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words—"Oh God slay the Infidels who have closed thy way! Let their sins return upon their own heads, with the punishment that is due to them!"

I trust that Almighty God for the sake of his beloved, will accept their prayers and through the merit of a Holy Cause prosper our mutual exertions to that end.—And thro' the influence of the words "Thine armies shall conquer" will



will render us victorious and successful.—Through the aid of the friends of all virtue, in reward of my meritorious resolution to prosecute a Holy war, (which is the proper end and object of life to those who adorn the throne of Religion and Dominion,) I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodness, and have continued safe under the divine protection and still remain so. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar which is surrounded by Infidels, has stood aloof like the ark of Noah, keeping the Enemies of the faith in effectual check. The words of scripture "impurity and purity are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite astonishment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two respectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb oolla, and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza were deputed to your Majesty on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar by sea with the utmost expedition; thro' the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honor of paying their respects to your Majesty, and will represent the points which have been entrusted to their verbal communication; your Majesty will also receive detailed accounts from your Majesty's agent Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, of affairs to the South and East, and also the circumstances of this quarter.

May the sun of dignity and splendor rise from the Horizon of success and glory!

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 27.

*TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultan, to Wuffadar Khan, one of Zemann Shab's Principal Ministers, dated 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Hedgerce, (answering to the 5th of February, 1797).*

*After the usual complimentary form of Address, the Letter proceeds as follows:*

YOUR most friendly and agreeable Letter, every word of which was replete with the sentiments of attachment and regard, together with Letters from the Nawaubs, Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and Ameen-ool-Moolk have reached me, and have afforded me great pleasure.

You write that the Nawaub Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, submitted the friendly Address of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to his Majesty's perusal, and impressed it word by word upon his Majesty's mind; that his Majesty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Noor Mohommud Khaun Ameen-ool-Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, to dispatch friendly letters to me.—This has afforded me a degree of pleasure and delight, that is not to be described. The knowledge also of his Majesty's determination to proceed to Hindostan, has inspired my soul with confidence.—May the Almighty in his bounty, bring to effect our mutual desires!—You further intimate your request, that considering our Interests the same, I should commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your services in any way that I can desire.—The sum of my wishes is, that his Majesty, uniting with me, we should proceed to chastise these abandoned Infidels, and not suffer our present dominion to depart from our hands.—Through the Divine goodness, the hopes of the Chief of the Infidels, being of themselves consumed and confounded by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the southern atmosphere will regain complete purity.—Prior to this, the two respected Syuds Meer Mohommud Hubbeeb and Meer Mohummud Rezza were deputed by Sea (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land) charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing.—They will represent to his Majesty the points which have been confided to them, and which will be considered as authentic. The faded splendor of the Faith throughout India, is evident in every article; to describe it, is superfluous.—May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 28.

*TRANSLATION of an Original Letter from Zemann Shab to Tippoo Sultan.*

*After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative address to the Sultan, the Letter proceeds as follows.*

Your letter, replete with sentiments of friendship and regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the Mosques, after the conclusion of public worship, supplications are made at the Throne of Grace for the increase of our dominion, and the success of our triumphant banners; referring us for a further exposition of your sentiments to the verbal explanation of your Ambassadors Syed Hubbeeb-oollah and Syed Mohummud Rezza; signifying that you had sent a few presents by the Ambassadors, requesting that two persons of your Sirkar might reside at our Court and

and stating other particulars of friendship, arrived in a most auspicious season and added new ardor to our mutual friendship.

As the object of your well directed mind, is the destruction of the infidels and the extension of the faith of the Prophet, please God, we shall soon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheists and to free those regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes with the edge of the sword; so that the inhabitants of those regions may be restored to comfort and repose; be therefore perfectly satisfied in this respect.

With regard to your request for deputing two persons to reside at our Court, with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have to express our acquiescence.

We have sent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambassadors, who have explained to us the message with which you had commissioned them.

Continue to gratify us by communicating to us by letters, your situation and sentiments.

*Here follows a list of Dresses, &c. sent as presents.*

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## No. 29.

*TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultan to Zemaun Shah, dated the 24th of Rebmahy of the year Shadad 1226 from the Birth of Mohummud, answering to the 23d of Shaabaur 1213 Hedjee (corresponding with the 30th of January 1799.)*

*The exordium, consisting of the usual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and designations addressed to Zemaun Shah, are omitted.*

Your Majesty's gracious letter in reply to my friendly address, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb-oollah and Syud Mohummud Rezza, the ambassadors of the Khooladaud Sirkar, has been received---has given encrease to friendship, and augmented the sources of joy and satisfaction---your Majesty was pleased to write that as it was the object of your mind to crush the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mohummud, please God, your Majesty would soon proceed with a conquering army to prosecute a holy war against the infidels, polytheists and heretics, and free the religion of these regions from the contamination of those shameless tribes---that the profanation of polytheism should be done away by the exertions of the relentless sword, and repose and happiness be restored to the inhabitants of this country and desiring that I would set my mind at ease upon every point---This has been fully understood and I have also been informed word by word of what your Majesty was pleased to confide to the verbal communication of the ambassadors, all which afforded me boundless satisfaction.

It is my hope and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppressions of the infidels and polytheists may be destroyed by the avenging sword of those who have been selected by God to exercise dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conquest, and that these regions may acquire prosperity and splendor by maintaining the cause of religion.

At this time, the English having received intimation of the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar at your Highness's court and of the firm connection established between the two states, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, taken up arms against me\* and they have writtint that they entertain the design to subvert the religion of Islam---"Many are the words that proceed from their lips, but their words are nought but lies"---Please God they shall become food for the unrelenting sword of the pious warriors---"Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors." We are labourers in the way of the Lord and obedient to the command of God---We have no support but the aid of the King of the world who is great and powerful, and the true Apostle, the head of the true religion, the destroyer of former abominations---Placing my dependence upon those tidings of joy, "Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the superior," I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war---Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion to communicate affairs of great importance when the interests of religion are one and the same, the Syuds before mentioned are now a second time dispatched to your Majesty's Court for the purpose of representing all circumstances fully and personally; and from them your Majesty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a solicitude for the defence of Religion which is incumbent upon all the Princes of Islam to feel, let your Majesty display your grateful endeavours both by word and deed, to repel these abandoned infidels. "God will aid the pure of Heart, and pious."

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* *Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultan ascribes the hostile preparations of the British Government, to his connection with the French.*

+ *It appears from the testimony of Hubbeeb-oollah, the late Tippoo Sultan's Head Monhee, that this assertion is founded on the passage at the close of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Letter to Tippoo Sultan of the 8th of November 1798, which points out to the Sultan the dangers to which he will expose his authority, the tranquility of his dominions, the prosperity of his Government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connection with the French. Although Hubbeeb-oollah and Meer Saudik pointed out to the Sultan and proved by various arguments that the passage in question was applicable only to the views of the French, yet anxious to avail himself of even this shadow of a pretext to justify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own construction of the passage and persisted in his resolution to insert this gross calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Seigneur and others---The numerous instances of the Sultan's duplicity, and virulent animosity against the English, leave no room for surprise at his wilful perversion of this passage. A Copy of the Governor General's Letter in question, was communicated to his Highness the Nizam, who as a Musselman cannot be supposed to have observed with indifference, a declaration pointing equally to the destruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultan; his Highness however expressed his highest approbation of the whole of the Governor General's Letter of the 8th November, 1798.*

No. 30

• *TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultan to the Grand Seigneur.*

*The following Memorandum is written in the first leaf of the book which contains the original of this Translation.*

In this book are entered the Drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Seigneur, Zemaun Shah King of Cabul, and Futeh Alli Khaun, King of Beraun, under date the 4th of Ramzaun 1213 of the Hedjree (answering to the 10th of February, 1799.)

In the name of the Most Merciful God!

*After the Customary Invocation to the Deity, and the Prophet and a series of pompous Titles addressed to the Grand Seigneur, the letter proceeds as follows.*

Your Highness's august letter, written on the 11th of Rubbee ooslaunee 1213 of the Hedjree, (answering to the 23d September, 1798,) which was conveyed thro the English †, honored me by its gracious arrival; was the means of glory and distinction, and the productive source of boundless favor. Its contents added strength and firmness to the foundations of union and attachment, and its gracious expressions gave stability to the fabric of friendship.

With respect to what your Highness wrote of the invasion of the venerated Land of Egypt by the devoted French by treachery and deceit, notwithstanding the obstructions of long subsisting friendship on the part of your Highness... The objects of that irreligious, turbulent people... The determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the most vigorous measures to repel that rebellious race; of my assisting and joining my Brethren Mussulmans in the general cause of Religion, and defending the regions of Hindostan, from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your Highness whatever subject of complaint I might have against the English, when by the aid of God and your Highness's good offices, those complaints should be removed to my satisfaction, and the grounds of opposition and estrangement, be exchanged for the desirable objects of harmony and union... This which your Highness did me the honor to write, has been understood.

By the favor of God and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the Faith hold fraternity in Religion; particularly the exalted Ottoman State and the Khodadaud Sukar, (between which, regard and attachment are established firmly as columns, and of which friendship and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged,) are aiding and assisting each other... As this Labourer in the way of the Lord, is a Brother in the Faith, is obedient to your Highness's all-powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exist between us, I beg you will communicate to me what your Highness's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and interests of the followers of the Faith... As the French have made themselves your Highness's enemies, they have made themselves so to all the followers of the Faith... God is the protector and defender of the Land of Hindostan; next to him, this Suppliant at the Almighty Throne, does not and will not neglect the defence and service of the People... I am fully confident that your Highness will be disposed to afford your assistance and support in all matters, to us Labourers... All Hindostan is over-run with Infidels and Polytheists, excepting the dominions of the Khodadaud Sukar, which like the Ark of Noah, are safe under the protection and bounteous aid of God... It is my hope from the supreme King of Kings, that as at the appearance of a second Adam, the Religion of Islam will obtain exclusive prevalence over the whole Country of Hindostan, and that all the sinful Heretics, will with the utmost ease become the prey of the Swords of the Combatants in the cause of Religion... Be it known to those who stand at the foot of the Imperial Throne, that the treachery, deceit, and supremacy of the Christians in the regions of Hindostan, are beyond the power of expression... a summary elucidation of this will be found as follows:.

A person by name Daood Khaun, an Afghann, was appointed to the Soobadarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Dehli. About that time, the French and English, each with one of their detailed Ships, and a few Kaufers (Infidels) on board, came to the Coast, expressly for the purpose of trade; bringing with them, some of the products of their Country; such as Knives, Scissars, Needles, China and Glass Ware, for Sale... After presenting several Articles to the deluded Soobadar, as a Nuzzer (or offering expressive of submission) they requested the grant of a spot of ground, sufficient for a single House for their residence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people... The Soobadar complied with their request, and there the English resided for some time.

It happened that the exalted Firmaun of Behaudur Shah, Son of Aulungeer Emperor of Shahjehanabad (Dehli) addressed to Daood Khaun, arrived, directing him to leave a trusty Dewan, (Manager) in Arcot, and repair himself to the Presence. In conformity to the Emperor's summons, Daood Khaun repaired to Dehli, leaving Saadut Oolla Khaun, as his Deputy... Owing to the negligence and folly of the Ministers at Dehli, Saadut Oolla Khaun became a Traitor and usurped the dominion of the country. About that period the English and the French applied to the Soobadar for the grant of a little ground round about their houses; to which the Soobadar from his want of foresight and from his innate folly, consented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they asked. After this, both these nations erected small Forts and stationed about a hundred men to garrison them. (verses) "Where a country is abandoned by its Prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut Oolla Khaun each took possession of Pataooks (districts) and erecting fortresses, established their abode. At the same time, the French and English taking with them some of the products of Europe, repaired to the districts

\* Tippoo Sultan transmitted to the Governor General a Letter addressed to the Grand Seigneur (vide the Correspondence between Tippoo Sultan and the Government General) pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the Letter from the Grand Seigneur. It now however appears that Tippoo Sultan had privately dispatched the virulent invective against the British Nation to Constantinople, by Ambassadors extraordinary.

† Over this word is written, "The Governor of Madras."

districts of the relations and followers of Saadut Oolla Khaun, and contracted friendship with them and under this cover, obtaining a complete insight into their Characters, their mode of living, the structure of their Forts, the administration of their territories and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saadut Oolla Khaun died. After his death, his relations and adherents who were very numerous, quarrelled among themselves, and one of them by name Sufder Alli Khaun entered into an intrigue with the infidels of Poona and solicited military succours. Agreeably to his request an army of the Poona infidels consisting of 50,000 Horse under the command of Rugghoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot; where Sufder Alli Khaun suffered his father Alli Doast Khaun to be slain in battle by the Infidels of Poona. After this, these infidels seeing the dissension which prevailed among the adherents & relations of Sufder alli Khaun, plundered all the Inhabitants of that country without discrimination of friend or foe, carried off a hundred thousand men and women, prisoners to their own country and sold them to slavery; they also took prisoner Hooftain Doast Khaun known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the husband of Sufder Alli Khaun's sister and carried him to Poona. In the mean time Mortiza Khaun, the Governor of Vellore and husband of another Sister of Sufder Alli Khaun, enticed the latter to his house and put him to death. After this event, Nizam Ool Moolk the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himself master of the Dekkan, arrived in the province of Arcot and appointing Anwar oodeen Khaun, Soobadaur of that province on his own part, gave in charge to him the two infant sons of the late Sufder Alli Khaun with injunctions to protect and educate them, and then returned to the Dekkan. After this, Anwar oo deen Khaun incited the Afghans to murder one of the Children. A short time after, Chunda Khaun who was in confinement at Poona, bribing the infidels with a sum of Money, obtained his release and arrived in the province of Arcot whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French where he took refuge: he there procured a body of French Troops with which he marched against Anwar oo deen Khaun with the view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time Anwar oo deen Khaun sought the assistance of the English who then held a Factory at Cheenaputrun. (*Madras*) Accordingly the English joined him with a body of troops—In proof of the words "He who affords assistance to the oppressor shall fall under subjection to the very man he assisted" both these persons becoming the objects of the divine anger, sought assistance from these two Infidel tribes and proceeded to hostilities—it was so decreed however, that Anwar oo deen Khaun fell by the hand of Hooftain Doast Khaun. After this, Mohammod Alli Khaun son of Anwar oo deen Khaun, giving up both his worldly and spiritual concerns, to the direction of the English and making them his protectors, prepared for hostilities against Chunda Khaun. In the mean time, Nizam Ool Moolk died and was succeeded by his son Nauffir Jung whom Mohammod ali Khaun invited to join him; but before his arrival, Nauffir Jung's Nephew, Hidaayet Mohee oo deen Khaun, fled with a small body of Troops to Pondicherry, and the French collecting a force which consisted of about a thousand men of their own nation and about 1000 of the infidel sepoys, proceeded with the Troops of Hidaayet Mohee Oo deen Khaun against Nauffir Jung; who joined with Mohammod ali Khaun, after sustaining repeated engagements with the French, laid siege to the Fort of Gingee which is situated on a hill and was then in possession of the French. The latter entering into a collision with the Sirdars of Nauffir Jung's army, attacked it in the night—After the alarm was given, Nauffir Jung mounted his Elephant; when, a man named Behaudur Khaun an Afghani in his Service, had the baseness to kill him by a musket shot, and causing his Elephant to be driven close to that of Nauffir Jung, cut off his head and stuck it on the point of a spear—Upon this event, the French set up Hidaayet Mohee oo deen Khaun as his successor; and accompanied by a body of their own troops under the command of an officer named Buffy, directed his March towards Hyderabad—In the course of their march they halted at the Fort of Raychota, where the Traitor Behaudur Khaun and the French troops commanded by Buffy, quarrelled about the division of the plundered Treasure and Jewels and an engagement took place in which Bahaudur Khaun and the other Cursed Afghani Chiefs were slain and precipitated to Hell—Hidaayet Mohee oo deen Khaun also fell in this engagement by a musket shot—The French then conferred the succession on the worthless Silaubut Jung second son of Nizam oolmoolk and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; Whereby the whole of the Dekkan may be said to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad—The French Christians (who amounted to near 1200 men) in a state of intoxication, in open day, entered the houses of the votaries of Islam and violated numbers of their women—Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies and threw themselves into wells—Hence all the Inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity against the French.

In the mean time Nizam Alli Khaun, Son of Nizam oolmoolk imprisoned his Elder Brother Silaubut Jung and established himself in his room—A short time afterwards when the utmost disagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthless Buffy marched from that city with his troops and returned to Pondicherry—During these transactions Mohammod Ali Khaun in conjunction with the English, carried on the war against Chunda Khaun who was cordially the friend of the French. The Armies of both the Infidel Nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much blood shed, the English and Mohammod Ali Khaun having pledged their faith to him and under that sanction made him their prisoner, put him to death and obtained possession of the whole of the Arcot province yielding a yearly revenue of near four Crores of Rupees.

When the English had thus established themselves in Arcot, they turned their views to the Conquest of Bengal—To this end with the same treachery and deceit which has been above described, they applied to the Viceroy of Bengal also for a spot of Ground; and having obtained possession of sufficient for a single house, they there stationed their people as for the purposes of trade and waited their opportunity—About this time the viceroy of Bengal died and contentions arose among his Children and relations—The English taking part with the one, they subdued the other and rendering that other entirely dependant upon them, obtained possession of the whole Dominion of Bengal, a territory consisting of four Soobahs and yielding an annual revenue of Twenty Crores of Rupees—Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the Ruler of which was Mirza Amauni\* (*Ajfoos Dowlah*) Son of Shudjah oo Dowlah—By intrigue and chicanery with him, they (*the English*) intruded themselves into that Country also—What is more extraordinary is this—Late Mirza Amauni sent an Ambassador to Zemaun Shah the King of Caubul. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the English (*Governor*) General who resides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a visit to Mirza Amauni and having leagued with the ministers of that country, caused Mirza Amauni to be poisoned, violated the Chastity of his widow, and plundered his house of money and Jewels to the amount of twenty Crores of Rupees—Throughout the Territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, science and rank, the English have forcibly taken prisoners their Wives and daughters, violated their chastity and carried them off to their own islands and Country—Seizing the youths of the Class of Syuds † Devotees and learned men, and obliging them to eat the flesh of swine

\* This is the name by which the late Vizier *Ajfoos Dowlah* was called during the life time of his Father.

† *Lor. Teignmouth.*

‡ The Syuds are those descended from the Prophet.

Swine, proclaimed it by beat of Tom-tom.—In the Country of Bengal and in all other places where their Authority prevails, they set up swine-butchers and cause them to sell the flesh of Hogs publicly in the streets and markets.

All this power and authority have the English acquired in the space of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life time of my late revered father Hyder Ali Khau, disputes occurring among the worthless Sirdars of the Poona Infidels, Rogoonaur Row the Uncle of Narain Row the head of the Poona State, treacherously murdered his Nephew: the turbulent spirit of the Chiefs however obliged him to seek refuge at Bonbay, a place in the possession of the English.

The English obtaining from him money and Jewels to a large amount, detached an Army with Rogoonaur Row for the reduction of Poona.—The Poona Ministers deceitfully selected a Child of two or three days old from their own Class, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the Murdered Narain Row, and as the successor to the Minshud (Ibrone) and assembling an army, marched to oppose the English and Rogoonaur Row.—Finding themselves unable to cope with the English, they repeatedly sent letters by Ambassadors of rank to the Presence of his late Highness (Hyder Ali) soliciting his assistance.—His Highness prudently considering that altho' it is declared "Heretics are impure", yet that it was more advisable to afford than refuse his assistance to the Infidels belonging to the Country, (because the supremacy of the English was the source of evil to all God's Creatures,) with a view to the aid of Poona, marched to Madras with a vast army.—Many engagements ensued and many places fell.—And Madras itself was near being taken, when it pleased God that his Highness should end his days in that expedition and he died in the vicinity of Arcot.—After this event I continued the war and after many Victories and the Capture of numberless prisoners, the English sent their Ambassadors, humbly and by engagement and oath to sue for peace.—Altho' I was not myself disposed to grant them Peace, yet by the earnest advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I consented.—Four or Five years after, when Ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, arrived at the Sublime Porte and after representing the sentiments of friendship, returned to the Presence, the English receiving information of this circumstance, with Hearts inflamed, immediately conceived that all the Tribe of Ismaum were about to league together for their destruction.—They knew too that they had given your Highness proofs of their evil disposition and therefore uniting to themselves Nizam Ali Khau and the Infidels of Poona, they waged war against the Khoodadaud Sirkar for four years.—At length near a hundred thousand of the followers of the Faith had determined to slay their Wives and families with their own hands and rushing upon the Infidels, drink the Cup of Martyrdom and plunge the Infidels into Hell.—The Counsellors, the Lords, and the respected Sages of Ismaum all agreed that this attack upon the Dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was in consequence of the Deputation of Ambassadors with letters to the Sublime Porte, and therefore that it was advisable by any means to accommodate matters for the present; to communicate to your Highness all that had occurred, and joined with your Highness's aid, proceed to exterminate the Infidels.—I approved the Representation of my faithful servants and surrendering three Crores and thirty Lacs of Rupees in treasure and half my Country (which was all a dead loss to me) put an end to the contest.

The English having adopted a determined resolution to subvert the whole of Hindoostan, and to subvert the Mussulman Religion, and having united to themselves Nizam Ali Khau, and the Infidels of Poona, have for five years past, been deriving the means. Accordingly they have lately written in plain and undisguised terms that it is their intention to destroy the Religion of Ismaum "Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors."—The Infidels of Poona in consequence of the disagreements prevailing among the Ministers at Delhi, have subverted that country, and having destroyed its houses, have erected their own temples on their ruins.—They have possessed themselves entirely of that kingdom, whilst a poor sightless individual of the Royal Family of Delhi, whose servants put out his eyes, is seated in his house in a state the most abject. The resources of his maintenance are fixed from the sale of the fruits of his gardens and he is obliged to pay the price (of that maintenance) by paying adulation to these treacherous Infidels. Near five hundred thousand of the Infidels of the district of Calicut, Nezzurabad, Zufferabad, and Athrubabad, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praise be to God, that the whole energy of the well directed mind of this Labourer in the way of the Lord, on whose forehead is engraved the motto "They dread not the terrific day of judgement" is continually exerted to support the Religion of Mohummud. Accordingly having lately been informed of the excessive commotions excited by the Son of Abdool Wahab\* in the neighbourhood of Mecca, the holy, I immediately addressed letters to the Supreme Minister Yousuf Vizier, to the Sherref of Mecca and the servants of the holy receptacle (meaning the place at Medina where Mahummud is buried) purporting that it was my intention to send a considerable force under the command of one of my approved sons and desiring them to write to me a particular account of the situation of affairs in that quarter; for the illustrious Kaaba, is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All-powerful; and to do services thereunto, is productive of blessings both in this world and the world to come.—The respected and accomplished Syuds, Syud Ali Mohammed and Syud Modaur odeen are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter to represent various points of great importance, and to communicate the sentiments of my mind, and with instructions to remain in attendance on your Majesty during three years. I trust that they will be honored by admission to your Highness's presence, and have an opportunity of a personal conference, and of stating to you my sentiments, and that their representations will obtain full credit with your Highness. May the victorious banners of Ismaum be ever prevalent, and every trace of Heresy and Infidels be wiped away!

A letter to the same effect as the foregoing was also written to Zemann Shah, several alterations however which were necessary to adapt the letter to the situation of Zemann Shah, are inserted in the margin of the draft.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* A species of Drum.—Proclamations are usually made in India by beat of Drum.

† Tippon Sultaun in his Letters to the French, ascribes the enmity of the British power to his friendship for them; in his letters to Zemann Shah, he ascribes it to his having deputed Ambassadors to that Prince, and here he imputes it to his delegation of an Embassy to the Ottoman Porte.

\* Abdool Wahab, is the name of an enterprising Mahomedan Sceptic who some years since established a new doctrine, the foundation of which is the ascription of the Signal honors which are paid to Mahummud. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophet's mission, but it places him in the condition merely of a messenger of the word of God possessing in himself no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous disciples who traversed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the sword, his son has succeeded him.

B.

P A P E R S

IN THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE

RELATING

*TO THE NEGOCIATIONS OF*

TIPPOO SULTAUN

WITH THE

FRENCH,

FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM,

*24th May, 1799.*



The following French Papers from No. 1 to No. 25, are literal Copies of Papers found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.

The Copies were all attested at Seringapatam by Captain Macaulay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief and transmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General.

The mark is the abbreviated Signature or Byze of Tippoo Sultaun himself.

The Orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original Papers, especially in those dated in the year 1797, which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by the Captain of a French Vessel then residing at Seringapatam.

From these Papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three Embassies to the Isle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797.

The first in April 1797, the second in October, 1797, and the third in July 1798, but the Ambassadors employed did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February, 1799.

The nature and object of these several Embassies is fully explained in the following Papers.

The Papers No. 5 to 21, contain a detailed statement of the Transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March, 1798, of the Landing of the French Force under the Command of Messrs. Dubuc and Chapuy at Mangalore, and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's Service.

In the Papers from No. 22 to 25, will be found the particulars of the Embassy which the Sultaun dispatched to France from Tranquebar, at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an Ambassador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of Amity and Peace with the British Government in India.





*Patane le Duodi de la 2eme, decade de Germinal l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaise.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux aux Citoyens composant le Pouvoir Executif de la Republique Francaise.

## CITOYENS.

JE vous salue & vous salue enfi qua votre nations toutes sortes de bonheurs, Le Cit. S. Ripaud est arrive par la Suite dun combas dans mon pais, son petis navire coile bas deaux, comme il y avoit longtems que je desirais favoir des nouvelles de votre nations je lais fais venir aux Lieux ou je fais ma residences, je l'ais questionné sur les mouvemens de la guerre, sur votre positions, et si vous pansée a votre enciens allié il ma dit toute les dispositions et les bonne intansions que vous aviez, pour moi, & mon pais, ce qui ma rendus le coeur bien contans; & ma engagé a faire les demarches que je fais aupres de vous, de vous envoillé trois de mes Chefs de confiances pour vous temoigner mon amitié, & renouveler notre ancienne alliance, dans l'ecris que je vous envoie vous voiré mon attachemens, mes dispositions, et les sentimens de mon Coeur pour votre Nations que j'ai toujours aimé, pansé pour le bien de mon pais, comme je pense pour le biens du votre, votre allié.

(Signé)

*Patane Le Duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaise.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Representans du Peuple qui reside aux Isles de France, & de la Reunion.

## CITOYENS REPRESENTANS.

VOUS ne devez pas ignorer l'amitié que mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les Francais, j'ai cherché toutes les occasions à le prouver dans votre enciens regime: j'ai fait mon possible depuis le Commansemans de votre revolutions à vous faire connoître les Sentimens de mon Coeur; faute d'occasions et celle de ne pas avoir aupres de moi des personnes instruites sur vos moeurs et vos usages, je n'ai pu jusqu'a ce jours vous faire connoître mes intansions.—Le heureux hazars ma procuré le Citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vous Officiers que cest rendu a mes priere, et a repondu a toutes les questions que je lui ais fais, et j'ai vue qu'il merite ma confiances, sur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'est l'instans de vous renaitre l'amitié que j'ai toujours eus pour votre nations—Je reconnois le Sublime de votre Constitutions, et pour vous le prouver, je propose a votre nations, et a vous une acte d'alliances et de Fraternité; qui soilles a jamais indissolubles, and qu'il soit dicté sur les principes republiquain, la Loyaute & la bonne fois, que votre patrie & moi; et mon peuple, ne faisons plus qu'une famille, qu'un même Semens nous lis pour la vie ou par la more, que vos Enemis seront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes Enemis deviendront les vôtres, voila désormais comme je veux traitè avec mes allié,—vous voillés par la tous mes sentimens pour votre nations, qu'en j'auré la preuve des votre, je maitre toutes mes promaites a Execution.—Mais Citoyens Representans, je ne les maitre que quans je voiré vos forces, tans de maitre que de faire arriver dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (c'est a regret que je suis obligé de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Francais m'a couré;) je soutenis avec zele & courage toutes les pretensions des Francais, les Anglais les ambiteux Anglais, ne se fantans pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce sont allié avec les Marates & les Mogoles, and m'ont attaqué de toute parts, au momans où j'étais sur le point de les vaincre l'Armée Francaise, que commandoit Mr. de Cosignis, eut ordre de M. de Bussis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant tres biens, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce quis mis le comble a mon indignations, les ordres

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Citizens composing the Executive Power of the French Republic.

## CITIZENS,

I SALUTE you, and wish every happiness to you and your Nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my Country after having sustained an engagement, his small Vessel had nearly foundered at Sea, as I have for a long time been desirous of receiving intelligence from your Nation, I brought him to my usual place of Residence. I questioned him with regard to the operations of the War and to your condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient Ally—I informed me of all your Plans and of your good intentions towards me and my Country. His communications gave me cordial satisfaction and encouraged me to make the present advances towards a revival of intercourse, by sending to you three of my confidential Chiefs to testify to you my Friendship, and to renew our ancient Alliance; in the Writing which I send to you, you will perceive my attachment, my disposition, and the sentiments of my heart for your Nation which I have always loved—Study the welfare of my Country as I study that of yours.

Your Ally,  
Signed

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and of La Reunion.

## CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES.

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my Father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every opportunity of proving it during your former Government, and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the sentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your Officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your Nation, I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity I propose to your Nation and to you a Treaty of alliance and fraternity which shall be for ever indissoluble and shall be founded on Republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your Nation with myself and my people may become one Family; that the same Oath may bind us for life or for death; that your Enemies may be mine and those of my people; and, that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your Country, when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfill my promises; but, Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfill these engagements with you until I see your Forces as well Naval as Military actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an Alliance with the Marattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French Army under the command of M. de

portais d'engager Mr. de Lally qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retraite aussi, ainsi que le partis Butenotès je mi aupoës a juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'empara de mon monde, reduit a me servir de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon païs, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille Roupies*, vous voiez quel perte j'ai fait. Représentans ce qui est passé est passé; je ne vous ais fais la Sitations de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je déclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donné mon Consentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Choses qu'il est bons de ne pas obmettre, pour prouver la Loyalité de notre bonne fois reciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissans pas les usages des Republicains Français ni les Republicain ne connoissans pas aussi les usages de mon païs, et que si l'un des Citoyens des deux partis venais a manqué aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, sen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit raigné entre de bons aliés, je mait cette clauses quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles assuré, que le maintiens & la plus grande rigidité & le respect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miene y seront tenus sur le même pieds—Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi en tous ce qu'il pourra entreprendre pour la reuseite de la destruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoissans le païs, les usages, & leurs mants, c'est une chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila doncque arrivé ou je peut versé dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraiseurs du genre humains. Si vous voulé me seconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens sont redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scelerats, joins au refors que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & praite a fondre sur les Anglais, de ce coté sié vous en ma Sagaïse; vos Enemis, comme je vous l'ais dit seront les miens,—a presans que vous savez mes dispositions faite moi favoir les votre le plus promptemens possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promesses que vous ne pouviez exécuter; j'ai gardé le Cit. S. Ripaud pour repondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en favoir mauvais gré, au contraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquilisé sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit fuis son païs, & son Drapeaux, motive si louables pour que je m'intairais a lui, & vous prie de l'autorisé a restaire aupres de moi, pour servir sa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon païs. Je l'ais gardé, et il n'a consentis qu'a forces de sollicitations, étant très attaché à l'Isle de la Reunion, ou il y ais établis. Si vous consentez a mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je serai pour la Republique Française, & ces Années.

## ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitôt l'arrivée des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l'Armée de Terres & de maire excepté les Boisons Europeaine je fourniré tous les necessaires comme *Farine Ris Viande, &c. &c.*

## ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armées de terre & de maire.

## ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fourniré tous les Boeuf necessaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republicaines, & aussi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatis, pour transporté les Effais, & bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

## ARTICLE

M. de Cossigny, received an ordes from M. de Bassi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his Party, this I opposed and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loss of half of my Dominions, and Three Crores and Thirty Thousand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my losses Representatives! What is past is past; I have cited these truths in order to apprise you, that if I should declare War against your Enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making Peace without my previous consent, nor without including Myself and my People in the Treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my People are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my Country, if one of the Citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good Allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance, of the most severe discipline and of respect for the Laws exists in the Republican Army: Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common Enemy, because I am acquainted with the Country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the Human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes, with these new Citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of these Villains. The Springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a Salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a Defserter of his Country and of his Colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its Army.*

## ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coast, to Victual both the Land and Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as Flour, Rice, Mear, Wood, &c.

## ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advances of Money for all the wants of the Land and Sea equipments.

## ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide ail the Bullocks necessary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops, as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Lascars, for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

## ARTICLE

## ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige à fournir Palanquin pour les Generaux, & des Chevaux aux Officiers des troupes de la Republique.

## ARTICLE 5.

En cas que l'armée Française vint à manquer de poudre, ou munitions je m'oblige d'en fournir.

## ARTICLE 6.

Aussitôt que l'armée Française aura débarquée, je marcherai avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier momens seront composées de trente mille hommes de Cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes, d'Infanterie & d'Artillerie bien disciplinés, avec armes, munitions, & toutes choses nécessaires pour la réussite de notre Entreprise.

*Voilà ce que je desire que la France fasse pour moi.*

## ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puisse être, que la Republique Française ne faces point la paix, s'en que moi, & mon peuple ni aille consentis, & que nous soillions compris dans le traité de paix.

## ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republiques reçoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Generaux que les commanderont, n'entreprendront rien sans préalablement s'être consulté avec moi, pour la réussite & le bien commun de nos armées respectives.

## ARTICLE 3.

Se les Generaux Français & les Troupes Republiques, connoissent des Traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armée Republiquaine, les Chefs des partis du côté du traité, s'en saisiront, et le feront exécuter apres des preuves bien certaines, s'en que pour cela l'amitié soille troublée de pais ou d'autre, étant pour la même cause, nos intérêts n'en seront qu'un.

## ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la Republique Française faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent nécessaire tant pour les Troupes de terre, que celle de Mer, il est juste, que j'en soilles remboursé à la fin de la guerre sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis commun.

## ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prises faites par nos Ennemis communs, comme Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navires, Munitions, &c. &c. seront partagées, à évaluation égale & comme de bon Frère entre les Troupes de la Republique & moi, & mon peuple.

## ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grandes pertes pour soutenir les Intérêts des Français, la dernière Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitié & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contributions que je pourrai prélever soilles excepté de l'article 4. qu'il m'appartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republiques y aille aucune prétentions, ni droits, c'est l'équité que je reclame de mes frères.

## ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous sans possesseurs de Goas, & de Bombée; tous les ports de Bombée & tous le territoire de sa dépendance appartenans au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dépendances m'appartiendront.

## ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnières de races, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republiques, & les miennes seront traité avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenans) ils seront transportés à frais communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieu, bien loins de votre & des nôtres.

## ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, ors celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partagé, nous y mettrons à l'ure & mesure qu'il seront conquis des Garnisons, et cette article sera réglé, entre les Generaux Français et

## ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers of the Troops of the Republic.

## ARTICLE 5.

In case the French Army should happen to be in want of Gun-Powder, or other Ammunition, I engage to supply it.

## ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French Army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my Troops, which shall in the first instance consist of Thirty Thousand Cavalry, and Thirty Thousand Infantry and Artillery, well disciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprise.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

## ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not under any pretence whatever, conclude Peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such Treaty.

## ARTICLE 2.

That as the Troops of the Republic, will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective Armies.

## ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or should I or my Troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship, since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

## ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of Money to the French Republic, both for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the War, from the sums of Money which may be taken from our common Enemy.

## ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandise, Ships, Ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

## ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last War, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories or Contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Justice from my Brethren.

## ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of War, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.

## ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female Prisoners as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the Territories of the Allies.

## ARTICLE 9.

As the Towns, Ports, Forts, and Territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that Article shall be afterwards arranged

et moi, comme également il nous sera libre si le quas l'exigés de faire sauter les forts qui pourrais nous devenir inutile.

#### ARTICLE 10.

Pour exécuter la conquête des possessions Anglaïses, & Portugaïses ou leur Cos intaïraïse, il fa udroit que vous manville de cinq a dix mille de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mille de vos nouveaux Citoyens, [si vous avez mis le decret a execution] de vos plus deluré & les mieux instruis, ceux enñn qui pourroient troubler vos Colonies je vous reponds d'une conquête prompte & facile.

#### ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Descente à la Côte, est la prises subites de Goas, Pors escanciellés pour vôtre Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir débarquer dans men port d'Onor situé par la Lat. 14 36 & de long. 70.

#### ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je soille prevenus du *Oui*, ou du *Non*, si vous acceptéz mes propositions, & après vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l' un de vos vaisseaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, votre décisions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arrivée de votre escadre, Laviseaux trouveras un Officier Français à Mangalore qui lui sera donner tous les secours necessaires, & me sera parvenir vos instansions, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprise ni aucune doutance. Laviseaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouillé dans mes rades. les pavions Ameriquains, pour signale de reconnoissance, il maitra a son grand mat pavion nationale supérieurs, & celui de Badaïre inferieurs: mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais; je desirerais biens & vous prie que ce soit le Citoyen Aubaigne qui commande ces petit Aviseaux, comme conniffans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

#### ARTICLE 13.

J'envoie quatre de mes Chêfe, que ont merité ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoie, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvoir exécutif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chêfe, sur un de vos meilleurs vaisseaux, & de leur ajoindre un Citoyen que vôtre Sagesse vous suggerera, pour leur servir de guide & de Conseil, pour Frances; je les envois exprais, & ils sont chargés d'un paquet, & de dire mes instansions auprès du pouvoir exécutif; je ne veut y envoillè mon navire sans que les Anglois ne soubconnacent quelque chose d'ostile de me part, si vous venié avec l'Escadre renvoillè moi avec elle je vous prie le 4. de mes Chêfe, enñ que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mais ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de vôtre Convais, vous ne l'envoillèez à la saison propice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

#### ARTICLE 14.

Nous commencerons nos exploits guerriers sur les Anglois, & Portugais, & si les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos enemis, il faudroit les subjuguier & les rendre nos Tributaires.

Représentans voila mes Intansions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre naciens me fiers eprouvé de la peine, comme le tems passé, je vous prie de bien reflectir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque votre reponse me fera agir, suivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la réussite de nôtre entreprise & la continuation de la prosperite des armes de la Republique Français une & indivisible; & pour une prompt reponses. Je vous jure une amitié inviolables pour votre naciens.

(Signé)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any Fort which may be deemed usefess.

#### ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese Possessions, and those of their Allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from Five to Ten Thousand Regular Troops or National Guards, and from Twenty five to Thirty Thousand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution) Selecting, the most *subtle and best instructed* of them; *those in sort who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

#### ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port essential for your Squadron and your Transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my Port of Onore, situated in Latitude 14 35 N. and 70 Longitude,

#### ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprize or doubt, the Ship during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American Colours, with the National Flag at the main top-mast head, over that of the Sultraun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my Country.

#### ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the Articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I request you to dispatch Three of my Chiefs in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France, I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part; if you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and also my Ship, which I request may be Coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the Ship cannot be Coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officer whom I will pay.

#### ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hostilities against the English and the Portuguese; when, in case the Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we will make war against them also for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered, I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprize, for the continuation of prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and Indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(Signed)

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary,

A True Translation,

## No. 2.

*Le duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal l'an 5e. de la Republique Française.*

## CITOYEN GENERAL MALARTIQUES.

JE vous adressez inſi qua vos repreſentans & au principal Cheſe, mes Intanſions, mon Amitie, enfin tous mes Sentimens que j'ai dans mon Coeur pour votre nation. J'envois quatre de mes Cheſe pour vous en aſſuré de vive voix, j'ai eſperé que vous les prendrez en conſideration, & que vous me ferez une reponſe par Lavifſeaus que je ſolicite, qui ſera ſuivans les deſires de mon Coeur, j'atens tout de votre zele pour votre patrie, Le Citoyen Ripaud ma dit les obligations que l'on vous devoit, que par votre Sageſſe vous aviez preſervé vos Colonies, envoille moi des Forces j'autré au Anglais Lidée dallé les attaqué je vous prie de m'envoiller par Lavifſeaus au Citoyen pour faire mes Ecritures en Français, le Citoyen Ripaud ne ſe porte pas bien et il n'eſt pas Ecivain, j'atens toute de votre Sageſſe, je vous revere, votre allié.

(Signé)

*Patane Le Duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Française.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Representans du Peuple qui reſide aux Iſles de France, & de la Reunion.

## CITOYENS REPRESENTANS.

VOUS ne devez pas ignorer l'amitié que mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les Français, j'ai cherché toutes les occasions à le prouver dans votre ancien regime : j'ai fait mon poſſible depuis le Conſeils de votre revolution à vous faire connoître les Sentimens de mon Coeur ; faute d'occasions et celle de ne pas avoir auprès de moi des perſonnes inſtruites ſur vos moeurs et vos uſages, je n'ai pu juſqu'à ce jour vous faire connoître mes intentions.—Le heureux hazard ma procuré le Citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vos Officiers que ceſt rendu à mes prières, et a répondu à toutes les queſtions que je lui ai ſais, et j'ai vu qu'il merite ma confiance, ſur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'eſt l'inſtant de vous reſtaurir l'amitié que j'ai toujours eus pour votre nation.—Je reconnois le Sublime de votre Conſtitution, et pour vous le prouver, je propoſe à votre nation, et à vous une acte d'alliance et de Fraternité ; qui ſoit à jamais indiſſoluble, and qu'il ſoit dicté ſur les principes republiquain, la Loyauté & la bonne foi, que votre patrie & moi ; et mon peuple, ne ſaſions plus qu'une famille, q'un même Serment nous liſ pour la vie ou par la mort, que vos Enemis ſeront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes Enemis deviendront les vôtres, voila deſormais comme je veux traiter avec mes alliés,—vous voilliez par la tous mes ſentimens pour votre nation, qu'en j'auré la preuve des vôtres, je maitre toutes mes promiſſes à Executions—mais Citoyens Representans, je ne les maitre que quans je voiré vos forces, tans de maitre que de ſaire arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (c'eſt à regret que je ſuis obligée de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Français m'a coûté ;) je ſoutenais avec zele & courage toutes les pretanſions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais, ne ſe ſantans pas aſſez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce ſont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, and m'ont attaqué de toutes parts, au momans où j'étais ſur le point de les vaincre l'armée Française, que commandoit Mr. de Coſſigny, eut ordre de M. de Buſſis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant tres biens, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce qui m'a comblé à mon indignation, les ordres

## No. 2.

*The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

## CITIZEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE.

I ADDRESS to you as well as to your Representatives and principal Chiefs the aſſurances of my intentions, of my Friendſhip, in ſhort, of every ſentiment of my heart towards your Nation. I ſend four of my Chiefs to confirm theſe aſſurances verbally. I hope you will take my propoſitions into conſideration and ſend me an answer conformable to the deſire of my heart by the Packet Boat which I have requeſted you to diſpatch, I expect every thing from your zeal for your Country. Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wiſdom which has preſerved your Colonies. Send me Troops and I will divert the English from the idea of attacking you.

*I requeſt you to ſend by the Packet Boat a perſon qualified to write my Diſpatches in the French Language. — Citizen Ripaud is not in good health and heſides is no Writer. I expect every thing from your wiſdom.—I revere you.*

Your Ally,

(Signed)

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Representatives of the People reſiding in the Iſles of France and of La Re-union.

## CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES.

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendſhip which my Father and myſelf have ever entertained for the French. I ſought every opportunity of proving it during your former Government, and I have done all in my power ſince the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the ſentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourſe with perſons acquainted with your cuſtoms and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has ſent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your Officers) who at my requeſt has answered all the queſtions which I put to him. I conſider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendſhip which I have always entertained for your Nation, I acknowledge the ſublimity of your conſtitution, and as a proof of my ſincerity I propoſe to your Nation and to you a Treaty of alliance and fraternity which ſhall be for ever indiſſoluble and ſhall be founded on Republican principles, of ſincerity and good faith ; to the end that you and your Nation with myſelf and my people may become one Family ; that the ſame Oath may bind us for life or for death ; that your Enemies may be mine and theſe of my people ; and, that my enemies may be conſidered as yours. Thus do I wiſh henceforth to treat with my allies. You now ſee my diſpoſition towards your Country, when I ſhall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfill my promiſes ; but, Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfill theſe engagements with you untill I ſee your Forces as well Naval as Military actually arrive in India. During the laſt war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Diſaſters which my friendſhip for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretenſions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having ſufficient confidence in their own ſtrength and courage to attack me ſingly, formed an Alliance with the Marattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French Army under the command of

portais d'engager Mr. de Lally qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retireira aussi, ainsi que le partis Butenoris je mi aupoëe a juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'empara de mon monde, reduit a me servir de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon païs, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille Roupies*, vous voiez quel perte j'ai fait. Representans ce qui est passé est passé; je ne vous ais fais la Situations de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je déclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donné mon Consentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Chose qu'il est bon de ne pas oublier, pour prouver la Loyauté de notre bonne fois reciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissons pas les usages des Republicains Français ni les Republicain ne connoissons pas aussi les usages de mon païs, et que si l'un des Citoyens des deux partis venais à manqué aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, sen que cela troublas en rien l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit reigné entre de bons alliés, je mait cette clause quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles assuré, que le mientiens & la plus grande rigidité & le respect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miens y seront tenus sur le même pieds—Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi en tous ce qu'il poura entreprendre pour la reuse de la destruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoissans le païs, les usages, & leurs manies, c'est une chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila doncque arrivé ou je peut versé dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraiseurs du genre humains. Si vous voulé me secouder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens font redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scelerats, joins au refors que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & prait a fondre sur les Anglais, de ce coté sié vous en ma Sagaise; vos Ennemis, comme je vous l'ais dit seront les miens,—a presans que vous savez mes dispositions faite moi savoir les votre le plus promptemens possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promesses que vous ne pouvies exécuter; j'ai gardé le Cit. S. Ripaud pour repondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en favoir mauvais gré, au contraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquilisé sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit suis son païs, & son Drapeaux, motive si louables pour que je m'intairais a lui, & vous prie de l'autorise a restaire aupres de moi, pour servir sa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon païs. Je l'ais gardé, et il n'a consentis qu'a forces de sollicitations, étant très attaché à l'Isle de la Reunion, ou il y ais établis. Si vous consentez à mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Francaises, & ces Armées.

#### ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitôt l'arrivée des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l'Armée de Terres & de maire excepté les Boisons Europeaine je fourniré tous les necessaires comme *Farine Ris Viande, &c. &c.*

#### ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armées de terre & de maire.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fourniré tous les Bousif necessaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republicaines, & aussi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatis, pour transporté les Effais, & bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

#### ARTICLE

M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Boffi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his Party, this I opposed and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loss of half of my Dominions, and Three Crores and Thirty Thousand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my losses Representatives! What is past is past: I have cited these truths in order to apprise you, that if I should declare War against your Enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making Peace without my previous consent, nor without including Myself and my People in the Treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my People are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my Country, if one of the Citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good Allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance, of the most severe discipline and of respect for the Laws, exists in the Republican Army: Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common Enemy, because I am acquainted with the Country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the Human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes, with these new Citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of these Villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a Salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a Deserter of his Country and of his Colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his Country; of your Colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its Army.*

#### ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coast, to Victual both the Land and Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as Flour, Rice, Meat, Wood, &c.

#### ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advances of Money for all the wants of the Land and Sea equipments.

#### ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the Bullocks necessary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops, as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Lascats, for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

#### ARTICLE



## ARTICLE 4.

J'en m'oblige a fournir Palanquin pour les Generaux, & des Chevaux aux Officiers des troupes de la Republique.

## ARTICLE 5.

En quas que l'armée Française vingt à manquè de poudre, ou munitions je m'oblige d'en fournir.

## ARTICLE 6.

Aussitôt que l'armée Française aura débarquée, je marcherai avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier momans seront composée de trente mille hommes de Cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes, d'Infanterie & Artillerie bien disciplinée, ayens armes, munitions, & toutes choses necessaires pour la reussite de notre Entreprize.

*Voila ce que je desire que la France faces pour moi.*

## ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puisse être, que la Republique Française ne faces point la paix, sen que moi, & mon peuple ni aille consentis, & que nous soillions compris dans le traité de paix.

## ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republiques recoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Generaux que les commanderont, n'entreprendrons rien sans préalable-ment s'aitre consulté avec moi, pour la reussite & le bien commun de nos armées respectives.

## ARTICLE 3.

Se les Generaux Français & les Troupes Republiques, connoissais des Traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armée Republiquaine, les Chefs des partis du canté du traite, s'en fassiraient, et le serais executer apres des preuves bien oianiques, sen que pour cela l'amitie soille troublee de pars ou d'autre, etant pour la meme cause, nos intairais n'en serons qu'un.

## ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la Republique Française faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent necessaire tant pour les Troupes de terre, que celle de Maire, il est juste, que j'en soilles remboursé à la fin de la guerre sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis commun.

## ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prises faites sur nos Enemis communs, comme Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions, &c. &c. seront partagées, a évaluations egales & comme de bon Frère entre les Troupes de la Republique & moi, & mon peuple.

## ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grandes pertes pour soutenir les Intairais des Français, la dernierè Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitié & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contributions que je pourrai prelevé soille excepté de l'article 4. qu'il m'appartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republiques y aille aucune pretentions, ni drois, c'est l'équité que je reclame de mes frères.

## ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rans possaisseurs de Goas, & de Bonbée; tous les ports de Bonbée & tous le territoire de sa dependance appartenans au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dependances m'appartiendront.

## ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnières de races, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republiques, & les miennes seront traité avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenans) ils seront transportes à fraix communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieu, bien loins de votre & des nôtres.

## ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, ors celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partage, nous y mettrons a sure & mesure qu'il seront conquis des Garnisons, et cette article sera réglé, entre les Generaux Français

## ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers of the Troops of the Republic.

## ARTICLE 5.

In case the French Army should happen to be in want of Gun-Powder, or other Ammunition, I engage to supply it.

## ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French Army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my Troops, which shall in the first instance consist of Thirty Thousand Cavalry, and Thirty Thousand Infantry and Artillery, well disciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows :

## ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not under any pretence whatever, conclude Peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such Treaty.

## ARTICLE 2.

That as the Troops of the Republic, will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective Armies.

## ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or should I or my Troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship, since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

## ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of Money to the French Republic, both for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the War, from the sums of Money which may be taken from our common Enemy.

## ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

## ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last War, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories or Contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Justice from my Brethren.

## ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of War, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.

## ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female Prisoners as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the Territories of the Allies.

## ARTICLE 9.

As the Towns, Ports, Forts, and Territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that Article shall be afterwards arranged.



et moi, comme également il nous sera libre si le quas l'exigés de faire sauter les forts qui pourrais nous devenir inutile.

#### ARTICLE 10.

Pour exécuter la conquête des possessions Anglaïses, & Portugaïses ou leur Cos intairaïse, il fa udroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mille de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mille de vos nouveaux Citoyens, [si vous avez mis le decret a execution] de vos plus deluré & les mieux instruis, ceux enfin qui pourroient troubler vos Colonies je vous reponds d'une conquête prompte & facile.

#### ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Dêscende à la Côte, est la prises subites de Goas, Pors escanciellies pour vôte Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir débarquer dans mon port d'Onor situé par la Lat. 14 36 & de long. 70.

#### ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je soille prevenus du *Oui*, ou du *Non*, si vous acceptez mes propositions, & après vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l' un de vos vaisseaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, votre decissions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arrivée de votre escadre, Laviseaux trouveras un Officier Francais à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les secours necessaires, & me fera parvenir vos instansions, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprise ni aucune doutance. Laviseaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouillé dans mès rades, les payions Ameriquains, pour signale de reconnoissance, il maitra a son grand mat pavion nationale supérieurs, & celui de Badaïre inferieurs: mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais; je desirerais biens & vous prie que ce soit le Citoyen Aubaigne qui commande ces petit Aviseaux, comme connoissans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

#### ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chiefe, que ont meritè ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvoir exécutif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chiefe, sur un de vos meilleurs vaisseaux, & de leur ajoindre un Citoyen que vôte Sagesse vous suggerera, pour leur servir de guide & de Conseil, pour Frances; je les envois exprais, & ils sont chargées d'un paquet, & de dire mes instansions auprès du pouvoir exécutif; je ne peut y envoillé mon navire sans que les Anglois ne souboconnacent quelque chose d'ostile de me part, si vous venié avec l'Escadre renvoillé moi avec elle je vous prie le 4. de mes Chiefe, ensi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mais ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de vôte Convois, vous me l'envoillerez à la saison propice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

#### ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanderons nos exploits guerriers sur les Anglois, & Portugais, & si les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos enemis, il faudroit les subjuguier & les rendre nos Tributaires.

Représentans voila mes Intansions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nations me faces éprouvé de la peine, comme le tems passé, je vous prie de bien reflectir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque votre reponse me fera agir, suivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la reussite de nôte entreprië & la continuation de la prosperite des armes de la Republique Francais une & indivisible; & pour une prompte reponces. Je vous jure une amitié inviolables pour votre nations.

(Signé)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any Port which may be deemed useles.

#### ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese Possessions, and those of their Allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from Five to Ten Thousand Regular Troops or National Guards, and from Twenty-five to Thirty Thousand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution) Selecting, the most *subile and best instructed* of them; *those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

#### ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port essential for your Squadron and your Transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my Port of Onore, situated in Latitude 14 35 N. and 70 Longitude,

#### ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprize or doubt, the Ship during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American Colours, with the National Flag at the main top mast head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my Country.

#### ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefe who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the Articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I request you to dispatch Three of my Chiefe in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France, I dispatch these Chiefe for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part; if you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefe and also my Ship, which I request may be Coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the Ship cannot be Coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officer whom I will pay.

#### ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hostilities against the English and the Portuguese; when, in case the Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we will make war against them also for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered, I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprize, for the continuation of prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and Indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(Signed)

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary,

A True Translation.

## No. 3.

*De Patane Le premièr de la 1er Decade de Floreal, Pan  
se de la Republique Francaise.*

## CITOYEN GENERAL MENGALON.

DEPUIS que j'ai eu l'amitié de vous écrire mes couriers sont arrivés qui m'ont appris les nouvelles suivantes, que vous ne ferez pas fâché de savoir.

Nisamme L'allié des Anglois, Chef des Mogole, est très mal & ne peut en revenir par son grand âge. Il a quatre Enfants qui se disputent ce qui sera Chef, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup & qui est celui, qui est le plus aimé des Chefs & du peuple, qui aura la préférence.

Un des grands Chefs Marate, & un des forts appuis des Anglois, *Savvilles Madauras*, vient de mourir, par un coup marqué, il a monté sur un Edifice, il est tombé & il s'est tué. Il n'a point d'héritiers, c'est ce qui a occasionné la Guerre Civile dans ces Etats, c'est à qui commandera. Le *Delhi* est aussi en mouvemens, le *Rayas Jamachar*, mon Ami, y est arrivé, & a commencé à attaquer les Marates, qui ont été défait dans ce Pais complètement, c'est un effet de la Providence; Le Ciel nous venge des Marates. Tous les Princes de L'Inde avoient tort à se plaindre plus ou moins deux.

Il se sentoit tort de l'appuis des Anglois, qui ne pouvoient soutenir ils ont trop de leurs propres défiances.

Aujourd'hui que la Guerre Civile est chez les Marates & les Mogols, les Anglois ne sont pas mieux traités, Le Nabab, *Mirza Amanis* Chef de Baingale, ayens sus l'arrivée du *Bachas Jamachas* au *Delhi*, a commencé la Guerre aux Anglois, avec avantage; à Calicut ils ont été attaqués par le *Rayas Congis* comme *Ramne* Chef de *Contengris*, qui leur a tué en trois fortes mille Européens & trois mille Sipois. Par toute la Côte ils font attaques, tous sont révoltés contre eux par rapport aux Vexations & aux Impôts qu'ils ont mis.

A la côte de Coromandel depuis le *Mazulipatam* jusqu'à *Madras* & *Arcatte*, tous les Princes petits & grands à force de vexations des Anglois se sont révoltés, & ils disputent avec eux leurs droits, dernièrement le Fils du Frère du Nabab de *Madras*, qui commande un parti pour les Anglois, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefs qui sont ennuyés de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toutes ces nouvelles pour vous faire voir, qu'il est temps de venir; à peu de frais nous les chasserons de l'Inde. Comptez sur mon amitié.

(Signed)

P. S. General je vous prie d'accepter une foible marque de l'estime que j'ai pour vous, c'est une arme que j'ai fais faire dans mon Pais, je vous prie de l'accepter d'un aussi bon coeur comme je vous l'offre.

(Signed)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

## No. 4.

*De Patane le primidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal l'An  
5 me. de la Republique Francaise.*

## CITOYENS REPRESENTANS.

DEPUIS que j'ai eus l'amitié de vous écrire mes Couriers sont arrivés, qui m'ont appris les nouvelles suivantes que vous ne ferez pas fâché de savoir.

Nisamme L'allié des Anglois, chef des Mogole est très mal, & ne peut en revenir, par son grans âge, il a quatre Enfants qui se disputent à qui sera Chef, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup, & qui est celui qui est le plus aimé des Chefs, & du peuple, qui aura la préférence.

Un

## No. 3.

*Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1797; The 5th Year  
of the French Republic.*

## CITIZEN GENERAL MENGALON,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my Messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an Ally of the English and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children who are disputing the right of succession, one of them who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to succeed.

*Seway Niah'doo Kow* one of the great Mahrattah Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the disputed succession has kindled a Civil War in that State.—*Deihi* is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of *Zeman Shah* my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattahs and completely defeated them in that Quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas,—All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a Civil War exists in the Mahratta and Nizam's Dominions the English are not better situated, for the Nabob *Mirza Amanis* (*Asoph ud Doula*) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of *Zemaun Shah* at *Delhi*, commenced Hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At *Calicut* they have been attacked by the *Coriore Rajah*, *Conjes Ram Ram*, who has killed in three Sallics 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coast of *Malabar* they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the taxes which they have imposed.

On the Coast of Coromandel, from *Masulipatam* to *Madras* and *Arcot*, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of *Madras*, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed)

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal esteem I entertain for you, it is a Weapon made in my Country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality as I offer it to you.

(Signed)

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

## No. 4.

*Seringapatam, the 21st of April, 1797; The 5th Year of  
the French Republic.*

## CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my Messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children who are disputing the right of succession— one of them who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to succeed.

Seway

Un des grans Chefe Marate & un des fors apuis des anglais Savoilles Madauras, vient de mourir, par un Coup marqué, il a mouré sur une Edifices, il est tombé & il c'est tué, il na point des Enfans, cest ce qui a occasionné la guerre civile dans ces Etats, cest a qui commanderas. Le *Delis* est aussi en mouvement. Le Rayas Jamachas, mon ami y est arrivé et a commencé à attaquer les Marates qui ont été defait dans ce pais complaitement, cest une Effai de la providence, le Ciel nous venge des Marates, tous les princes de l'Inde avait fort à ce plaindre plus ou moins deux. Il ce sentoit fors de lapuis des Anglais, qui ne peuve les soutenir, ils ont trop de leurs propre defences.

Aujourd'hui, que le guerre civile est ché les Marate et les Mogole, les anglais ne sont pas mieux traités; le Nababe *Mirfa Amanis* Chefe du Bengaile, ayant sus l'arrivé du Pachas Jamachas au *Delis*, a commencé la Guerre au Anglais, avec avantage; a Calicute ils ont été attaqué par le Rajas *Conjes Ramme Ramme*, Chefe de Contengris, qui leurs a tué en trois fortis mille Européens, & trois mille sipaïe, par toute la Cote ils sont attaqué, tous sont revoltés contre eux, par rapors aux vexations & au impos qu'il ons mis.

A la Côte de Coromandelle depuis le Masulipatam jusqu'à Madras & Arcate, tous les princes, petis & grans, a force de vexations des Anglais se sont revoltés, & ils dispute avec eux leurs drois; dernièrement le fils du frere du Nababe de Madraffes qui commande un partis pour les Anglais, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefe, qui sont ennuyé de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toute ces nouvelles par vous faire voire qu'il est tems de venir; a peus de fraix nous les chasserons de l'Inde, compté sur mon amitié.

(Signé)

P. S. Dupuis ma Lettre écrite je viens de recevoir par un Navire Arabe, qu'il y a beaucoup de desordre dans le Bingle, l'arrivé du Nababe Jamachas a Laque-nos, fait tremblé les Anglois surtout a Calcuttas, ils sont dans la Conternations, il ne peuve empêché la Janctions de *Mirfa Amanis* avec Jamachas, il paroit qu'ils veule ce vengé des Anglois, envoié moi doncue des forces pour ce joindre au mienne, pour leur joué aussi moi ce qu'il merite.

(Signé)

(A True Copy,) C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

No. 5.

De l'Isle de France le 6 Pluviose an 6e.

GENERAL,

LE Roi nous a ordonné pour la solidité de l'Alliance avec la Republique Française de prêter serment des deux Côtés sous les Pavillons des deux nations, et de faire selon votre contume cette cérémonie, c'est pourquoi nous vous écrivons cette Demande; cela faisant ne pourra que retraicir l'amitié et l'alliance offensif & defensif de façon qu'elle ne puisse jamais se rompre, nous vous prions pour cela de faire rassembler tous les chefs & les hommes necessaire pour cela, et devant nous de faire un écrit passé and signé de tous, et imprimer le Sceau de la Republique Française, & nous le remettre entre les mains, cela faisant, les ennemis pourront se diminuer devant nous; & ne peut que rendre les deux alliés contents, c'est ce que nous vous faisons savoir & vous prions de nous croire les plus sincères

de vos Serviteurs,

(Signé) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHAMED HIBRAHIM,

Par ordre des Ambassadeurs,  
pour Copie, DEBAY, Interprete.

The Seals of the Parties affixed,  
and a true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No, 6,

*Serwey Mad'hoos Row*, one of the great Marattah Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the disputed succession has kindled a Civil War in that State.—Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zemaun Shah my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that Quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a Civil War exists in the Marattah and the Nizam's Dominions, the English are not better situated, for the Nabab Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced Hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Coriote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three Sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and the taxes which they have imposed.

On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam, to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights, and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed)

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab Ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal, the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow, has made the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both these Princes are determined to be revenged of the English; send me then Troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deserve.

(Signed)

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 5.

The Isle of France, the 26th January, 1798;  
The 6th Year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the Alliance with the French Republic, to take a solemn Oath under the Standard of the two Nations, and to perform this Ceremony according to your Customs; Therefore we address this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship and of the offensive and defensive Alliance indissoluble. We request you to assemble all the Officers and men necessary for this Ceremony, and in our presence, to draw up a Written Instrument, to be signed by all Parties present. Sealed with the Seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our Enemies and rejoice the two Allied powers.

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your Servants.

(Signed) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHOMED HIBRAHIM.

A true Copy, by order of the Ambassadors,

(Signed) DEBAY, INTERPRETER.

A True Translation,  
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 8.

## No. 6.

COPIE des Conditions & propositions du Prince Tippoo Sultan, que ses Ambassadeurs, Assen-Ali Khan, & Mahamed Hibrahim, ont envoyez en Europe de l'Isle de France, sur les deux frégates parties le 5. Février 1798. pour une alliance offensive & défensive avec la République Française, & pour demander du secours, pour réduire les Anglois nos ennemis communs & les chasser de l'Inde, si il est possible.

*Le Prince s'engage de fournir à tout l'armée française les vivres nécessaires, comme, Ris, viande, Manteque, &c. Il n'y a que les Liqueurs Spiritueuses dont il se trouve tout à fait dénué, & dont il ne pourra pas fournir; il fournira aussi à l'armée française de quoi faire transporter & les chefs, & les effets; ainsi que toute les munitions de Guerre &c. fait à l'Isle de France ce 4. Février 1798.*

Pour Copie conforme à l'original,  
(Signé) DEBAY.

- Seal of Assen Ali Khan,
- Seal of Mahomed Hibrahim,
- Seal of Debay Interpreter,

A True Copy,

C. MACAULAY, Sec.

## No. 7.

*Les Représentants de la Colonie de l'Isle de France, à Tippoo Sultan.*

## SALUT &amp; FRATERNITE.

VOS Ambassadeurs nous ont fait part de l'Intention où vous êtes de former avec la Colonie de l'Isle de France des Liaisons également avantageuses pour les deux Nations.

Nous ferons tout ce qui sera en notre pouvoir pour répondre à vos desirs.

Nous avons rendu compte de votre Ambassade au Corps législatif français, & nous sommes persuadés que la France entrera parfaitement dans vos vues.

Le Gouverneur Général Malartic vous instruira des mesures qu'il a prises & de celles qu'il compte prendre pour vos Intérêts & les nôtres.

Les Objets que produisent vos Etats ou qui s'y fabriquent, conviennent en général à notre Colonie, tant pour ses Subsistances, que pour son Commerce intérieur & extérieur. Vous trouverez chez nous en échange ceux que vos projets guerriers exigent.

(Signé) FOUQUEREAUX, Président.

Par l'Assemblée Coloniale, HAULNIER, Sec.  
A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

## No. 8.

*Isle de France, 2 le Ventose an 6e.*

## GENERAL,

NOUS vous souhaitons le bon jour, et bonne santé. Vous savez que nous sommes venus ici croyants y trouver des forces considérables que l'on nous avoit dit y être, & que l'alliance étant fait avec notre prince, nous pourrions les emmener avec nous pour battre vos ennemis, qui sont les nôtres, vous savez aussi, que si nous étions venus pour faire du monde, nous serions venus munis de tout ce qu'il faut, & d'argent pour cela.

Mais vos bontés pour notre Prince, & ne voulant pas nous renvoyer, comme nos frères venus seuls (en emmenant si peu de monde ne peut faire l'ouvrage que nôtre

## No. 6.

COPY of the stipulations and Proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors Assen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Hibrahim, have despatched to Europe from the Isle of France, by two Frigates which sailed from thence on the 5th February, 1798; For establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to subdue our common Enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if possible.

*The Prince engages to furnish the whole French Army with the necessary Provisions, such as Rice, Meat, Ghee, &c. Spirituous Liquors, he cannot supply; he will provide the French Army with Carriage for the Officers and for their Baggage; he will also provide all Military Stores. Done at the Isle of France, the 4th of February, 1798.*

A True Copy,

(Signed) DEBAY.

- Seal of Assen Ali Khan,
- Seal of Mahomed Hibrahim,
- Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Translation

G. G. KEBLE.

French Translator.

## No. 7.

*The Representatives of the Colony of the Isle of France, to Tippoo Sultan.*

## SALUTATION AND FRATERNITY!

YOUR Ambassadors have communicated to us your intention of forming with the Colony of the Isle of France, a Connection equally advantageous to both Nations.

We shall make every effort in our power to answer your Wishes.

We have communicated the object of your Embassy to the Legislative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic, will apprise you of the steps which he has taken already, and of those which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual interests.

The produce and manufactures of your Dominions will find a market in this Colony, either for internal Consumption or Exportation; and we can supply you in return, with all the Articles which the execution of your Military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, President.

By order of the Colonial Assembly

HAULNIER, Secretary.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE.

French Translator.

## No. 8.

*The Isls of France, the 21st February, 1798.  
The 6th Year of the Republic,*

## GENERAL,

MAY Health and Happiness attend you.

It is known to you that we came hither with the expectation of finding a considerable Force, which we were informed was in this Island, and with which, upon the conclusion of an Alliance with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your Enemies who are also ours. You know that had we been deputed to make the Levies ourselves, we should have brought a supply of Money, and all that might be necessary for that purpose.

That we might not return empty handed, as we came, you have agreed to raise Volunteers for us, the small force which you have offered cannot accomplish the design

notre Prince desire) ayant résolu d'envoyer avec nous ceux qui étoient de bonne volonté, cet ouvrage ne peut se faire sans argent, car des personnes qui se présentent à nous demandent de l'argent. Nous ne pouvons emmener ce monde, vu que c'est des recrues, & n'avons pas d'ordre. Ceux qui sont contents de venir avec nous, nous les emmènerons, mais leur paye ne sera fixée que devant le Prince. Si cela vous en soit trop d'ouvrage, nous vous prions d'envoyer avec nous des ambassadeurs auprès de notre prince qui traiteront en même temps de cela, saurons aussi comme le Camp Français qui est là est traité; & ceux qui partiront d'ici par la suite, seront traités de même, & notre Prince enverra pour cela de l'argent, avec des Ambassadeurs, soit pour emmener des recrues, c'est vous qui les enverrez; soit pour demander du Secours, c'est vous que l'enverrez aussi.

Nous vous prions de nous envoyer le plutôt possible, vu que les ordres de notre Prince sont de manière, à ne pas pouvoir rester longtemps ici, cela faisant vous obliger.

Vos très humble & très Obéissans Serviteurs

(Signé) ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

Lettre écrite par moi DEBAY Interprète, par ordre des Ambassadeurs pour Copie.

□ } Seals of the Ambassadors of Tippoo Sultan.

□ } Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

(A True Copy,) C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

designs of our Prince; but even this inconsiderable force cannot be raised without money; all those who offer to enlist, require money from us. We cannot enlist them, it is contrary to our orders; such however as choose to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their Pay shall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this proposal appear inconvenient, we request you will send Ambassadors with us to adjust this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn, on what terms the French now in his service are entertained; those who may embark afterwards, shall be entertained on the same terms, and for this purpose our Prince will send Money with his Ambassadors; But it must be understood, that whether men are to be enlisted for his service, or whether your troops are to be sent to his assistance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We request you to enable us to depart speedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,  
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

A True Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambassadors by me the Interpreter, (Signed) DEBAY.

□ } Seals of the Ambassadors.

□ } Seal of Debay.

(A True Translation) G. G. KERLE,  
French Translator.

## No. 9.

Isle de France le 8 Ventose an 6<sup>e</sup>.

MESSIEURS LES AMBASSADEURS,

JE suis trop franc pour vous laisser ignorer que je suis très mécontent de votre lettre de ce matin. Votre Sultan vous a envoyé pour nous demander les Secours qui dépendent de nous aux conditions que nous trouverons justes, & non pas à celles que vous nous prescrivez.

Tout ce que je vous ai demandé ces jours ci, m'a été dicté par le Général Dagincourt qui est connu particulièrement de votre Sultan, sous les ordres duquel il a servi, étant Capitaine de Grenadiers dans le Battalion de Régiment de l'Isle de France, qui a fait une Campagne la guerre dernière, aux ordres de Bader & de Tippoo Sultan: ainsi je persiste à vous demander généralement pour tous les Officiers & les Volontaires le traitement & les Vivres suivant l'Etat que je vous ai communiqué dernièrement.

Ce qu'on payoit il y a dix ans, ne peut pas se comparer avec ce qu'on doit payer aujourd'hui.

Celui qui avoit à cette Epoque 150 Roupies par mois, en demande aujourd'hui, 600.

Vous ne voulez pas de Chirurgiens, vous n'en aurez pas, & votre Prince vous en fera mauvais gré.

Les Officiers & les Volontaires, qui partiront avec vous, ne doivent pas faire 500 Lieues pour être assuré du traitement que Tippoo Sultan leur fixera; Je leur ordonnerai de ne débarquer que lorsque Tippoo Sultan les aura fait assurer, qu'il leur accorde le traitement & les Vivres que je lui propose.

Nous n'avons pas été venus chercher; vous êtes venus nous demander des Secours; ainsi vous devez vous soumettre aux Conditions que je vous propose, qui sont justes & raisonnables.

SALUT & FRATERNITE,  
LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL,  
(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

## No. 9.

Isle of France, the 27th February, 1798. 6th Year of the Republic.

TO THE AMBASSADORS.

GENTLEMEN,

I am of too sincere a temper to suffer you to remain ignorant of the great dissatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me; your Sultan deputed you to solicit our aid on such conditions as we might deem just, and not on those which you now prescribe to us.

The demands which I have proposed to you within these few days past, were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultan, under whose orders he served when a Captain of Grenadiers in the Battalion of the Regiment of the Isle of France, which made a Campaign during the last War under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultan. I therefore persist in demanding for all the Officers and Volunteers, the Pay and Provisions stipulated in the last Statement which I transmitted to you.

The Pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the Pay which ought to be given now.

Those who at that period received 150 Rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not chuse to take Surgeons; you shall not have them; but your Master will not be satisfied with your conduct on this article.

The Officers and Volunteers who are to accompany you, shall not make a Journey of 500 Leagues to ascertain what Pay Tippoo Sultan may chuse to fix for them; I shall order them not to disembark until Tippoo Sultan shall have satisfied them, that he will allow the Pay and Provisions which I propose to him.

We have not sought you, you came to find us out, you ought therefore to submit to the conditions which I propose to you; they are just and reasonable.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed) MALARTIC.  
Governor General.

A True Translation,  
G. G. KERLE, French Translator.

## No. 10.

*Ile de France, Port Nord Ouest le 18e. Ventose, an 6e. de la Republique Francaise, Une et Indivisible, rependant au 8 Mars 1798, Vieux Stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France, & de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

LE Citoyen Jacques Denis Pitcher, Ecrivain attaché au Gouvernement, desirant obtenir de votre Grandeur un Paravanah, à l'effet d'être employé dans la factorie, que vous vous proposez de faire établir dans cette Isle, Permettez moi de vous demander en sa faveur toutes vos bontés & l'obtention de la place qu'il sollicite.

Le Citoyen Pitcher jouit ici de la meilleure réputation; il a de bonnes moeurs, une probité sure, & un Caractère très doux; il est en outre très intelligent, actif and laborieux.

Vos Ambassadeurs, qui l'ont beaucoup vu, & auxquels il a été de quelque utilité, vous confirmeront tous les témoignages avantageux que je me plais à rendre au Citoyen Pitcher.

Je vous saurai beaucoup de gré, Prince, de tout l'égard que vous voudrez bien avoir à ma recommandation.

SALUT & FRATERNITE.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

## No. 10.

*Ile of France, Port North West, the 18th Ventose, 6th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible, answering to the 8th March, 1798, O. S.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France, and of La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

CITIZEN James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this Government, being desirous of obtaining a Perwannah from your Highness for the purpose of being employed in the Factory which you propose to establish in this Island: Permit me to request your favor towards him, and the grant of the office which he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here, his morals are good, his integrity unblemished, and his temper tractable; he is besides intelligent, active and laborious.

Your Ambassadors who have seen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of some service, will confirm to you all the advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged Prince, by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

SALUTATION & FRATERNITY.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

## No. 11.

*Ile de France, le 14 Ventose, an 6e. de la Republique Francaise, (ou le 4 Mar, 1798.)*

LE CONTRE AMIRAL SERCEY.

COMMANDANT LES FORCES NAVALES DE FRANCE, DANS LES MERS DE L'INDE.

AU NABAB TIPPOO SULTAN, DANS SES ETATS.

PRINCE TIPPOO,

VOS Ambassadeurs, Assen Ali Kan et Ibrahim Saeb, m'ont remis la Lettre, dont vous m'avez honoré, qui m'a fait connoître qu'ils avoient votre confiance, & que vous desiriez que la France vous envoya des Forces pour déclarer la Guerre aux oppresseurs de l'Inde, les Anglois. Je suis bien fâché, que les forces navales que je commande ne soient pas assez considérables en ce moment, pour les conduire de suite dans l'Inde, y occasioner une diversion qui seroit avantageuse à vos Intérêts; mais, si, comme je l'espère, mon Gouvernement m'envoye de nouvelles, je serai très empressé à aller chercher nos ennemis communs, & de concourir avec vous à leur abaissement.

Avant l'arrivée de vos Ambassadeurs, j'avois écrit à mon Gouvernement, sur la nécessité de hâter cette mesure; & le lendemain de leur arrivée, j'ai envoyé deux frégates en France, qui lui portent les nouveaux offres que vous faites. Il est fâcheux, que vous n'ayez pas fait connoître plutôt vos bonnes dispositions.

Prince Tippoo, vos Ambassadeurs, ont employé beaucoup de zèle pour votre Service; mais malheureusement, nous ne pouvons détourner les moyens qui nous sont confiés, pour la garde de nos Colonies: Cependant vos Ambassadeurs m'ayant fait connoître votre desir d'avoir quelques Officiers instruits, pour former votre Marine, je m'empresse de vous envoyer le Capitaine de Vaisseau Du bu c, & six autres Officiers, que je vous recommande particulièrement, & que j'espère, rempliront vos vues par leur bonne conduite, & leurs Talents dans le métier de la marine.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant témoigné le desir de vous rejoindre promptement, je leur donne, pour les conduire, une de mes meilleures Frégates, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, Officier de distinction, que je vous recommande.

SALUT.

LE CONTRE-AMIRAL,

(Signed) SERCEY.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

## No. 11.

*Ile of France, the 14th Ventose, the 6e. year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March 1798.*

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY.

COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAUN IN HIS TERRITORIES.

PRINCE TIPPOO.

YOUR Ambassadors Assen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they possessed your confidence, and that you desired that France should send you Troops in order that you might declare War against the English, the oppressors of India. I am extremely concerned that the naval force under my command is not at present sufficiently considerable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make such a diversion as might forward your interests, but if I should be reinforced as I expect, I shall be very eager to seek our common Enemies, and to assist you in their reduction. Previous to the arrival of your Ambassadors, I had addressed the Government of my Country in Europe, on the necessity of expediting this measure, and the day subsequent to their arrival, I despatched two Frigates to France with the new proposals which you offer; It is to be regretted that you did not sooner apprise us of your favourable disposition.

Prince Tippoo, your Ambassadors have exerted great zeal for your service, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our Colony: your Ambassadors having however informed me of your wish to have some well instructed Officers to form your marine, I hasten to send to you Captain Dubuc, who commands a vessel in the service of France, and six other Officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favor, and who, I hope will answer your views by their good conduct, and their naval skill.

Your Ambassadors having testified an anxious wish to return to you as speedily as possible, I have given them one of my best Frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite a distinguished Officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation. (Signed) SERCEY.

REAR ADMIRAL.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE.

French Translator.

*Copie d'une Lettre du GENERAL COSSIGNY aux  
Envoyés du Patcha Tipou Sultan au moment de leur  
Depart.*

JE fais mes excuses aux Envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise Santé m'empêche d'aller les voir mais je n'aurois pas eu autre chose à leur dire pour le Prince, que ce que je vais écrire ici & que je desirer, qu'ils transcrivent pour en rendre compte au Patcha Tipou Sultan.

I'affure le Patcha Tipou Sultan de mon respect & de mon dévouement, Je lui donne ma parole, que j'ai transmis dans le tems, & fidèlement, ses propositions, & sa lettre au Gouvernement François; je suis sur que le tout est arrivé par Duplicata, que suivant sa recommandation, j'ai observé le plus grand Secret, pour ne pas le compromettre avec les Anglois, & parceque le Gouvernement François lui même n'est pas dans l'usage de donner le Secret de ses Operations.

La preuve que les propositions de Tipou Sultan ont été accueillies, c'est qu'elles sont restées secret en France même, cependant, il ne conviendra peut-être point à la France de faire une Expedition dans l'Inde, ce qui dépend d'une paix plus ou moins éloignée avec les Anglois, mais je donne l'assurance au Patcha, qu'il n'aura pas à se repentir de sa première démarche, & de la Confiance qu'il avoit mise en moi.

La France j'en suis sur, considérera toujours le Patcha comme un de ses plus fidèles allies, nous n'avons négligé son Waquil & moi, aucun des moyens, qui sont en notre pouvoir pour instruire le Gouvernement français des vrais Intérêts du Patcha: intérêts que nous regardons comme nécessairement liés à ceux de la nation Française dans l'Inde. J'espère, qu'un jour Tipou Sultan, connaîtra, que je l'ai servi, dans cette circonstance avec le même Zele, que lorsque j'étois auprès de lui.

Pierre Monneron n'existe plus, le Patcha l'ignoroit, & l'ignore peut-être encore, cependant, il ne lui a point écrit, & ne m'a point donné à moi-même de ses nouvelles, quoi qu'il ait envoyé ici une Copie des Lettres de Pierre Monneron, c'est donc Tipou qui a donné son secret, & il n'aura rien à nous reprocher suivant les evenemens.

Je n'écris point au Patcha d'une part parceque ma Santé & la Goutte que j'ai dans ce moment m'empêcherait de le faire comme je le desirerois, & puisqu'il n'a pas jugé lui même qu'il dut m'écrire, & que j'avoue franchement, que je serois très fâché que mes lettres fussent renvoyées comme l'ont été celles de Pierre Monneron; toutes les lettres que j'ai écrites à Tipou Sultan, dans tous les tems, & celles qu'il m'a écrites personnellement, je les ai toujours envoyées au Gouvernement François ce ont été & resteront toujours secrètes, puisqu'il y va de son Intérêt & de celui de la Nation Française.

Je renouvelle encore une fois mes excuses aux envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise Santé ne me permet point d'aller les voir avant leur départ de cette colonie, car j'aurai eu le plus grand desir de faire connoissance avec eux, & de parler ensemble du Patcha; connoissance, que m'aurois d'autant plus été agréable, que leur Sagesse, & leur bonne conduite ici dans la mission que le Patcha leur a confiée, m'inspirois le plus grand desir de les connoître. Toujours est il glorieux pour eux d'avoir rempli avec distinction & dignité le poste honorable qu'ils ont occupé ici un instant pour les intérêts de leur Maître, de s'y être acquis l'estime générale, & particulièrement, de tous les chefs par leur Sagesse, leur Prudence, leur discrétion, dans la mission, dont ils ont été chargés, & dont ils se sont acquittés avec cette sagesse, & cette dignité convenable aux Envoyés d'un grand Prince, de la Justice duquel il doit attendre un accueil favorable. Je les prie de vouloir

*Copy of a Letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY to the  
Ambassadors of the Prince Tipoo Sultan, at the  
moment of their departure.*

I BEG leave to offer my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, my ill health, has prevented me from paying them a visit, but I should have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propose to write, which I desire they will transcribe for the purpose of transmitting it to the Padsha Tipoo Sultan.

I assure the Padsha Tipoo Sultan of my respect and devotion. I give him my word that I faithfully transmitted at the time when I received them, his propositions and His Letter to the French Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in Duplicate; agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that he might not be committed with the English, and because the French Government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its operations.

The proof that the propositions of Tipoo Sultan have been received, is, that they have remained secret even in France; perhaps it is not convenient for France to send an expedition to India, as it must depend upon the prospect of Peace, more or less distant, with the English; But I assure the Padsha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor of the confidence he has reposed in me.

France, I am certain, will always consider the Padsha as one of its most faithful Allies: His Vakeel and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true Interests of the Padsha: Interests which we consider as necessarily blended with those of the French Nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tipoo Sultan will be convinced that I have served him on this occasion, with the same zeal, as when I was near his person.

Peter Monneron is no more: the Padsha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is still ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has sent to this place a Copy of the Letters of Peter Monneron: it is therefore Tipoo who has published his own Secret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the consequences.

I do not write to the Padsha, as my health, and the Gout which I have at this moment, would prevent Me from doing it in the manner I could wish, and because he has not thought proper to write to Me; and I moreover candidly confess, that I should be very sorry to have my Letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. All the Letters which I have at various times written to Tipoo Sultan, as well as those which he has personally written to Me, I have constantly forwarded to the French Government; the letters have always been, and will continue to remain secret, because His Interest, and that of the French Nation requires it.

I must again repeat my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, if my ill health should prevent Me from seeing them before their departure from this Colony, for I should have had the strongest desire to become acquainted with them, and to have conversed with them, respecting the Padsha; their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their discretion, and the good conduct observed by them here, during the course of the Embassy with which they were entrusted by the Prince, inspired me with a very great desire to know them.—It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with distinction and dignity, the honorable post which they occupied here for the Interests of their Master, and to have acquired the general esteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this Island, by their wisdom, their prudence, and discretion, in the Mission with which they were charged; in the execution



vouloir bien s'occuper de vous pour leur santé, and le succès de leur Voyage.

Je suis persuadé qu'ils seront valoir auprès de Tippoo Sultan, la mémoire, que mon Neveu Lahausse La Louviere lui adresse ainsi, que la demande qu'il fait au Prince, Son mémoire m'a parais renfermer de bonnes vues concernant les intérêts du Patcha, c'est ce qui me détermine à leur recommander.

Je les prie encore d'affirmer le Patcha que je prendrai toujours le plus grand intérêt à sa Gloire, & que je desirerai que les succès, et le nom d'un si grand Prince remplisse l'univers.

Signe, LE GENERAL COSSIGNY,  
Son habitation le 14 de Ventose l'an 6<sup>eme</sup>.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

### No. 13.

#### REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

LA PATRIE. L'HONNEUR, ET LA LIBERTE.

*Au Quartier-General de l'Isle de France, le 13<sup>e</sup>. Ventose, l'an 6<sup>e</sup> de la Republique Française.*

MAGALLON, GENERAL DE DIVISION.

AU NABAB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE.

J'AI reçu la Lettre dont vous m'avez honoré; une maladie que j'ai eue pendant le Séjour de vos Ambassadeurs à L'Isle de France, m'a empêché de me trouver aux diverses conférences qu'ils ont tenues avec le Gouverneur Général sur l'objet de la Mission, dont vous les avez chargés; mais je ne doute pas que la Republique Française n'apprenne, & me partage avec plaisir les Offres de votre alliance et de votre Amitié.

J'aurais personnellement désiré, que l'Etat des forces française dans l'Inde m'eût fourni l'occasion d'aller vous porter moi-même l'assurance de l'amitié de notre Republique & de partager la gloire de vos armes contre ses Ennemis & les Vôtres; mais les Circonstances actuelles me privent de ce double honneur.

Je vous prie Prince, d'agréer les Vœux que je forme pour la prospérité de vos armes, & la Continuation de votre gloire.

(Signé) MAGALLON.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

### No. 14.

*Au Tres grand Prince Tippoo Sultaun Bacha, en sa Cour à Seringapatnam.*

GRAND PRINCE,

UN Français dont le nom n'est pas ignoré de vous, et qui desirerai être utile au généreux allié de sa nation, saisit avec impressement l'occasion du retour de vos deux envoyés Assen Ali Kan et Mahomed Ibrahim, pour se rappeler à votre souvenir.

J'eux l'honneur de vous écrire de Pondichery au mois de Septembre 1792, en vous envoyant l'état du chargement de mon Vaisseau le Phenix, et je prévins le Gouverneur Desfresne, que j'allais passer à Mangalore pour y mettre à terre un parti de beaux et bons fusils grenadiers que je vous destinais. Ce General m'observa que je courais le risque d'être visité et arrêté par les Anglois, mais lorsqu'il vit ma ferme résolution de tenir à mon projet,

ention of which they have acquitted themselves with that good sense and dignity, becoming the Ambassadors of a great Prince, from whose Justice they have every reason to expect a favorable reception. I beg them to accept my best wishes for their health, and the success of their voyage.

I am persuaded that they will use their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in support of the Memorial which My Nephew Lahausse La Louviere, has addressed to Him, as well as the request made by Him to the Prince.—His Memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the Interests of the Padsha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more request them to assure the Prince, that I shall always take the greatest Interest in His glory, and that I am anxious that the success and name of so great a Sovereign, should be extended throughout the Universe.

(Signed) GENERAL COSSIGNY, at his House, the 14th Ventose, 6th Year corresponding with the 5th of March 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE.  
French Translator,

### No. 13.

#### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY. HONOUR. AND LIBERTY.

*Head-Quarters Isle of France, the 13th of March 1798, the 6th Year of the French Republic.*

MAGALLON, GENERAL OF A DIVISION.

TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

I received the letter with which you honored me; sickness prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambassadors held with the Governor General, on the subject of the Mission which you had charged them. I have however no doubt, that the French Republic will soon learn and joyfully partake your overtures of friendship and alliance.

I should have been glad if the state of the French force at this time in India, had allowed me in person to have assured you of the friendship of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms against our common Enemy, but the actual state of affairs deprives me of that double honor.

I intreat you Prince, to accept my wishes for the prosperity of your arms, and the Continuation of your Glory.

(Signed) MAGALLON.

(A True Translation) G. G. KEBLE.  
French Translator.

### No. 14.

*To the great Prince, Tippoo Sultaun Bacha, at his Court of Seringapatam.*

GREAT PRINCE,

A Frenchman whose name is not unknown to you, and who wishes to be useful to the generous Ally of his Nation, avails himself with eagerness of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambassadors, Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himself to your remembrance.

I had the honor to write to you from Pondicherry in the month of September 1792, enclosing the Manifest of the Cargo of my Ship the Phoenix, and I informed Governor Desfresne that I proposed going to Mangalore, for the express purpose of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent Grenadier Fusils, intended for you.—That General observed to me, that I ran the risk of being searched and detained by the English, but when



projet, il m'approuva et j'partis. Cette affaire m'a procuré le précieux avantage de recevoir plusieurs Paravannahs de votre main que je conserve très soigneusement.

Votre Ministre Assaraff-Ali Kan se rendit à Mangalore au Commencement de 1793. Il y recut les fusils et en fut très satisfait. Je ne fus payé qu'en partie, et me donna une députation, pour quatorze mille Roupies sur Brown de Mahé, lequel m'en a donné une sur une autre personne, et je ne suis pas encore payé, mais ce n'est plus votre grandeur que me doit cette Solde.

Representant du peuple de l'Isle de France, j'ai eu le bonheur de me trouver Président de Comité de Sécurité Publique, lorsque vos Envoyés ont débarqué en cette Colonie; et j'ai été le premier à leur témoigner la satisfaction que nous éprouvions en recevant parmi nous les Sujets d'un Prince Allié auquel nous sommes sincèrement attachés—mais si notre joie a été grande un instant, notre tristesse a été profonde en apprenant que vous aviez été trompé par Rigaud sur les forces que nous avions dans cette île; le seul renfort que la France ait envoyé depuis le commencement de la Guerre, n'est que d'un Bataillon que nous avons envoyé à Batavia, pour aider les Hollandois à conserver cette place, et ceci en raison des secours que nous en avons retiré en argent, vivres et munitions navales, car il faut que vous appreniez grand Prince, que livrés à nos propres moyens, nous avons du quoi suffire, et nous avons juré de nous ensevelir sous les ruines de notre île, avant que nos ennemis en deviennent possesseurs.

J'ai eu souvent le plaisir de visiter vos Envoyés, et j'ai fait en sorte de les tirer de cet état pénible dans lequel les jetait le défaut de réussite de leur mission. Je les encourageais en leur disant, que vous ne pouviez pas vouloir l'impossible, et qu'ayant fait tout ce qui étoit dans leur pouvoir pour obtenir, leur conscience devoit être tranquille et vous savez, Grand Prince, ce que je vais vous dire avec franchise, que le mandataire qui a fait tous ses efforts, et qui n'a cependant pu réussir, a des droits à la reconnaissance de celui qui lui a accordé sa confiance.

Si Assen-Ali Kan et Mahomed Hibrabim n'ont pas mieux fait, si vos desirs ne sont pas remplis, c'est le malheur des circonstances seul qu'ils faut en accuser, mais je jure par le nom sacré de l'honneur, qu'ils ont mis tout en ouvrage pour exécuter vos volontés, et qu'ils se sont comportés en Sujets vraiment attachés et fidèles à leur maître.

Les conférences ont eu lieu au Gouvernement avec les Généraux, et trois représentants de la Colonie, du nombre desquels j'ai l'avantage d'être. Vos Envoyés ont toujours désirés qu'on ne commit dans le public que ce qu'on ne pouvoit pas cacher, j'ose vous assurer, Grand Prince, que nous avons tout lieu d'être satisfaits de la conduite honnête et décente qu'ils ont tenu ici, et telle qu'on devoit l'attendre d'honneur de leur caractère et envoyés par vous. Ils ont observés que le traitement fixé pour les divers grades étoit trop considérable, que les François qui sont au Camp de Lalé ne sont pas aussi fortement payés, mais le General Malartic vous met à votre aise en permettant aux François de revenir, si vous n'approuvez pas ce qui a été fixé ici. La position de vos envoyés étoit critique, ils se trouvoient placés entre le désir d'être utile à leur maître, et la crainte de lui déplaire. Refuser ce secours quoique faible, c'étoit donner la preuve que vous ne sauriez pas faire le sacrifice d'un peu d'argent, ce qui auroit été je pense impossible, pour le présent et pour l'avenir; il faut d'ailleurs distinguer des hommes qui quittent leurs familles et l'aisance dont ils jouissent ici, pour aller volontairement servir dans un pays qu'ils ne connoissent pas, et il ne faut pas moins que le desir de vous être utile, pour avoir permis à ces Citoyens de quitter les Colonies pendant la guerre, d'autant plus qu'il y en a partie qui sont d'anciens militaires, possédant les connoissances de leur état, ce qui est une privation pour nous, mais il n'y a point de mérite à obliger lorsqu'il n'en coûte rien.

Permettez

when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumstance has afforded me the inestimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preserve.

Your Minister Asseruff Ali Khan arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the Fusils, and was satisfied with them; I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 Rupees upon Brown of Mahe, who gave me a Bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment, but it is no longer your Highness who is responsible to me for the amount.

Being a Representative of the People of the Isle of France, I had the happiness of being President of the Committee of Public Safety, when your Ambassadors landed in this Colony, and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt, at receiving amongst us the Subjects of an Allied Prince, to whom we are sincerely attached: But if our happiness was great for a moment, our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud as to our forces on this Island: The only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France since the commencement of the War, is one Battalion, which we have sent to Batavia to assist the Dutch, in the preservation of that place: this we did in return for the assistance which we had drawn from thence in Money, Provisions, and Naval Stores: For you must know, Great Prince, that our own resources are sufficient for our support, and we have sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins of our Island, rather than see our Enemies the possessors of it.

I often had the pleasure of visiting your Ambassadors, and I succeeded in relieving them from the painful situation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their Mission: I encouraged them by saying, that you could not desire impossibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conscience ought to be at ease: you know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an Agent who has used every effort, although without success, has still a claim to the gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

If Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely successful, if your wishes have not been accomplished, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumstances of the times; but I swear by the sacred name of Honor, that they have used every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themselves like Subjects truly attached and faithful to their Master.

The conferences were conducted at the Government House with the Generals, and three Representatives of the Colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your Envoys were always desirous that nothing should be made public but what could not possibly be concealed; and I may venture to assure you, Great Prince, that we have every reason to be satisfied with the correct and becoming conduct observed by them during their residence here; it was such as was to be expected from the honor of their character and from your Ambassadors. They observed that the allowances fixed for the different Ranks were too great; and that the French in the Camp of Lally are not so highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarrassment on that point, by permitting the French to return, should you not be satisfied with what has been concluded here.

The situation of your Envoys was critical; they found themselves in a state of suspense, desirous of being useful to their Master, but at the same time apprehensive of incurring his displeasure; To have refused these succours though trying, would have been a confession that you would not sacrifice a small sum of money, this I think would have been impolitic not only with respect to the present, but also to future times; besides it is necessary to make some distinction in favour of those who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to serve as Volunteers in a Country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing less than our great desire to serve you would have induced us to permit these

Permettez moi Grand Prince de m'entretenir un moment avec vous, mon amour pour ma patrie, mon attachement pour ses allés, et particulièrement pour le digne fils du célèbre Hyder-Ali, et ma haine bien fondée pour les Anglois, ou plutôt contre leurs gouvernements; Tout cela, dis-je, vous êtes un sûr garant que je ne dirai rien que ne soit suivant vos vrais intérêts.

Quelle est donc cette fatalité qui a jusqu'à présent divisé les princes Asiatiques? Rien n'est plus facile à concevoir, c'est la tenebreuse politique des Anglois, ce sont leurs principes machiaveliques qui ont mis tant de peuples sous leur joug, et qui les ont rendus les oppresseurs de l'Asie.

Il en est temps encore, vous pouvez écraser cette nation ambitieuse, mais il est nécessaire que la Cour de Poonah, que le cuba du Decan, que les Tartares, que le Rajah de Travancore, que tous les Rajahs, Nababs, et Soubahs, que tous les Chets de l'Asie enfin, se réunissent pour combattre, vaincre, et chasser ces orgueilleux Anglois, mais il faut que la bonne foi préside l'Alliance, il faut qu'elle soit adroitement faite, à fin que les Princes dont les forces ne sont pas très considérables, ne se trouvent pas subjugués, faut d'avoir agi ensemble; mais lorsque le plan aura été bien concerté, lorsque de toutes les parties de l'Asie les Anglais se trouveront pressés leur perte est inévitable. Vous avez été en guerre avec tous les Princes d'Asie, il faut devenir leur ami, et leur prouver par les propositions que vous leur ferez, que vous voulez l'être réellement; il ne faut pas qu'un prince s'agrandisse aux dépens d'un autre, mais il faut que ceux qui gemissent sous la servitude des Anglois en soient affranchis, et que chacun ait part à leur dépouille en raison des moyens qu'il fournira, et aussi en raison de sa position locale, mais je le dirai encore, si l'Alliance est faite de bonne foi, si chacun des Contractans y trouve son compte, les engagements seront observés, mais s'il en est autrement, si quelqu'un des contractans est lésé, il ne tiendra à ses engagements que jusqu'au temps, ou quelque circonstance ou événement favorable lui permettra de les interdire.—Et si par bonheur il nous arrivoit des forces d'Europe, dont nous pourrions disposer à votre faveur, si la mission confiée par les Généraux de terre et de mer, et par la Colonie, aux Citoyens Magot et Seguin, le premier commandant les fregates que portent vos dépêches au Gouvernement Français, et l'autre Aide de Camp du Général Malartic, envoyés pour appuyer les demandes qu'il fait, à fin d'obtenir les secours les plus considérables possible, si cette mission, dis-je est heureuse, quel seroit votre avantage d'avoir d'avance préparé les moyens de vous venger, en punissent ceux qui vous ont fait trahir par vos propres sujets, et de rentrer dans l'héritage que vous avez perdu en partie, parce que les Princes de Asie qui étoient armés contre vous, n'ont pas senti que plus les Anglois devenoient puissants, et plus ils leur fournissent des Armes contre eux mêmes.

Les différentes religions ont souvent empêché des Alliances qui auroient été avantageuses à divers Nations, mais les saines considérations ont disparu, la philosophie et la raison ont fait taire les préjugés, et les memes états voyent en Europe, les Eglises Romaine, Calviniste et Lutheranisme.—L'homme qui adore le Créateur, lorsque les vœux qu'il lui adresse sont sincères et partent du Cœur, Dieu jette tout-à-coup sur lui un regard de bonté et l'exauce.

Les dispositions du Souba du Decan vous sont connus, ainsi que celles de partie de Marattes et des Tartares; je puis donc vous assurer que le bon Prince Ram Rajah de

*Citizens to leave the Colony, during War, particularly as some of them are experienced Soldiers who possess a knowledge of their profession; and are therefore a loss to us; but there is no merit in obligations which cost nothing.*

Permit me, Great Prince, to converse a moment with you. My love for my Country, my attachment to its Allies, particularly to the deserving Son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and my well founded hatred of the English, or rather of their Government; all this I say should convince you, that I shall say nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true interests.

*What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Asia? Nothing is more easily understood.—It is the dark policy of the English, their Machiavelian principles, which have subjected so many nations to their yoke; and rendered them the oppressors of Asia.*

*There is still time however to crush this ambitious Nation; but it is necessary that the Court of Poonah, the Soubah of the Decan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travancore—all the Rajahs, Nababs, and Soubahs, that all the Chiefs of Asia in short, should unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel those haughty English, but it is absolutely necessary that the Alliance should be founded on good faith, and that it should be skilfully formed; in order that the Princes whose forces are inconsiderable, may not find themselves overpowered in consequence of a want of concert between the Parties; but when the plan shall have been properly arranged, and when the English shall find themselves assailed from every quarter of Asia, their destruction will be inevitable. You have been at War with all the Princes of Asia, you must now become their Friend, and prove to them by the proposals you make, that you are really willing to become such. One Prince must not aggrandize himself at the expence of another, but it is proper that those who groan under the bondage of the English should be emancipated, and that each Individual should participate in their spoils, in proportion to the aid which he shall furnish, as well as to his local position. I will repeat, that if the Alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting Parties shall find his interest in it, the engagements will be observed; but should it prove otherwise, should any one of the contracting Parties be injured, he will observe his engagements no longer than until some circumstance or favourable event shall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If, fortunately, we should receive Troops from Europe which we can dispose of in your favour; if the Commission with which the Naval and Military Generals of the Colony have entrusted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the Commander of the Frigate which carries your Dispatches to the French Government, and the latter, Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, sent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as possible; I say, if it is Deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage, in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourself, by punishing those who have caused you to be betrayed by your own subjects; and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, because the Princes of Asia, who took up arms against you, were not sensible, that in proportion as the English became powerful, they would diminish the powers of the East, with Arms against each other.*

The difference of Religion has often prevented Alliances, which would have proved advantageous to diverse Nations, but these false principles have disappeared.—Philosophy and Reason have silenced Prejudice, and the same State in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran Churches: the man who adores the Creator and offers up vows which are sincere and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveness.

*The dispositions of the Soubah of the Decan are known to you, as are also those of the Mahrattah and Tartar States. I think I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince*

Ram

de Travancore, est fatigué de l'oppression sous laquelle les Anglois le tiennent, Raman Kefvin, son premier ministre seroit, je pense, bien disposé à agir contre ces despots, mais les moyens lui manquent; je sais que c'est avec beaucoup de peine qu'il a consenti à renvoyer Migot de la Combe qui commandoit ses troupes à Parour, ainsi que les autres Officiers François qui commandoient ses Bataillons. L'Interet de ce Raja, si je ne me trompe, ainsi que le votre, exige que vous lui proposiez de devenir votre allié; que tout ressentiment cesse, que les anciennes querelles soient éteintes oubliées à jamais, mais surtout, Grand Prince, ménagez la negociation de maniere que les Anglois ne puissent s'en douter, car ce Prince seroit écrasé; et les Anglois en le depouillant, augmenteroient d'autant leurs Moyens contre vous. Croyez ma parole, Grand Prince, un des plus beaux jours de ma vie, sera celui où j'apprendrai que votre Reunion avec les Princes d'Ane, vous fournira les moyens d'augmenter la puissance Anglaise dans l'Inde.

J'ignore, Grand Prince, si ma franchise vous plaira, et si vous ne trouverez mes observations déplacées, mais ce que je sais, c'est que je desirerai que vous fassiez des grandes conquêtes sur les Anglois, et que votre succès vous mettent à même de rendre vos peuples heureux en le devenant vous même. C'est le vœu sincere d'un vrai français qui est avec respect et consideration.

Tres Grand Prince,  
Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,  
M. DESCOMBER.

*Isle de France Le 15 Ventose an 6 de la Re. Fe.  
ou 5 Mars 1798. vx. Stile.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

*Ram Rajah of Travancore, is tired of the oppression of the English; Raman Kefvin his Prime Minister, would I conceive be well disposed to act against these Despots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he consented to send away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his Troops at Parour, as well as the other French Officers who commanded his Battalions. The interests of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require equally with your own, that you should propose to him an Alliance; that all resentment should cease, and that your ancient feuds should be extinguished and forgotten for ever: But above all, Great Prince, conduct the negotiation in such a manner that the English may not suspect it; for otherwise this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English in despoiling him, will increase their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brightest days of my life will be that on which shall I hear that, by reuniting with the Princes of Ane, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the English in India.*

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether you may not consider my observations as officious, but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish is, that you may make great conquests from the English; and that by this success, you may be enabled to render your people and yourself happy. This is the sincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who is with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,  
Your most humble and most obedient Servant,  
(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

*Isle of France, the 15th Ventose in the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 5th of March, 1798, Old stile.*

A True Translation,  
G. G. KESLE, French Translator.

## No. 15.

**COPIE.** *Isle de France, Port Nord Ouest, le 17 Ventose, l'an 6 de la Republique Française, une et indivisible, repondant au 7 Mars, 1798, vieux stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

J'AI reçu le 20 Janvier dernier (vieux stile) votre lettre sous la date du Septidi de la deuxieme Decade de Vendemiaire l'an 6, laquelle m'annonce que vous m'envoyez le Capitaine Rigaud que vous avez retenu, et deux Ambassadeurs pour me parler de vos Affaires, auxquels je peut prendre la plus grande confiance dans tout ce qu'ils me diront. Vos Ambassadeurs m'ont fait ensuite la remise de la Note de vos demandes au Directoire Executif, tendantes à faire une alliance offensive et defensive avec les François, et vous proposez par cette note d'entretenir à vos frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourroit vous envoyer.

Ne me croyant pas autorisé par mes pouvoirs à faire cette alliance avec vous, j'ai envoyé de suite par deux fregates expédiées pour France, vos propositions au Directoire Executif. Je n'ai aucun doute qu'il ne le prenne dans la plus grande consideration, et je suis persuadé qu'il vous enverra le plutot possible le secours d'hommes que vous demandez, et dont vous avez besoin pour attaquer vos ennemis qui sont ceux de la Republique Française.

En attendant que ce secours vous soit parvenu, je vous expedie la fregate La Preneuse, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, pour vous porter vos Ambassadeurs et leur suite, ainsi que les Officiers, Chirurgiens, et Volontaires que j'ai fait recruter dans les deux Isles.

## No. 15.

**COPY** *Isle of France, Port North West the 17th Ventose in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 7th March, 1798. Old Style.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

I RECEIVED on the 20th January last, (old stile) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Rigaud, whom you had engaged in your service, and two Ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the state of your Affairs, and that I might place the greatest confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambassadors afterwards delivered to me your memorandum of proposals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an Alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain at your own expence, as long as the War in India shall last, the Troops they may be able to send you.

Not thinking myself authorized by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately despatched two Frigates to France with your Propositions to the Executive Directory; I have not the smallest doubt, but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration; and I am persuaded that they will send you as speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your enemies, who are also the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean time, and whilst waiting the arrival of these succours, I dispatch the Preneuse Frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your Ambassadors and their suite, with the Officers, Surgeons and Volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two Islands for your Service.

*Je joins ici.*

1.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de Marine que vous desirez avoir pour conduire vos Batimens, et pour vous former des marins.

2.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de terre, Chirurgiens et Volontaires.

Ces Etats présentent le grade de chaque Officier.

Vous recevrez aussi ci-joint les tarifs des appointements de Soldats à allouer par mois, indépendamment du traitement et vivres, à chaque grade et à toutes les personnes qui passent dans vos Etats.

Il eut été plus régulier qu'un traité fut passé entre vos Ambassadeurs et moi, et signé par les deux partis, lequel vous auriez ratifié au retour de vos Ambassadeurs. Mais je n'ai pu obtenir d'eux qu'ils s'engageassent à signer ce traité. Ils m'ont assuré que vous seriez incontestablement d'accord à ma demande, et que les Appointements et Soldes, Traitement et Vivres, que j'ai arrêté, seroient exactement et régulièrement payés et délivrés à la fin de chaque mois. S'il en étoit autrement, j'autorise tous les Officiers Volontaires et autres à profiter du retour de la frégate, et de toutes les occasions qu'ils trouveront pour revenir dans ces Isles.

Je dois aussi vous prévenir que mon intention est dans tous les temps ils soient libres de quitter vos Etats, qu'en conséquence vous pouvez faire fournir tous les moyens nécessaires, que toute assistance et protection leur soit accordée, et qu'ils n'éprouvent aucun empêchement ni molestation de la part de vos Sujets.

L'Etablissement d'un Comptoir que vous desirez avoir dans cette Ile, pour vous faciliter les moyens de vous lier d'avantage avec les Français, présentant des avantages reciproques, vous pouvez faire établir ce comptoir lorsque vous le jugerez convenable. Les deux Musulmans et les Français que vous vous proposez d'envoyer à cet effet, trouveront facilement une maison commode pour les recevoir. Ils seront sous la protection du Gouvernement, et ils jouiront de tous les privilèges accordés à cette sorte d'établissements.

Je vais à présent vous parler de la bonne conduite qu'ont tenue vos Ambassadeurs, et de l'empressement qu'ils ont constamment mis à exécuter ponctuellement les instructions dont vous les avez chargés, j'aime leur rendre cette justice, qu'ils méritent à tout égard.

D'abord ils ont remis à leur descente dans cette Colonie toutes les lettres dont ils étoient porteurs pour les Représentants, et les Généraux de terre et de mer. Ils ont fait prier sur prieres et vivement sollicité l'envoi de forces considérables pour leur Prince, comme le portoit leurs instructions rédigées sur les rapports que vous aviez été faits.

Après avoir balancé à accepter le modique secours en hommes qui leur étoit offert, vos Ambassadeurs se sont décidés à le recevoir, d'après l'assurance formelle que je leur ai donnée de vous faire passer non seulement d'autres forces à mesure qu'ils arriveront de France, mais encore les hommes de cette Ile qui se détermineront par la suite à passer dans l'Inde.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant également sollicité avec instance une prestation de serment pour cimenter l'alliance déjà existante entre les Français et vous, je leur ai répondu que cette alliance ayant toute sa force, je pensois que le Directoire Exécutif et le corps législatif de la République Française, avoient seuls le droit de la cimenter de nouveau.

Enfin je ne peux vous rendre que des témoignages avantageux de leur honnêteté; je vous assure qu'ils se sont comportés avec honneur et décence, et que toutes leurs démarches n'ont tendu qu'à obtenir, pour vos intérêts, les forces considérables qu'ils étoient venus chercher de votre part.

Ils vous diront que j'ai fait une Proclamation qui a été envoyée dans tous les Cantons de l'Ile pour recruter des volontaires.

Ils vous diront qu'un navire a été expédié à l'Ile de la Réunion pour le même objet.

*I have annexed to this letter.*

1. The Roll of the Officers composing the Marine Establishment, whom you were desirous of having to command your Ships and to form Seamen for you.

2. The Roll of the Land Officers; of the Surgeons, and of the Volunteers.

These Lists exhibit the respective Ranks of the Officers.

You will also receive with this letter the monthly Pay Tables of the allowances to be given independently of the appointments and Provisions for each Rank, and for every person who shall enter your Territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your Ambassadors and myself, and signed by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your Ambassadors, but I could not persuade them to undertake to sign the treaty; they assured me that you would most unquestionably agree to my demand, and that the appointments and Pay of the troops, as well as the Establishment and Provisions, which I had requested, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwise, I authorize all the Officers, Volunteers, and others to avail themselves of the return of the Frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to these Islands.

I must also premise, that it is my intention that they shall at all times be at liberty to quit your Territories; and I therefore request you will give orders, that they may be furnished with the necessary means, that every assistance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be subjected to any hindrance or molestation on the part of your Subjects.

*The Establishment of the Factory which you are anxious to have in this Island, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourself more closely with the French, presenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to establish it whenever you may think proper. The two Musselmans and the Frenchman whom you propose to send for that purpose, will easily find a commodious House for their reception. They shall be under the protection of Government, and they shall enjoy all the privileges usually granted to such Establishments.*

I must now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambassadors, and the anxiety they have always shewn to execute punctually, the Commission with which you had entrusted them; I am happy to render them this justice which they on every account deserve.

*Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the letters with which they were entrusted, for the Representatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and strenuously solicited the dispatch of a considerable Force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their instructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.*

*After having for some time hesitated to accept of the inconsiderable assistance in men which was offered to them, your Ambassadors determined to receive it upon the solemn assurances which I gave them, to dispatch to you not only such Troops as might arrive from France, but also those from this Island, who might hereafter resolve to proceed to India.*

*Your Ambassadors having likewise solicited me with great earnestness, to cement the Alliance existing between the French and yourself, by a formal oath, I informed them that as this Alliance still remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the legislative Body of the French Republic had also a right to renew the confirmation.*

In short, I can only give you advantageous testimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themselves, I can assure you, with the most perfect honor and propriety, and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your interests the considerable force which you had directed them to obtain.

*They will tell you, that I published a Proclamation which has been sent into all the Cantons of this Island for the purpose of raising Volunteers.*

*They will inform you that a Vessel has been dispatched to the Island of La Réunion, for the same purpose.*

Ils vous diront encore qu'un Embargo Général a été mis sur tous les Batimens qui étoient dans le Port, afin qu'aucuns des dites Batimens ne puissent se rendre dans l'Inde, et dans les detroits, qu'après le depart de la fregate la *Preneuse*, qui les ramene dans vos états.

J'ai cru devoir prendre cette dernière mesure, afin que les Anglais nos ennemis communs ne fussent point instruits du parti auquel vous paraîtiez déterminé à leur égard, et de l'envoi d'hommes que je vous fais.

Sur la demande que m'a été faite par vos Ambassadeurs, je vous envoie six Caisses numérotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 contenant des arbres des Jardin des plantes de l'Isle de France, plus des plans de différentes fleurs, et deux flacons contenant chacun une musée découverte, objet de curiosité de cabinet d'histoire naturelle, je desiré que le tout vous arrive bien conditionné. La note de tous ces objets, signée de ma main, a été remise à vos Ambassadeurs.

Je termine ma lettre en vous invitant à avoir confiance en moi et dans tout ce que je vous écris.

Ne croyez pas si facilement ceux qui vous trompent, appliquez vous à faire connoître aux Marattas leurs intérêts, en leur disant que vos ennemis sont réellement les leurs.

Ecrivez à tous les Princes de l'Indostan et tous les Nababs du Bengale. Dites leur que vos ennemis sont aussi les leurs, et que le temps est arrivé de se débarrasser de vos ennemis communs.

Faites des sacrifices d'argent — Payez bien votre armée, et donnez de l'argent aux Marattas.

En quoi vous sert l'argent? Une grande reputation est au dessus de tout.

Votre courage et les ressources de votre génie me sont connus; L'un et l'autre suivront en tous lieux le fils du grand Aider Ali Kan vous êtes fait pour repasser sa renommée.

Ecrivez moi quelque fois. Pourquoi aiez vous tant tardé à me donner de vos nouvelles? Vous n'auriez pas eu de faux rapports. Je sais cependant qu'on a du bien vous parler du Corps législatif et du Directoire Exécutif de France.

La bienveillance de la République Française, sa politique et particulièrement le desir qu'elle aura de perpétuer l'amitié avec votre Sercair, et de consolider la bonne harmonie qui a toujours existé entre vous et les Français, la détermineront à envoyer des forces dans l'Inde,

Quand vous m'écrivez, vous pourrez joindre à vos lettres une traduction en langue Française, ou Anglaise, ou Portugaise.

Je suis le plus zélé et le plus ardent de vos serviteurs,  
(signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

*They will inform you likewise, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the vessels in this Port, in order that none might sail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneuse Frigate which conveys your Ambassadors back to your Territories.*

*I thought it necessary to adopt this last mentioned measure, lest the English, our Common enemy, should be apprized of the part which you seem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the supply of men which I have sent to you.*

In consequence of the request made to me by your Ambassadors, I send six Cases numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, containing Garden Trees, Plants of the Isle of France and Drawings of different Flowers, with two Flasks, each containing a Nutmeg full blown, an object of much curiosity in Natural History. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the account of these articles under my signature, has been delivered to your Ambassadors.

I conclude my letter by requesting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I shall write to you.

Believe not so readily those who deceive you.

Endeavour by every means in your power to point out to the Marattas their true interests, by satisfying them, that your Enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindostan and to all the Nabobs of Bengal, tell them that your enemies are also theirs, and that the time is come to rid yourselves of your common enemy.

Make sacrifices of money, pay your army well; and give money to the Marattas.

Of what use to you is money? A great reputation is superior to every thing.

Your courage and the resources of your genius are known to me, both will every where attend the Son of the Great Hyder Ally Khan, you are destined to surpass even his Fame.

Write to me sometimes; why have you delayed so long to give me an account of yourself; you cannot have received false reports. I know however that much has been said to you of the Legislative body and the Executive Directory of France.

*The benevolence of the French Republic, Its Policy, and particularly its desire to perpetuate Friendship with your Government, and to confirm the Harmony which has ever subsisted between you and the French, will induce it to send Troops to India.*

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a Translation in French, in English, or in Portuguese.

I am your most zealous and most attached Servant,  
(Signed) MALARTIC

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

# COLONIALE.

## ISLE DE FRANCE.

*Marine.* Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous grades qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

*Designation du Grade,* Solde payable par mois indépendamment du traitement fixé par la Loi.

A un Capitaine de Vaisseaux et Cap. de Port,	2000 Roupees.
A Chaque Lieutenant de Vaisseau,	500
A Chaque Enseigne de Vaisseau,	300
Au Maître du Port,	250
Au Charpentier Constructeur,	200

Nous General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Réunion, et Commandant General des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de bonne Espérance, avons arrêté et arrêtons le présent Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous grades, pour être celui exécuté en son entier.

Fait

# COLONIAL.

## ISLE OF FRANCE.

*Marine.* Statement of the Pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

*Distinction of Rank,* Pay per month, independently of the Establishment fixed by Law.

To a Captain of a Ship, or Captain of the Port,	2000 Rupees.
To each Lieutenant of a Ship,	500
To each Ensign of a Ship,	300
To the Master of the Port,	250
To the Ship Builder,	200

We the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Réunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do hereby determine the present rates of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done

Fait au Port Nord ouest de l'Isle de France le 16 Ventose l'an six de la Republique Françoise, une et indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

# COPIE.

## MARINE.

## ISLE DE FRANCE.

Colonial. Etat des Officiers et Maitres qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

LEURS NOMS.	LEUR GRADES.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Capitaine De Vaisseaux,
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire,	Lieutenans De Vaisseaux,
Sainjennait,	
Jacques Barthe,	
Jacques Roberts,	Enseignes De Vaisseaux,
Pierre Filletaz,	
Pierre Petit,	
Jacques Dudemaine,	Maitre de Port,
Michel Lelée, De l'Orient,	
Jacques Mulet, De Bourdeaux,	
	Charpentier Constructeur,

Certifié véritable par nous Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, au Port Nord ouest le 17 Ventose l'an 6 de la Republique Francaise une et indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

Done at Port North West in the Isle of France the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

# COPY.

## MARINE.

## ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial. List of the Officers and Masters who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

THEIR NAMES.	THEIR RANK.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire, Sangenait,	Lieutenants.
Jacques Barthe,	Ensigns.
Jacques Roberts,	
Pierre Filletaz,	
Pierre Petit,	
Jacques Dudemaine,	
Michel Lelée, of L'Orient,	Master of the Port,
Jacques Mullet, of Bourdeaux,	Ship Builder.

Certified as true by Us Governor General of the Isles of France, and La Re-union, at Port North West, the 7th of March 1798. The 6th Year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, G. G. KEBLE, FRENCH TRANSLATOR.

## COLONIALE.

## ISLE DE FRANCE.

Tarif de la Solde des Volontaires de tous grades qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

Designation du Grade. Solde payable par mois aux Volontaires, independemment de Vivres qui doivent leur etre fourni.

Au Chef de Brigade, Commandant,	2000 Roupies.
A Chaque Chef de Legion,	1800
A Chaque Chef de Bataillon,	1500
A Chaque Capitains d'Infanterie et Cavalerie,	500
A Chaque Lieutenant, et Sous Lieutenant,	300
Au Porte Drapeau,	60
A Chaque Sergent Major, et Sergent,	50
A Chaque Caporal,	40
A Chaque Fusilier Volontaire, ou Cavalier,	20
A Chaque Tambour,	22
A Chaque Chirurgien,	500

Nous General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, et Commandant General des Etablissements Francois a l'Eit du Cap de bonne Esperance, avons arrêté et arretons le present Tarif de la Solde des Volontaires de tous grades, pour celui exécuté en son entier.

Fait au Port Nord Ouest de l'Isle de France, le 17 Ventose l'an 6 de la Republique Francaise une et indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

## COLONIAL.

## ISLE OF FRANCE.

Rates of the Pay of the Volunteers of all Ranks who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Distinction of Rank. Pay per Month of the Volunteers,—independent of Provisions, which are to be furnished them.

To the Chief of Brigade, commanding,	Rs. 2000.
To each Chief of a Legion,	1800
To each Chief of a Battalion,	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry,	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant,	300
To the Bearer of the Colours,	60
To each Serjeant Major and Serjeant,	50
To each Corporal,	40
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry,	28
To each Drummer,	22
To each Surgeon,	500

We the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France, and of La Re-union, and Commander in Chief of the French Establishments East of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do hereby determine the present Rates of the Pay of Volunteers of all Ranks to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port Northwest, in the Isle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

*Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française  
Commandant la Frégate La Preneuse, en rade de Man-  
galor, le 5 Floreal, au Souverain Prince Tippoo, en son  
Palais a Sheringapatam.*

SOUVERAIN PACHA.

Expedié de l'Isle de France, par l'Amiral Sercey, Commandant les forces maritimes de la Republique Française detachées dans le mers de l'Inde pour rapporter en un de vos ports vos Ambassadeurs Assen Ali Can, et Mahomed Ibrahim, que vous aviez expediés par le Citoyen Ripoux, auprès du Gouvernement de l'Isle de France; J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer mon arrivée en ce jour, 5 floreal, sur votre Rade de Mangalor, ainsi que vos Ambassadeurs & les Français que vous a expedié le General Malartic, sous les Ordres de Monsieur le Commandant Chapuy pour la Terre & Mr. Dubuc Commandant la mer, rendus sur vos Etats.

Je me feliciteray d'avantage d'avoir été choisi pour remplir cette mission honorable, si l'approche du mauvais temps sur vos Cotes ne devenoit une raison de m'en éloigner de suite, & s'il m'eut été possible de me rendre auprès de votre Majesté, l'assurer moi-même de mon respect & de mon dévouement.

Je charge de vous le témoigner & en même temps mes vifs regrets de mon départ si prompt, Assen-Ali-Can, qui se rend auprès de Son Souverain lui rendra compte de sa gestion.

Avec autant de justice que de plaisir, j'assure à votre Majesté, que vos deux Ambassadeurs pendant 50 jours, qu'ils ont été à mon bord, se sont constamment fait distinguer par toutes les qualités & vertus du Caractère dont vous les aviez revêtus, & que leur débarquement de mon bord, ainsi que leur départ de l'Isle de France causent des regrets aux amis, que leur conduite exempte du plus léger reproche, leur a fait en l'un & l'autre endroit, & j'en peux vous souhaiter rien de plus heureux qu'un grand nombre de Sujets aussi fideles & attachés qu'eux.

Jaloux de vous marquer mon Zèle à vous servir & de vous procurer un moyen de correspondre, avant le mousson prochain, avec mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir, que sous quinze à dix huit jours au plus tard, je pourrai remouiller à Mangalor & de la repartir peut-être pour l'Isle de France; vous pouvez pour cette Epoque m'honorer de votre réponse & de vos ordres.

Comme il me seroit possible, & avantageux à l'Isle de France de lui reporter cent cinquante à deux cent Tonneaux de ris en sacs, en m'y rendant; J'ai l'honneur de vous en faire la demande.

Je remettrai le reçu de ce que j'aurai embarqué à votre Gouvernement de Mangalor, à qui vous voudrez bien donner l'ordre de m'en faire la remise, si toutes fois cela est possible.

Mon reçu deviendrait une dette que contractera envers vous, mon Gouvernement, & dont il s'acquittera selon vos desirs & à vos ordres.

Comme j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous l'observer, & comme vous le savez sans doute, passer quinze à vingt jours ou plus tard votre Cote n'est plus praticable, je vous offre mes services & vous fais ma demande pour cette époque, passé laquelle, malgré moi je serai contraint de quitter Mangalor, avec le regret de ne pouvoir vous redevenir utile auprès de mon Gouvernement & sans pouvoir lui reporter de vos nouvelles, ce qui pourroit vous être avantageux, ainsi qu'aux Generaux Malartic & Sercey, jaloux de vous être utiles.

Au reste comptez sur mon zèle & ma bonne volonté à vous servir & agreez avec les sentiments de ma haute Considération & de mon attachement sans bornes à vos Interets, les vœux ardents que j'adresse au ciel pour le Triomphe de vos armes & la splendeur de Votre Gouvernement.

Jai

*The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic,  
Commanding the Frigate la Preneuse, in the Roads of  
Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace  
at Seringapatnam, The 25th April, 1798.*

SOVEREIGN PRINCE.

Having been despatched from the Isle of France, by Admiral Sercey, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, on service in the Indian Seas, to bring back to one of your Ports your Ambassadors Assen-Ally-Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honour to announce to you my arrival this day the 25th of April, in the Roads of Mangalore, with your Ambassadors and the Frenchmen whom General Malartic has sent to you under the orders of M. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this honourable commission, did not the approach of the stormy season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprives me of the honour of presenting to you in person the assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Assen-Ally-Khan who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his Embassy, to express to you my zeal for your service, and at the same time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged so soon to depart.

With as much justice as pleasure I can assure your Majesty, that your Ambassadors during the Fifty days they have been on board my ship, have rendered themselves conspicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the station which you have invested them, and that their quitting my ship, as well as their departure from the Isle of France, has been the cause of regret to those friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wish you greater happiness than to possess many subjects as faithful and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious to evince my zeal to serve you, and to procure you the means of corresponding with my Government before the approaching monsoon, I have the honour to acquaint you that in fifteen or eighteen days at furthest, I may possibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps sail for the Isle of France, you might by that period honour me with your Answer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Isle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither on my return, from 150 to 200 Tons of Rice in Bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the same.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ship, at your Government of Mangalore, to whomsoever you may please to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be possible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my Government to you, of which they will acquit themselves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honor to observe to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furthest your coast will no longer be safe, I offer my Services and confine my request to that period, for when it is passed, I shall be under the absolute necessity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be serviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you which could prove advantageous to you as well as to the Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to serve you.

As for the rest, rely on my zeal and good wishes for your service, and accept with the sentiments of my lively respect and attachment to your interests, the ardent prayers which I address to heaven for the triumph of your arms and the splendour of your Government.



J'ai l'honneur d'être avec un dévouement sans bornes  
de Votre Majesté,

Le plus attaché & zélé Serviteur,  
(Signed) L'HERMITTE.  
Capitaine de Vaisseau, Commandant la Preneuse.  
A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

No. 17.

*The Commandant Général des Troupes; envoyé du  
Gouvernement Français auprès du Pacha Tippoo, Le  
Victorieux.*

SOVEREIGN PACHA.

JE m'empresse d'annoncer à Votre Majesté mon  
arrivée dans vos Etats, ainsi que celle des Officiers &  
Volontaires François, que le Gouverneur General  
Malartic vous envoie, dont vous trouverez cy-joint le  
Contrôle explicatif.

Votre Majesté y verra dans le Nombre des Volontaires  
une Vingtaine de Soldats de Couleur de différentes  
nations & Castes, dont la majeure partie pourra être  
employé avec succès dans le Service de l'Artillerie.

Elle y verra un Chef de Legion, qui a tous les  
Talens militaires propres à remplir avec distinction la  
Place de Commandant des Troupes; ainsi que deux  
Officiers d'Artillerie dont j'espère qu'elle sera satisfaite.

J'ose me flatter que votre Majesté mettra à même  
tous les Militaires, que le Gouvernement Français lui  
envoie, & lui enverra, de lui prouver, qu'ils ne méritent  
jamais de diffidence entre le Service d'un Prince, dont  
nous cherissons et apprécions si bien l'Alliance, & celui  
de leur Patrie.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Majesté, que j'ai  
trouvé ici à peu près tous les Secours que je pouvois  
desirer pour ma Troupe.

Le Zèle & l'activité que le Commandant de  
Mangalore a mis, tant pour le débarquement que pour  
notre réception, doit me convaincre des soins qu'il a  
donnés à tout ce qui a rapport à nous.

Je ne pourrais rien ajouter aux Eloges aussi justes que  
mérités que le Général Malartic fait à votre Majesté  
de vos Ambassadeurs Assen Ally Kan & Niehemet  
Ibrahim; leur conduite distinguée, sous tous les rapports,  
tant à L'Isle de France, que pendant la Traversée, &  
particulièrement pendant le Combat que nous avons eü  
en rade de Calechery avec deux Vaisseaux Anglois,  
montant cinquante deux Canons, portant les Officiers  
d'un Regiment, un bataillon de Sepayes, & deux  
Drapeaux, que nous avons enlevés & envoyés à l'Isle de  
France; les a fait chérir & estimer comme ils le  
méritent.

J'ai l'honneur d'exprimer à votre Majesté le desir  
extrême que j'ai d'aller lui présenter mes hommages &  
lui faire part de tous les détails qui ont rapport à la  
Mission dont le Gouvernement François m'a chargé;  
& saisirai toutes les occasions propres à prouver à votre  
Majesté, que vos intérêts, votre Gloire & celle de ma  
Nation ne seront désormais qu'un pour moi.

Jeprie votre Majesté de me mettre à même de me rendre  
le plutôt possible auprès d'Elle & de donner des ordres  
pour que le Détachement, ainsi que tous les Effets qui  
sont considérables, le suivent & ne le retardent pas.

Nous espérons le General Dubuc & Moi, d'avancer  
le Détachement qui restera aux ordres du Chef de  
Legion Dumoulin.

J'ai l'honneur d'être respectueusement.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

Votre très humble & très Obeissant Serviteur  
(Signed) CHAPPUIS

Le Commandant Général, Envoyé du Gouvernement  
Français.

A True Copy, (Signed) C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 18.

I have the honour to be with a devotion which  
knows no bounds,

Your Majesty's most attached and zealous servant.

(Signed) L'HERMITE,

Captain in the Navy, Commanding the Preneuse.

(A True Translation), G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

No. 17.

*The Commander in Chief of the Forces sent by the French  
Government to the Pacha Tippoo, The Victorious.*

SOVEREIGN PACHA.

I hasten to announce to your Majesty my arrival in  
your Kingdom, and that of the French Officers and  
Volunteers sent to you by the Governor General  
Malartic, of whom you will find the Muster Roll  
annexed.

Your Majesty will observe that among the Volun-  
teers there are about twenty Soldiers of Colour, of  
different Nations and Castes the greater part of whom  
may be employed with advantage in the Artillery.

You will there observe the Chief of a Legion,  
possessing every Military qualification for filling with  
distinction the Station of Commander in Chief, and  
two Officers of Artillery, with whom I hope you will  
be satisfied.

I flatter myself that your Majesty will afford an op-  
portunity to the Military which the French Government  
already has sent, and may hereafter send you, of shewing  
that they never will make any distinction between the  
Service of a Prince whose alliance we so highly  
esteem and appreciate, and the service of their Country.

*I have the honor to inform your Majesty, that I have  
found here almost all the assistance which I could desire  
for my Troops.*

*The zeal and activity shewn by the Commandant of  
Mangalore in the disembarkation and reception of the  
Troops, has convinced me of the great attention which  
he has paid to every thing that regarded us.*

I can add nothing to the well deserved commendation  
which General Malartic has expressed to your  
Majesty, of your Ambassadors Assen Ally Khan and  
Manomet Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct on every  
occasion at the Isle of France, on the Passage, and  
particularly during the Action which we had in Telli-  
cherry Roads with two English Ships mounting 52  
Guns, having on board the Officers of a Regiment, a  
Battalion of Sepoys, and two standards, all which we  
captured and dispatched to the Isle of France; has  
merited our general esteem.

I have the honor to express to your Majesty, the ex-  
treme desire which I feel to present my homage to you  
in person, and to communicate all the details res-  
pecting the Mission with which the French Government  
has entrusted me; and also to assure you, that I shall  
seize every opportunity of proving to you, that your  
Interests and your Glory shall henceforth be considered  
by me, as united with those of my Country.

I request your Majesty will enable me to proceed to  
your presence as soon as possible, and issue your orders  
that the Detachment with the Baggage which is  
considerable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myself hope to precede the  
detachment, which will be left under the Orders of  
Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honor to be respectfully.

SOVEREIGN PACHA.

Your most obedient and most humble Servant.

(Signed) CHAPPUIS.

*The Commander in Chief,  
sent by the French Government.*

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR,



*Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Guerre de la Republique Française, Une & indivisible, Envoyé comme Commandant General des Forces navales, Par le Gouvernement, auprès du Souverain Pacha Tipoo le Victorieux.*

**SOVERAIN PACHA.**

JE me joins au General Chappuis, pour annoncer à votre Majesté mon arrivée avec mes Officiers envoyés par les Generaux Malartic and Sercey pour servir sous vos Ordres.

Il ne nous reste maintenant d'autre desir que de prouver à votre Majesté le Zèle, & la fidelité, que nous mettrons en toute Circonstance, à ce qui pourra contribuer à votre Gloire, & au Succès de vos armes.

La Republique Française, alliée depuis longtems à votre auguste pere, a reçue votre Ambassade à l'Isle de France, de maniere à vous convaincre que les Interests respectifs de nos deux Nations ne seront qu'un; nous sommes envoyés par elle auprès de votre Majesté pour consolider, & renouveler, l'harmonie, & la bonne amitié qui a deormais regner entre vous et les Français.

Il est urgent, que votre Majesté donne des Ordres pour que nous puissions arriver auprès d'elle le plutot possible, avec nos Bagages, le Temps devient tous les jours precieux & la mauvaise saison qui s'avance, pourrait retarder notre mission auprès de vous.

Je mets inclus l'Etat des Officiers, je pense qu'il seroit plus à propos de les laisser à Mangalor attendre vos ordres, jusqu'à ce que vous ayez décidé les mouvements de la marine, d'après les rapports que j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire sur la situation de la Cote & du Port de Mangalor; alors je me rendrai avec le Major de la Marine, auprès de votre Majesté, & vous donneriez des ordres au Gouverneur de Mangalor, pour qu'on leur donnât tout ce qui leur seroit necessaires jusque vos ordres ultérieurs.

J'ai aussi un Maitre de Port & un Constructeur, qui tous les deux ont également des Talents dans leur parties il y a de plus aussi un Maitre Charpentier & un Aspirant de marine, Jeune Officier.

Avant de fermer ma Lettres je ne puis m'empêcher de vous faire l'Eloge de vos deux Ambassadeurs Assen Ally Kan, & Mehomet Ibrahim, il est impossible de mieux remplir leur mission, qu'ils ne l'ont fait, heureux sont les Souverains qui ont beaucoup de Sujets aussi zelés & aussi fidelles: je me plais à leur rendre la justice qu'ils meritent, & votre Majesté apprendra par le General Chappuis & moy tout ce qu'ils ont fait, auprès des Generaux de la Republique Française à l'Isle de France, pour vos Interêts & votre Gloire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être très respectueusement,

Souverain Pacha.

Votre Tres humble & Tres Obeissant Serviteur.

(Signé) DUBUC, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Guerre de la Republique Française Une & indivisible, Comdt. les Forces Navales.

A Mangalor le 28 April, 1798.

*Etat des Officiers de la Marine de la Republique Française, Une & Indivisible, Envoyés par les Generaux Malartic & Sercey, au Service de Souverain Pacha Tipoo.*

**SAVOIR.**

Ms. Ms. Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Guerre de la Republique Française Une & Indivisible, Commandant les Forces Navales.

Ms. Ms.	} Lieuts. des Vaisseaux de la Republique.
St. Génis,	
Barth,	
La Rabinais.	} Faisant fonctions de Major de la Marine, Ensignes des Vaisseaux de la Republique.
Ms. Ms.	
Filletas,	
Petit,	} Maitre Directeur des Travaux du Port, Constructeur des Vaisseaux Charpentier, Aspirant de la marine, Jeune Officier.
Dudemaine.	
Ieler,	
Merlet,	
Belliere.	

François

*The Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, appointed by the Government to the Chief Command of the Naval force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tipoo Sultan the Victorious.*

**SOVEREIGN PACHA,**

I unite with General Chappuis in apprizing your Majesty of my arrival and of that of my officers dispatched by Generals Malartic and Sercey to serve under your orders.

We have no wish but to convince your Majesty of the zeal and fidelity with which we shall act in every service which can contribute to your Glory and to the success of your arms.

*The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your august father, has received your Embassy to the Isle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you that the respective interests of the two Nations will be considered as one; and we are especially deputed to your Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and consolidating that Friendship and Harmony which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.*

The near approach of the rainy Season renders it necessary that your Majesty should give orders for our journey to your presence with our Baggage as speedily as possible, that we may incur no risk of delay in our mission.

I enclose a Return of the officers under my Command; it seems advisable that they should remain at Mangalore untill your Naval establishment shall be fixed by the report which I shall have the honor to submit to you, with regard to the situation of the Coast and Harbour of Mangalore, and in the mean time you should issue orders to the Governor of that place, to supply them with every thing necessary, until your final pleasure shall be known.

I have brought a Port Master and a Ship-Build-er, both well qualified for their respective Departments; I have also with me a Master Carpenter, and a Marine Cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter without paying a tribute of praise to your Ambassadors Hassen Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim; their duty could not have been more faithfully discharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has such zealous and faithful Subjects. I feel a particular pleasure in rendering this justice to their merit; with General Chappuis I shall relate more particularly to your Majesty, their exertions in soliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Isle of France for your Glory and Interests.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Sovereign Pacha,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) DUBUC, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commanding a Naval Force.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

*Return of the Naval Officers of the French Republic one and indivisible, sent by the Generals Malartic and Sercey, for the service of the Sovereign Prince Tipoo.*

**VIZ.**

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, and Commanding the Naval Force.

M. M.	} Lieuts. in the French Navy.
St. Genes,	
Barth,	
La Rabinais.	} Acting Marine Major.
M. M.	
Filletas,	
Petit,	} Midshipmen in the French Navy.
Dudemaine.	
Ieler,	
Merlet,	} Master Director of the works of the Port.
Belliere.	
	} Ship Builder and Carpenter.

François

François Robert, Charpentier.  
Onze Personnes, attachés à la Marine.

Mangalore le 28 April, 1798.

(Signed)

FILLIETAZ,  
Major de la Marine.

Vu par nous Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Guerre de la République Française Une & Indivisible, Commandant les Forces Navales.

(Signed) DUBUC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

François Robert, Carpenter.

Eleven Persons, attached to the Marine.

Mangalore the 28th April, 1798.

(Signed)

FILLIETAZ.

Major of Marine.

Attested by me, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic one and indivisible, and commanding the Naval Force.

(Signed) DUBUC.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

## No. 19.

*Demandes faites au Généraux François, par les Chefs du Sercar.* Pour Copie.

1er.

NOUS vous prions de nous dire si les Généraux Malartic & Serfai vous ont envoyés auprès du Pacha, comme Ambassadeurs de leur part, le sachant, vous serez introduits selon votre Caractère; & nos Coutumes.

2eme.

Nous vous prions aussi de nous dire, si les Généraux Malartic & Serfai, vous ont envoyés pour servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre coutume.

3eme.

Nous vous prions de même de nous dire, si vous avez plein pouvoir pour tout ce qui se fera avec vous au Dorbart et en même tems servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre coutume.

An Camp du Padcha ce 20, Juin 1798, vieux Stile.

A True Copy, (signed) C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Les Généraux François n'ayant rien de plus à Coeur, que de donner au Sercar du Pacha Tippoo Sultaun, les renseignements, & Connoissances, qu'il est en leur pouvoir de lui donner sur leur Caractère & l'objet de leur mission, répondent à la première question.

1er.

LE Gouverneur Général Malartic, représentant la République Française dans son Gouvernement de l'Isle de France, nous a expédié auprès du Pacha, en qualité d'Envoyés de la République ainsi que le Contre Admiral Sercey, pour les représenter à la Cour du Pacha.

2eme.

Le Gouverneur General Malartic, & le Contre Admiral Sercey, nous ont envoyé pour servir le Padcha dans nos armes & nos grades respectifs.

3eme.

Nous avons toute autorité & pouvoir de traiter au nom de la République Française, ainsi qu'au nom des Généraux qui la représentent à l'Isle de France, & que nous représentons ici, tant avec le Pacha, qu'avec son Dorbart, d'Alliance entre les deux nations, qui doit servir de base fondamentale, pour toutes les grandes Choses que nous aurons à proposer & que tous nos traités généralement seront présentés à la Convention Nationale, & ratifiés par le pouvoir Exécutif à Paris.

Au Camp de Cheringapatnam, le 1er. Thermidor, l'an Sixième de la République Française une & Indivisible, répondant au 20. de Juin 1798, vieux Stile.

Les Généraux Français de la République.

(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

## No. 19.

*Copy of the Questions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.*

1.

We request you to inform us if the Generals Malartic, and Sercey, have sent you to the Pacha, as Ambassadors from them; when we are informed on this point, you shall be introduced according to your Dignity and our Customs.

2.

We request you also to inform us if the Generals Malartic, and Sercey, have sent you to serve the Pacha, you shall be received as Men of distinction according to our Customs.

3.

We request you also to inform us if you have full powers to transact business with the Durbar; and at the same time to serve the Pacha; you shall then be received and introduced as men of Distinction according to our Customs.

In the Camp of the Pacha, this 20th June 1798, O. S.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

The French Generals having nothing more at heart, than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the Explanations and Information, which is in their power to afford as to the dignity and the object of their Mission answer to the first Question,

1.

That the Governor General Malartic Representing the French Republic, in his Government of the Isle of France, has dispatched Us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has also Rear Admiral Sercey, to represent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2.

The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have sent Us to serve the Pacha in Arms, according to our Respective Ranks and Professions.

3.

We have full power and authority in the Name of the French Republic, and in the Names of the Generals, who represent the Republic in the Isle of France to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two Nations, which is to serve as the fundamental Basis for all the great objects which we may have to propose; and all our treaties shall be presented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1st Thermidor, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and Indivisible, corresponding with the 20th June, 1798. O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic,

(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

\* In the original these questions were written in the Persian Language, in a separate column opposite to the French.

*Tarif des Appointments des Officiers de Marine.*

LE Commandant General Dubuc—2000 Roupies  
\* par mois dont il laissera 500 Roupies au Sercar, qui lui  
seront payez au retour, & il recevra 1500 Roupies par  
mois.

Les Lieutenants,	- - - - -	250
Les Enseignes,	- - - - -	200
Maitre de port,	- - - - -	150
Constructeur,	- - - - -	125
Charpentier,	- - - - -	50
Aspirant Bessiere,	- - - - -	50

\* dont Mr. Filletas le Major, qui vient avec moi en  
Europe, aura 300 Rupees par mois.

Arreté le 8, Juillet 1798.

Le Commandant General (Signé) DUBUC,

J'accepte pour le moment—1500 Roupies par mois  
payable de Suite, avec la promesse du Pacha d'avoir les  
deux mille à mon retour d'Europe, apres avoir rempli  
la mission dont il me charge.

le 8e Juillet 1798.

Le Commandant General de la Marine,

(Signé) DUBUC,

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY,

*J'ai reçu du Sercar Coudadad la Somme de  
deux mille sept cents quatre vingt une Pagodes  
Bader & cinq fanams, comme suit :*

## SAVOIR

	Pagod. Bader
Pour huit mois dues a Debay,	171
Pour six mois d'avance,	128 1/2
Pour six mois du General Dubuc,	1928 1 fanon.
Pour six mois pour Filletas,	385 10 fanams
Pour un mois de la marine comme suit :	
Un Lieutenant, - - - - -	53 8
Un Enseigne, - - - - -	42 12
1 Maitre de Port, - - - - -	32 2
1 Constructeur, - - - - -	26 10
1 Charpentier, - - - - -	10 11

Total Ps. Bader 2781 5 fanons

An Camp du Pacha le 28 Juillet 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC.

La Commandant General de la marine

Nota Bene, que si les Officiers & toute ce qui est  
attaché a la marine, ne remplis pas exactement ses  
devoirs avec intelligence ils seront destitués et  
envoyés.

DUBUC.

Le Commandant General de la marine

A True Copy C. MACAULAY, SEC.

*Le Sercar Coudadad au Directoire executif representant  
la Republique Française une et indivisible a Paris.*

AU Nom de l'amitié que le Sercar Coudadad et la  
Nation vouent a la Republique Française, laquelle  
amitié et alliance dureront autant que le soleil et la Lune  
brillerront dans le Ciel, et seront si solides que les  
evenemens les plus extraordinaires ne pourrout jamais la  
rompre ni la desunir.

Les anglois jaloux de la liaison et de l'amitié qui  
regnoient depuis long tems entre mon Sercar et la  
France,

*Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.*

THE Commander in Chief Dubuc, 2000 Rupees,  
\* per Month, out of which he will leave 500 Rupees,  
in the hands of the Sercar, to be paid him on his re-  
turn, and he will receive 1500 Rupees per Month.

Lieutenants,	- - - - -	Rs. 250
Midshipmen,	- - - - -	200
Master of the Port,	- - - - -	150
Builder,	- - - - -	125
Carpenter,	- - - - -	50
The Marine Cadet Bessiere,	- - - - -	50

\* (of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with  
me to Europe, is to have 300 Rupees per Month.)

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief.

I accept for the present 1500 Rupees per Month,  
payable immediately, with a promise from the Pacha,  
to pay me 2000, on my return from Europe,---after hav-  
ing executed the Commission with which he charges me.

The 8th July, 1798.

(Signed)

DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

I HAVE received from the Sircar Coudadad, the  
Sum of two thousand seven hundred eighty one Behader  
Pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that  
is to say.

Eight Months due to Debay,	171
Six Months in advance,	128 1/2
Six Months to General Dubuc,	1928 1
Six Months to Filletas,	385 10
One Month to the Marine, as follows,	
One Lieutenant,	53 8
One Midshipman,	42 12
One Master of the Port,	32 2
One Builder,	26 11
One Carpenter,	10 11

Total Behadur Pagodas 2781 5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July 1798.

DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every Officer or other person belonging to  
the Marine, who shall not discharge his duty punctually  
and with skill, shall be dismissed and sent back.

(Signed) DUBUC.

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A true Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator.

*The Sircar Coudadad to the Executive Directory, repre-  
senting the French Republic one and indivisible, at  
Paris.*

In the name of that friendship which the Sercar Cou-  
dadad, and the subjects of the Sircar, vow to the French  
Republic, which friendship and alliance shall endure as  
long as the sun and moon shine in the heavens, and which  
shall be so solid that the most Extraordinary Events  
shall neither break nor disunite them.

The English jealous of the connection and friendship  
which for so long a time has subsisted between my Cir-

France, se sont réunis aux Marattes, a Nizam Allie Kan, et a mes autres ennemis pour me declarer une Guerre aussi odieuse qu' injuste qui a duré plusieurs années, et dont les résultats ont été si funestes pour moi, qu'il m'en a coûté mes plus belles provinces, et trois croureaux et trente lacs de Roupies.

La Republique n'ignore certainement aucunes de ces circonstances malheureuses, et combien j'ai fait d'efforts pour disputer pied a pied le pays que j'ai été obligé de céder a nos Ennemis communs. Je n'aurais pas été forcé a des sacrifices aussi cruels si j'avois été secouru par les Francois mes anciens allies, trompés par le projet perfide de Conway Gouverneur General a Pondicherry, trame et ourdi avec Cambel Gouverneur de Madras, l'évacuation de la place ou il commandoit. Elle voudra sans doute en chassant les Anglois de leurs riches possessions dans l'Inde, reparer la faute de son ancien Gouvernement.

Etant depuis longtems animé des memes sentimens, je les ai fait exprimer au Gouvernement de l'Isle de France, par l'organe de deux Ambassadeurs, d'ou je viens de recevoir a ma grande satisfaction, des reponses telles que je les desirois ainsi que le Drapeau Republicain par le Chef de Brigade Chappuis, et le Capitaine des Vaisseaux Dubuc, qui m'ont emmercé les foibles secours que les circonstances ont permis au General Malartie et au Contre Amiral Sercey de m'expedier en Soldats et Officiers.

Je garde pres de moi ce premier Officier et vous envoie le second en qualité d' Ambassadeur pour en vous demandant, votre alliance offensive et defensive, obtenir des forces assez imposantes, pour que réunis aux miennes, je puisse attaquer et anéantir a jamais nos Ennemis communs en Asie. Je vous remettra mon Etendard qui réuni a celui de la Republique, servira de Base a l'alliance que nos deux Nations vont contracter, ainsi que les Mandats particuliers que je le charge de vous communiquer.

Je lui adjoints Sheik Abdoulraïm, et Mahomet Bismilla, mes sujets qui sont également chargés de me représenter aupres de vous.

Quelques soient désormais les circonstances ou puissent se trouver nos deux nations soit ensemble ou separement, ainsi que dans toutes les affaires qu'elles pourront traiter, que le bien, la Gloire et l'avantage des deux en soient toujours le but, que leurs sentimens respectifs ayant pour garant les assurances de fidelité et les sermens usités par chacune d'elles et que le ciel et la terre se rapprochent et se réunissent, plutot que de voir jamais notre alliance éprouver la moindre alteration.

Dans mon Palais a Cherengampatnam, le 20 Juillet, 1798.

(Signé)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Note, des demandes que mes Ambassadeurs, doivent faire au Directoire Executif a Paris.

#### ARTICLE 1.

Dix ou quinze mille hommes de troupe de toute arme, Infanterie, Cavalerie et Artillerie.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Une Armée Navale, qui fera la Guerre sur la Côte ou seront nos Armées, pour les favoriser, et les renforcer en cas de besoin.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Le Sirkar fournira, toutes les munitions de Guerre et de bouche aux Armées de la Republique, ainsi que les Chevaux, Eleus, Charrues et Tentes, qui leur seront nécessaires, a l'exception des liqueurs d'Europe, qu'il n'a pas dans son pays.

#### ARTICLE 4.

On prendra pour toutes les marches et opérations militaires quelconques, les ordres du Roi.

#### ARTICLE 5.

And France, some years ago united against me with the Mahrattahs, the Nizam Ali Khan and my other Enemies: and declared a war as odious as unjust, which lasted several years and of which the result was so fatal, that it cost me Three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees in money, and my finest Provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances, nor of the many efforts I made to dispute inch by inch, the possession of that country which at last I was obliged to relinquish to our common Enemy. I should not have been driven to such cruel sacrifices had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the English from their rich possessions in India.

*These Sentiments with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Isle of France through the organ of two ambassadors from whom I have had the great satisfaction of receiving such an answer as I desired, together with the Republican Flag by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who also brought with them the inconsiderable succour of Officers and Men with which circumstances permitted General Malartie and Rear Admiral Sercey to supply me.*

*I retain with me the first of these Officers, and send the second to you as my ambassador, who in requesting your alliance offensive and defensive, will I trust obtain such a reinforcement of troops, as joined to mine, may enable me to attack and annihilate for ever our common Enemies in Asia.*

I send you my Standard, (which united with that of the republic, will serve as a basis for the alliance into which our respective nations are about to contract;) and with it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my subjects Sheik Abdoulraïm and Mahomet Bismilla, who are equally authorized to represent me with your Government.

*Whatever may be the future state of our two nations, whether blended or separate; into whatever engagements they may respectively enter; may the prosperity, the glory, and the success of both, be still the common object of each—may the sentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual assurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and the earth meet and unite ere the alliance of the two nations shall suffer the smallest alteration.*

In my Palace at Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798.

(Signed)

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,  
French Translator,

A Note of the Proposals to be made by my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.

#### ARTICLE 1.

For Ten or Fifteen Thousand Troops of every description, Infantry, Cavalry; and Artillery.

#### ARTICLE 2.

A Naval Force to act on the coast where our armies may be, to favour, and to reinforce them in case of necessity.

#### ARTICLE 3.

The Sirkar will furnish all military Stores, and Provisions for the Army of the Republic, as well as Horses, Bullocks, Carts and Tents, together with every other necessary, excepting European Liquors, which his country does not afford.

#### ARTICLE 4.

On all Marches and Military operations, the King's orders are to be observed.

#### ARTICLE 5.

## ARTICLE 5.

L'expédition sera dirigée, dans un point de la Côte Coromandel, et de préférence a Porto Novo, où s'effectuera le débarquement des Troupes, ou se rendra d'avance, ou a point nommé le Roy avec toute son Armée; Son intention étant de debuter les premières opérations, au sein du pays ennemi.

## ARTICLE 6.

Le Roy demande que la République lui donne avis par l'envoi a Mangalore, de deux Corvettes partant d'Europe, a vingt jours de distance l'une de l'autre, du Nombre des Vaisseaux et de Troupes, qu'elles lui envoient enfin qu'il se mette en campagne aussitôt, et se trouve a meme d'être Maître de la Côte Coromandel, avant l'arrivée des forces de la République, et être a meme de pourvoir, a tous ses besoins.

## ARTICLE 7.

Toutes les Conquêtes que se feront sur les Ennemis, a l'exception des Provinces, que le Roy a été obligé de céder aux Anglois, aux Marattes, a Nizam Ali Kan, seront partagées également, entre les deux Nations, et d'après les convenances respectives. Le même Partage aura lieu aussi des Vaisseaux Ennemis, et des Colonies Portugaises, pour indemniser le Roi des dépenses de la Guerre.

## ARTICLE 8.

Que s'il s'élève quelque difficulté entre les Armées Alliées, chacune d'eux auront la réserve particulière de leur justice, selon leurs lois, et coutumes, et que toute discussion, que y auroit rapport, seront traitées par écrit entre les deux Nations.

## ARTICLE 9.

Que quelque soit le desir de la République, de donner la paix a l'Angleterre ou de continuer la Guerre, de vouloir bien le considérer pour toujours comme un Ami, et un fidèle Allié le comprendre dans tous ses traités, et de le prévenir de toutes ses intentions.

(Signé)

## ARTICLE 10.

Toutes les François quelconques, que sont et viendront, dans les Etats du Roy, seront traités comme Amis et Alliés, ils pourront aller, venir et commercer sans qu'ils ne leur soit fait aucun trouble, molestation, ou empêchement, mais au contraire de recevoir toute assistance, et secours, au besoin.

## ARTICLE 11.

D'emmener a mon Service quatre Fondeurs de Canon de Bronze, quatre Fondeurs en fer, quatre Papetiers, quatre Etameurs de Glace, quatre Couleureurs de Glace, quatre Verriers, deux Ingenieurs de Marine, deux bons Constructeurs.

Donné dans mon Palais de Cheringuapatnam. sous ma signature, et celle de mon premier ministre, et revetu du Sceau de l'Etat, le 20 de Juillet 1798.

(Signé)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY,  
SECRETARY.

No. 23.

A LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,  
UNE ET INDIVISIBLE.

AYANT une entière Confiance dans le zèle, et la fidélité envers la Patrie du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la République Française une & indivisible, Commandant General de ma Marine, je l'ay nommé, & nommé l'un de mes Ambassadeurs, auprès du Directoire Executif, à Paris: pour y remplir, ponctuellement, les ordres, que je luy ai donné; luy donnant, à cet effet, toutes les Pouvoirs les plus étendus, & absolument nécessaires, au bien de la Mission que je luy confie, promettant, & m'obligeant, envers la République Française, une & indivisible, de ratifier toutes les traites et les engagements que le Citoyen

## ARTICLE 5.

The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel Coast, and in preference, to Porto Novo; where the disembarkation of the Troops shall take place; and where the King, with his whole Army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French army, or at any time appointed, it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the Enemy's Country.

## ARTICLE 6.

The King desires that the Republic will inform him, by dispatching to Mangalore two Corvettes from Europe, within 20 days of each other, of the number of Ships and troops which are to be sent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel Coast, before the arrival of the Republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.

## ARTICLE 7.

All the conquests which may be made from the Enemy, excepting those Provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mahrattas, and to the Nizam Ally Khan, shall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their respective convenience. The same division shall also be made of the Enemies Ships, and of the Portuguese Colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the Expenses of the war.

## ARTICLE 8.

Should any difficulty arise between the allied Armies, each shall observe Justice according to their own Laws and Customs, and every discussion relating to them shall be conducted in writing between the two nations.

## ARTICLE 9.

Whatever may be the desire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the war, The King trusts the Republic, will always have the kindness to consider him as a Friend and faithful ally; and accordingly comprehend him in all its Treaties, and apprise him of all its intentions.

(Signé)

## ARTICLE 10.

All French whatever who now are or may hereafter come within the territories of the King, shall be treated as Friends and Allies; they shall have the liberty of passing and repassing, and of trading, without any molestation or hindrance, on the contrary, they shall receive every assistance and succour which they may want.

## ARTICLE 11.

To procure for my Service, four Founders of Brass, and four Founders of Iron Cannon, four paper makers, twelve manufacturers of Glass, in different branches of the manufacture, two Naval Engineers, and two good Ship Builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my signature and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(Signé)

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE.  
French Translation

No. 23.

To the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

PLACING entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifested by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed and do hereby appoint him one of my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpose, I give him all the most extensive powers necessary to the success of the mission which I have entrusted to him, promising and binding myself to the French Republic, one and indivisible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into

Citoyen Dubuc pourra prendre avec la Convention Nationale, & le Directoire Executif a Paris: ainsi que envers les Artistes, et Ouvriers, que je l'ay chargé d'emmener à mon Service.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringapatnam sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Ministre & revetu du Sceau de l'Etat.

Le 20 Juillet 1798.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

*Lettre de Credit du Sircar Coudadad, Pour la Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine de Vaisseaux, de la Republique Française, une, & indivisible, & Commandant General de ma Marine.*

Ayant une entière confiance, dans la fidélité du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française, une et indivisible, Commandant General de ma Marine, l'autorise par la présente lettre de Credit; a se procurer, soit envers la Republique Française; soit avec des agents Particuliers, tous les Sommes, qu'il pourra avoir besoin pour remplir les Ordres que je luy ai donné, pour divers achats ou dépenses, qu'il croira urgentes, & nécessaires a l'avantage de sa Mission. Voulant que la dite Lettre de Credit, eust toute force & valeur m'obligeant de Payer, ou faire payer, toutes les Traités que le Citoyen Dubuc, tirera sur mon Sircar.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringapatnam, sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Ministre, et revetu du Sceau de l'Etat

Le 20 Juillet, 1798.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

No. 24.

Copy of Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798. O. S.

*9ieme. expedition Tranquebar, le 16. Decembre 1798, V.S. Au Sircar Coudadad.*

GRAND PACHA, SALUT ET RESPECT.

LES hommes sont heureusement arrivés, mais il nous manque la chose la plus essentielle, les lettres qu'ils ont laissées en route, mais j'espère qu'elles arriveront sous peu de jours, ils ont eu si peur, que voilà quatre mois qu'ils sont en route, et vous pouvez juger de la diligence qu'ils ont mis, et de leur exécution a vous servir, quand a moi, je crois qu'ils se sont attachés les jambes pendant trois mois et demi. Les Alcarates que je vous avais expédiés le 11me du mois dernier, sont de retour hier, avec la réponse de votre majesté du 29me du même mois; je me hâte de vous les renvoyer puisque se sont des gens très fidèles, et que je voudrais qu'on récompensât généreusement. La personne qui doit fournir l'argent ne parait pas, et je n'entends point parler, je crains beaucoup qu'il aura de grandes peines pour obtenir de se faire payer, je pense qu'il est très indispensablement nécessaire que vous m'expédiés l'ordre pour prendre tout l'argent qui est chez Mercière tout de suite, et que vous y joignez une lettre de credit, comme je vous l'avois demandé sur la Republique: L'importance de ma mission est telle, et dont le resultat doit être si avantageux a votre Majesté, que je ne saurois trop le répéter, que l'argent doit être compté pour rien lorsqu'il s'agit de grandes affaires; il faut que je pars, et pour cela il faut de l'argent. Dans tous les pays l'argent est le nerf de l'intrigue et de la guerre, si votre majesté ne veut pas être ruinée par les Anglois, et perdre le secours de vos bons et vrais amis les François, donnez moi donc une assez grande marque de confiance en me donnant des moyens, on n'arrêtera pas des Sircars avec de l'argent sur tout si c'est de pagodes a l'étoile; de la diligence a m'en envoyer, et je parlerai tout de suite. Les étoffes

into in my name with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the Artists and workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my service.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,

French Translator.

*Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khodadad, for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and Indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.*

PLACING entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and Indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I authorize him, by this present Letter of Credit, to procure either from the French Republic, or from Individuals, such sums as he may require to fulfill the orders I have given him for different purchases, or to defray expences which he may think urgent or necessary for the advantage of his mission—Being desirous that the said Letter of Credit should have full power and value, I hereby bind myself to pay or cause to be paid all the Bills of Exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,

French Translator.

No. 24.

Copy of a letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

*Tranquebar, the 16th December 1798, O. S. To the Sirkar Khodadad.*

GREAT PACHA, HEALTH AND RESPECT.

THE men are arrived safe, but their letters, the articles most essential are still wanting, having been left on the road, I hope however to get them in a few days; the men were so much afraid, that they have been four months on their Journey; you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your service; for my own part, I believe they must have tied their legs for three months and a half, Hircarrahs which I sent to you on the 11th of last month, have returned with your Majesty's reply dated the 29th of the same month; I hasten to send them back, as they are faithful men, and I should wish them to be liberally recompensed. The person who is to furnish the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I consider it as indispensably necessary that you should send me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of Mercier, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requested by me; the importance of my mission is such, and the result promises to be so advantageous to your Majesty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be considered as nothing when matters of such consequence are in agitation; I must set off, but to do this, money is necessary; in all countries money is the sinew of intrigue and of war; if your Majesty does not wish to be ruined by the English, and to lose the assistance of your good and faithful friends the French, shew me a sufficient mark of your confidence, in supplying me with the means; they will not stop Sarcars on the road with specie; especially if it be in Star Pagodas: send me a supply with all expedition, and I will set off immediately. The Cloths are not arrived, and I am about to

ne sont pas arrivés, et je vais envoyer des gens pour les faire venir. Je demande à votre majesté de m'autoriser à prendre un An d'avance d'appointements, comme elle me l'a promis pour assurer à ma famille de quoi vivre pendant mon absence, puisque les six mois que j'ai reçu sont finis le 8<sup>e</sup> du mois prochain, et que j'ai étois forcé de dépenser tout ce que j'avois, et qu'il ne me reste plus rien. Les Anglois m'ayant pris mon vaisseau et mon argent; vous trouverez ma demande de toute justice, en songeant que ma famille est dans un pays étranger ou elle n'a aucun ressource, je reitere donc que votre majesté me donne plein pouvoir à cet égard, et que l'on me fasse tenir des moyens tout de suite; Les Alcarates me promettant d'être de retour dans trente jours, je puis partir dans quarante. Il seroit bon d'avoir ici chez vous Ouakil quatre paires d'Alcarates, pour qu'en vous donnant toutes les huit jours des nouvelles j'ai ici, ce qu'il faut pour cela, je vous recommande le Ouakil; il n'est pas assez payé, et voit à huit mois que la Cacherie ne lui a rien donné, il lui faut aussi un Palanquin, l'Envoyé d'un Grand Prince, aussi noble et aussi genereux que votre Majesté, ne doit pas aller à pied, comme un Couly. Êtes vous content de moi, dites m'en un mot, vous savez comme je vous suis attaché, et vous aurez de vraies preuves de ma fidélité, je supplie votre Majesté de continuer vos bontés, et votre amitié, à mon bon ami et collègue, le General Chappuis; voyez-le souvent, plus vous le connoitres, et plus vous verrez qu'il merite de consideration; c'est un homme d'honneur, vrai, et de bon conseil.

J'ai appris que votre majesté a écrit au Gouvernement de Madras, et au Lord Mornington. Qu'elles sera l'issue de leurs réponse? Tenez vous en garde contre eux, soyez prêt à vous défendre, ou à attaquer; les préparatifs de la guerre se continuent avec un grande rapidité; l'armée de Nizam doit déjà être en marche, il faut l'arrêter. Les Anglois ont voulu faire enlever votre Ouakil, Salala Chidé Varan, mais j'ai decouvert le complot, et il n'a pas reussit; il est necessaire que votre Majesté corire tout de suite au Gouvernement de Tranquebar, par un Chameau Courier, pour lui recommander et lui demander sa protection immediate pour votre General en Chef Du-Buc, son Major Felietaz, et l'Interprete Dehay, et votre Ouakil. Le Lord Mornington, Gouverneur General de Bengal, et le General Clarke, doivent venir à la Côte à la fin de ce mois, pour entamer des negociations avec votre Majesté, qui si elles ne leurs font pas avantageuses, elles leur feront vous declarer la Guerre, dont le resultat doit être d'envalir votre pays et vous detroner; en vous substituant et aux Heretiers de votre couronne, un Nabab, de leur fabrication; votre majesté voit bien qu'il ne s'agit point moins, que de la perte de votre Royaume; il faut travailler, et negocier sur tout pour vous la maintenir jusques au moment ou je pourrais vous la faire affermir pour toujours et à vos augustes Enfants. Avec les intrigues que les anglois entretiennent dans tous les Dohardes de l'Inde, il leurs est tres facile de causer des troubles; et ils peuvent peut être vous detacher de toutes vos allies, il est vraisemblable qu'en faisant une grande diversion et des traites et qu'ils peuvent reussir dans une nouvelle Guerre contre votre Majesté, il viendrait about ensuite de détruire la puissance Maratte, et à leurs enlever impunement tout ce qu'il leurs auroit été cédé par un nouveau traité de paix. Il est donc evidamment de leurs interets, de traiter conjointement avec vous, afin de trouver une Garantie sure et mutuelle dans une ligue puissante, dont chaque membre doit se reunir pour defendre les acquisitions ou les cessions, que chacune a fait à la paix, que vous avez signé dans votre capitale, avec toutes les parties contractantes. Les Anglois vous menacent, les Marattes doivent vous soutenir, et ne pas vous laisser exposé à s'accoler. La Barriere que vous separe des premiers, doit subsister sans que rien peut la briser ou la rompre; vous devez compter sur vos allies autant que vos interets seront communes, et vous seriez abandonné à ces interets cels, ou à

plus

and persons in search of them. I request your Majesty will authorize me to take up a years advance of pay, according to your promise, to enable me to secure to my family the means of subsistence during my absence; as the six months for which I received an advance, will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had, and have now nothing remaining, the English having taken both my vessel and money; you will find my request reasonable, when you consider that my family is in a strange Country and destitute of resources. I again solicit from your Majesty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furnished me. As the Hircarrabs assure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty. It will be advisable that you should station here with your Vakeel eight Hircarrabs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days, which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you, his pay is insufficient, and it is now eight months that the Cucnery has given him nothing, he should have besides a Palankeen: The Ambassador of so noble and generous a prince as yourself, ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you satisfied with me? tell me in a word, you know my attachment to your person, and you shall have sincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majesty to continue your goodness and friendship to my true friend and Colleague General Chappuis; see him often, the more you know him the more you will be satisfied that he merits your confidence: he is a man of the purest honor, faithful, and a sound adviser.

I have been informed that your Majesty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the issue of their reply? Be on your guard against them, be ready to defend, or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity; the Nizam's troops must by this time be on their march; they must be checked. The English attempted to carry off your Vakeel Sadar Chide varan, but I discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded.

Your Majesty should write instantly to the Government of Tranquebar by a Camel Courier, requesting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Filietaz, the interpreter De Bay and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coast at the end of this month, for the purpose of entering upon a negotiation with your Majesty, which, should it not be successful, will be followed by a Declaration of war; the object of which will be, to take away your country and to dethrone you; substituting in your place and that of the Allies of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation; your Majesty must perceive that nothing less than your Kingdom is at stake. You must exert yourself, and in particular endeavour to preserve it by negotiation, till the moment when I shatter myself I shall secure it to you and to your august Children for ever.

By means of the intrigues carried on by the English in all the Durbars of India, it is easy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies, it is very probable that by division and negotiation, in the event of their succeeding in a new war against your Majesty, they may accomplish the destruction of the Maharrat Power, and seize with impunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of Peace; it is evidently then their interest to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may establish a firm security for each other, and in this league each ought to co-operate in defending the acquisitions or cessions that either may have made at the Peace concluded at your Capital with the several contracting Parties. The English threaten you, the Marattas ought to support you, and not allow you to be exposed to destruction; the barriers that separates you from the former ought to be preserved, so that nothing may be able to break or destroy it; you may place a dependance on your Allies while

while



Nous sommes rassurés en ont de contraire, ou qu'ils commencent à vous craindre. Le Temps est court et précieux, il faut leur prouver vos bonnes intentions, et gagner les Anglois de vitesse, mettre des obstacles à leurs négociations à Pona pour en retarder, ou en empêcher l'effet. Dans une pareille conjoncture les Marattes doivent faire valoir la loi des Traites, ne pas oublier de rappeler aux Anglois, les secours qu'ils leur ont accordés, contre votre Majesté, d'en exiger la reconnaissance, qu'ils sont en droit d'en attendre; afin de concilier tous les intérêts respectifs, avec les circonstances délicates où chacune d'elle se trouve; pour être à l'abri des reproches, et du manque de foi, sur l'accomplissement du traité de paix en entier ou en article séparé, alors si les moyens de conciliation ne peuvent pas réussir, il faut qu'ils aient en diligence, qu'ils menacent la nation infractante, et le cry arrêtera peut-être, toutes les résolutions militaires et hostiles contre votre Majesté. Si en étoit autrement, il faut tirer l'épée, jeter le fourreau si loin, qu'on ne le trouve plus, et le sort des armes en décidera. Nous n'avons encore aucune nouvelle assez intéressante d'Europe, La République est continuellement victorieuse sur tous ses Ennemis, et refusant la paix à l'Angleterre. Scindia a déjà pris Delhi, et je pense qu'il doit avoir fini la conquête d'Agra; il sera bon que votre Majesté dépêche des courriers, pour le prévenir tout de suite de la situation où vous vous trouvez. Je supplie votre Majesté à bien lire ma Lettre, la franchise, la vérité, et votre intérêt l'a seule dictée.

Je prie Dieu que tout aille au gré de votre Majesté, de qui j'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect,

Le General en Chef,

(Signé) DUBUC.

Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la République Française  
une & indivisible.

Le Major Filetax vous offre l'hommage de son respect et son attachement à votre Majesté.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultan to M. Dubuc.

De Cheringampatam, le 2 Janvier, 1799.

LES Alcaras portant votre Lettre du Seize dernier, sont arrivés le treize. On leur a donné dix Roupies de présent. Il faut faire votre possible pour partir très vite, car ça presse beaucoup. Les Etoffes dont vous me parlez, qui ne sont pas arrivées, sont revenues ici sans ordre; je les ai fait repartir de suite: si elles n'arrivent pas bien vite, que cela ne vous empêche pas de partir. La Lettre de Credit pour France, que vous demandez se trouve dans les Paquets. J'espère que vous trouverez la Personne, qui doit vous compter de l'argent, nous la regardons comme bien sûre; mais si, par hazard elle vous manquoit: tachez moyennant votre Lettre de Credit, d'arranger les affaires & partez bien vite. Vous ne devez pas douter, que vous avez toute ma Confiance; & que je vous regarde comme un de mes bons amis: Nous sommes convenus ensemble de tout ce que vous aviez à faire, il est inutile & même dangereux d'écrire encore, parceque les lettres se perdent, & ce qui m'intéresse le plus, c'est votre départ le plus vite possible—vos Dépêches ont été interceptées une fois & ont fait connaître votre destination, ce qui est très fâcheux; & si vous écrivez encore une fois, ne nommez personne, nous nous entendrions toujours, c'est ainsi que je vous ai toujours écrit. Vous demandez, que j'envoie de l'argent d'ici, comment cela peut-il se faire, puisque les Lettres passent avec difficulté. Je vous autorise, à prendre sur la Lettre de Credit pour Europe ce que vous jugerez à propos, pour vous.

while your interests are the same, but you will be abandoned if those interests should cease to be mutual; or more certainly still, if they should be absolutely at variance, or if your Allies should begin to fear you. Your time is short and precious, you must convince them of your good intentions; anticipate the English by your activity, and throw impediments in their way which shall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under such circumstances the Marattas ought to insist on the faith of Treaties; to remind the English of the assistance they afforded them against your Majesty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different Interests of the parties with the delicate situation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith either in regard to the execution of the treaty of Peace generally, or any particular article of it: if these means of conciliation fail, they must immediately arm and menace the Nation which shall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps, put a stop to all the military and hostile proceedings against your Majesty; if otherwise, the Sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be cast away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war must decide the event.

We have not yet received any interesting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious over all her Enemies and refuses peace to England—Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he must have completed the conquest of Agra—Your Majesty will do well to dispatch Couriers to inform him immediately of the situation You are in.

I beg your Majesty will read attentively my letter, which has been solely dictated by candour, truth and a regard for your real interests.

I pray to God that every thing may succeed according to the wishes of your Majesty. I have the honor to be with respect.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Major Filetax begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your Majesty.

A true Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultan to M. Dubuc.

Seringapatam, the 2d January 1799.

The Hircarras who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th Ultimo arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a present ten Roupies. You must make every exertion to depart with all possible expedition, for it is urgently necessary. The Cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have caused them to be returned again without delay, but should they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The Letter of Credit for France which you desire, is in the Packet. I hope that you will find the person who ought to pay for the money. We consider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he should fail, you will endeavour by means of your Letter of Credit to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible. You need not doubt that you possess my entire confidence, and that I consider you as one of my very good friends. We have settled together every thing which you have to do. It is useless and even dangerous to write again, because Letters may be lost, and what I am most anxious about is, that you should depart as quickly as possible. Your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted. If you should write again, mention no names; we shall always understand each other. I have always written to you in that manner.

You ask me to send money from hence: How can



vous, ainsi que pour les autres affaires—après le Départ de cette Dépeche j'expédierai les hommes nécessaires pour entretenir la Correspondance. Je compte uniquement sur la Providence, et je pense que je serai seul; mais Dieu & mon courage viendront à bout de tout. On a envoyé à POONA, mais ce qu'il a de plus intéressant pour moi & de plus pressé, c'est votre départ, levez tous les obstacles & partez bien vite.

(Signed)

*Written on the Copy, in Persian to the following effect.*

*Draft of a Letter dated the 25th of Zankree, answering to the 22d of Redjeb 1226 from the Birth of Mohummud, (corresponding with the 2d of January 1799,) in reply to an Arzee (or address) from Dubuc.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SECRETARY.

this be done when Letters pass with so much difficulty. I authorize you to take up by means of the Letter of Credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourself as well as for other purposes; after the departure of this dispatch, I will send the necessary persons to carry on the correspondence. *I rely solely on Providence, expecting that I shall be alone and unsupported; but God and my courage will accomplish every thing.* I have sent to Poona, but it is your departure which most interests me and which is most pressing. Overcome all obstacles, and depart with speed.

(Signed)

A True Translation,

G. G. KEBLE.

Respect Translation

Au Citoyen Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux a Patane.

*Du Quans Republiquain, le Tridi de la 1er. Decade de Prarial L'an 5eme.*

Au Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux, L'allié de la Republique Française, et le bien aimé des Republiquain ses Enfants Salus.

CITOYEN SULTAN.

J'AI reçu la Lettre que vous m'avé fais l'amitié de m'ecrirre je prans la Liberté de repondre Artique par Artique.

A cella que concerne M. Raimons, j'ai lus la lettre qu'il ecrit au Cit : Dompars, M. Raimons plus fin que lui a laire dettre une homme que veus etre Français ou dumoins que l'on le Croilles telle, le tous pour savoir, vos intansions, et celle de la Republiques votre seurs, il desire que lon l'intruise de nos moyens de nos Forces, et dit il quil a sacrifié la majeure partie de son biens pour prouvé et soutenir les Français, et leurs noms dans l'Inde, que son partie, s'appelle celui des Français, et quil en a toujours porté le pavillions.

Vous le connoisse bon Prince, et la France encore mieux, il a fait la guerre, a qui, a vous l'allie de ma nation, cest par cette vois qu'il vous veux prouvé sa sincerité, il a aboré l'anciens pavillions Français, ce netoit que pour vous retiré les Français que étai sous vos ordre, il est au Service d'un Prince votre ennemie et le notre, et Sindigne alliances des Anglois, avec le quel il est journellemans, mes mon Princes avec les mechans il faut ce servire de pareilles arme, il ne faudroit pas lui faire appercevoir que vous l'avé devoillé, ci vous voulé me parmaître de lui Ecrire, je ferai si biens enforte de l'amené—pour qu'il reponde a vos desire : il faut en affaire politique ce servire du bras du quelle l'on voudroit le poigne coupé, et maître votre ennemis, ors detas de nous nuire, soit par ces Ecris ou ces actions, je vous le repaire, vos intairais me font aussi chaire que ceux de ma nation, et compté sur la Franchises de mon coeur, mais Raimons a laire de vous faire des avances ayé laire de repondre a cette conñances et permetté moi de joué un role, aupres de lui, il fera vos volontés soit en sure, tous fin quil est, je le jure, et vous feré satisfait.

A legars de ces hommes qui sont aufers, ci ils avoit merité la mors, soit sure qu'ils naurais point eus de graces, je n'aime ni les Lache, ni les traite et soit sure que votre Quans sera tenus, avec toute la dignité et le respect qui vous est dus, je ne le commande pas mais je sui Republiquain, et je leurs ferai connoitre, que vous ne les payé pas pour la debauché ni le vices, il faut quil gagne l'argens que vous leurs donné et que par tous en dans tous temps, quil soilles en etat de soutenir votre precieux noms, et votre gloire, il commanças a mecouté, je les rendre digne de cette honneur, et ce nest pa une petite tache a pres leurs abandons passé.

Une Ordre de vous, ecrite au Cit Dompars en ce terms en inclos, fera le meilleur effais Votre volonté sera executé Lundi apres midi ci vous le parmaître je ire avec Le Cit : Canoniers, sur votre place d'exercices, por les faire tiré au Blanc; je leurs fait faire tous les jours ses exercices en blanc mes comme c'est l'usage ché les republiquains a avoir une petite piasses de canons avec chaque Compagnis de fusautris pour les faire évolué, et favorisé les atakes on les

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun (Seringapatam).

*From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decad of Prairial, the 5th Year, (May 23d, 1797).*

To Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well beloved of the Republicans, his Children; Health.

CITIZEN SULTAUN.

I HAVE received the Letter, which you have done me the friendship to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it article by article.

With respect to that which relates to Monsieur Raymond; I have read the Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars:—M. Raymond more subtle than him, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman; or who would at least wish to be thought so; and this with a view to discover your intentions, and those of the Republic, your Sister;—he expresses a wish, to be informed of our means, and of our Force, alledging that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property, to prove his attachment to the French, and to support the French, and their name in India; that his party is called the French, and that he has always, borne the French Colours.

He is known to you, Excellent Prince, and still better to France—he has made War,—On whom? on you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you, his sincerity: he has erected the ancient Standard of France: this was only to disengage you from the French, who acted under your orders—he is in the service of a Prince, who is both your Enemy, and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the English, with whom he is in constant habits of intercourse.—But my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we must make use of their own Arms: you must not let him perceive that you have unmasked him.—If you will permit me to write to him,—I will manage matters in such a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to enter entirely into your wishes.—In politics we should avail ourselves of the Arms of those whose hands we should be glad to see cut off, and put it out of the power of our Enemy to hurt us either by word or deed.

I repeat to you, that your interests are as dear to me, as those of my own Nation; and you may rely on the frankness of my heart; but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be assured that he will submit himself to your pleasure; subtle as he is, I will outwit him and you shall be satisfied.

With respect to the Men who are in Irons, had they deserved death, be persuaded that they should have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may rest assured that your Camp shall be ordered with all the dignity and respect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a republican and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they must earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they must be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to listen to me. I will render them worthy of this honor, and this is no trifling attempt, after their late disorderly behaviour. An order from you to the Citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing enclosed, would have the best effect. Your will shall be complied with; on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permission the Citizen Gunners to your place of exercise that they may fire at the Mark, I make them practice daily firing at the Mark. But as it is the custom among the republicans to attach a small piece of Artillery:

les retraite, ou les Escaramouches des Cavaliers, cest pourquoy je vous avois demande une de vos plus petite pieffes a preté seulmans; ces pieffes dans l'action ce manis a la bricole, vos volonte son des lois, je vous souaite tous les bonheur que vous merite.

Votre Citoyen,

(Signed) RIPAUD.

Je pris le Citoyen Dompars, comme Commandant, de s'instruire pour commandé lui même les Republiquain Français qui sont sous ces ordre, quil ordonne egalmans a ces officiers de finstruire leurs même, enfi que les sous officiers, je vous donne a tous un mois pour vous instruire, je jugeré moi meme des mouvemens militaire que vous feré executé a cette Epoque. Pour etre Republicain it faut etre instruis et avoir de lamour propre & merité l'estime de ceux qui nous Paiyes, jusqua ce jours vous avez negligé ce devoirs d'honneur homme reparré ces enciens erreurs merité mon Estimé, vous feré faire tous les jours, a tous les Citoyens que vos Commandé et sen aucune distinctions que celle de la vielles, l'exercices du Fusils, et du Canons, ceux qui exerceerons biens au Fusils, et au Canons, ne ferons l'exercices que tous les Lundis seulemans sur ma places, ceux que ne passerons pas biens les temps, seront suivantes leurs sciences divisé en zeme. et zeme. clases, ceux de la zem. ferons l'exercices trois fois par Semaine, ceux de la zeme. tous les jours jusqua ce que tous vos Citoyens ne parviennne a etre de la premiere classes, tous au fusils qu au canons, il faut qu'il soilles tous fusilliers et canoniers, veillé que cette ordre soilles mises a execution, vous men repondé donné aussi l'ordre a votre cavaleries de s'instruire, il faut tous etre able a ma volonte.

A True Copy,  
H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Artillery to each Company of Infantry, for the purpose of Manœuvring, and to favor attacks or retreats, or the skirmishes of Cavalry, I had requested of you merely to lend me one of your smallest Field Pieces, these pieces in time of action, are drawn with traces.

Your wishes are Laws, I wish you all the happiness you deserve.

Your Citizen,

(signed) RIPAUD.

I desire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to qualify himself, that he may be able to command in person, the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will in the same manner, require his Officers to qualify themselves to command, as well as his inferior Officers, I give you all one Month to enable you to practise, and I shall judge myself of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period—To be Republicans, it is necessary to be well informed, to possess a degree of pride, and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected these duties of honorable men, repair your former errors, and merit my esteem, you will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any distinction, except that of age, practice with the Musquet and great Guns.—Those who perform their exercise well with the Musquet and Cannon, will practice only every Monday on my Parade, those who will not make the most of their time, shall be formed according to their respective acquirements. into second and third Classes: those of the second Class shall exercise three times a week: those of the third daily, until all your Citizens become qualified for the first Class, both with respect to the management of the Musquet and of the Artillery; they must all be equally expert at the Musquet and the Artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution, you will be answerable to me for it.—Issue orders also to your Cavalry to instruct themselves.—It is proper that all should be perfect. Such is my will.

A True Translation,

G. G. KEBLE.

French Translator.

*This Letter establishes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the Standards under which M. Raymond's Corps served, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d October, 1798, they consisted of the Three-coloured Flag, surmounted by an Emblem, representing the Ottoman Crescent transfixd by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.*

*The Originals of the following Translations of Letters from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilson at Mocha—and the Translations were by him transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.*

# FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY.

Head-Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluviose, 7th Year of the Republic, One and Indivisible.

EQUALITY.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the most Magnificent SULTAUN, our greatest Friend TIPPOO SAIB.

You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible Army full of the desire of delivering you from the Iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation.

I would even wish you could send some intelligent Person to Suez or Cairo, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty encrease your Power and destroy your Enemies.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

(Seal)

True Translate from the French,

(Signed) FRANCIS WOPPERS, Translator.

Translate

*Translate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Sheriffe of Mecca, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at Judda, the 17th February, 1799.*

YOU will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between those places; and of the tranquillity which is established among the Inhabitants. Not a single Mamaluke oppressor remains in the Country, and the Inhabitants without dread or fear, employ themselves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other Trades as formerly, and by the blessing of God, this will be daily encreasing, and the duties on Merchandize and the Taxes will be lessened—The duties on Merchandize are now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mamalukes; the Merchants have every assistance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and safe, therefore do you assure the Merchants of your Country, that they may bring their Goods to Suez and sell them without dread or apprehension and may purchase in exchange for them, such Articles as they may wish.

I now send you a Letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun, oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries,

A True Translation,

(Signed) S. WILSON.

*Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonshee for me, by Shaik Saliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriffes 1st Vizier and 1st Secretary.*

(Signed) S. WILSON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.



C.

CORRESPONDENCE  
BETWEEN  
TIPPOO SULTAUN,  
AND THE  
GOVERNMENT GENERAL.



## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 7th March, 1798.*

THE particulars of the late disturbances in Cotiote, and their termination by the submission of the Rajah, will no doubt have been communicated to you. From the friendship which subsists between the two States, I think it proper however to acquaint you, that during the existence of those disturbances several letters were presented to the Company's Officers, who were sent to reduce the Rajah to obedience, in your name, bearing a Seal asserted to be that of your Sircar, claiming the District of Wynaad, which adjoins to Cotiote—I am satisfied, that if these letters had been written with your sanction, they would have been transmitted to me in the usual manner, and as the dictates of friendship require—Altho' I can therefore have little doubt, but these letters were fabricated by the advisers of the Rajah in question; in the hope of obtaining his own purposes, by exciting a misunderstanding between the two States; it being equally the interest of both States that the views of such short sighted persons should be exposed and defeated, and that measures should be adopted to prevent similar practices in future; I have thought it proper to apprise you of the above circumstances, and at the same time to assure you that in the event of your having any claims on the District of Wynaad, I have every disposition to attend to them, and for that purpose if necessary, to direct well-informed and respectable persons to be deputed from Bombay to the spot, or any where on the frontiers of the two States that may be considered as most convenient, to meet persons on your part to settle the right of the respective States, to that District, or to any places on the Boundary between Malabar and your Territories, the right to which may be unsettled, I need not add the fullest assurances that this Government will most readily agree to whatever may appear equitable on enquiry; and I am satisfied that you will be actuated by the same sentiments of justice and good faith.

Considering the above as a proof of my sincere desire to maintain the friendship which has been so happily established between the two States, I trust you will rejoice me with frequent accounts of your welfare, &c.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

(Signed) JOHN SHORE.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received 26th April, 1798.*

I HAVE been favored with your Letter, † notifying your intention of returning to Europe, and the nomination of Lord Mornington who is of rank, to the Office of Governor-General, in whom the same disposition would be manifested with yourself to cultivate and improve the friendship and good understanding subsisting between the two States, and an inviolable adherence to the Engagements by which they are connected, &c. It is very well, you must impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between us, and constantly favor me with letters communicating your health and welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* On this day Tippoo Sultan's Ambassadors landed at Mangalore on their return from the Isle of France.

† The Letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received 26th April, 1798.*

I HAVE been highly gratified by the receipt of your Letter (vide that written 7th of March,) and have understood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (spelt Wynaur) is the name of a \* Kurreea in my Territory in the midst of a Forest of Trees with an inconsiderable number of habitations upon it; the Inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence,

\* The same as Moza. The term *Village* does not answer to the word Kurreea or Mozah which signifies not only the Village itself, but the lands belonging to it.



lence, for which reason, a small Fort was long ago erected there, which is garrisoned by my Troops.—They have always been disorderly and turbulent, and there has been constant occasion to chastise them.—The said Kurreea is situated on the Table land near Tambacherry.—All the Talooks ceded to the Company were particularly specified in the Treaty of Peace, in order to prevent repeated incursions—I did not cede a single Talook to the Company on the Table land, nor has the Company any concern there—I have no doubt but that in consequence of the representation of some interested person, you have written with a view to have such designing representations exposed, and therefore I write thus particularly.—Just now no one in that Kurreea has excited any disturbance or commotion, my Subjects do not frequent the Country below the Table land, which has long constituted a barrier to both parties.—The plain and all below the Table land belongs to the Company; above it are my subjects.—There are Mountains situated between.—This matter does not require investigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart disposed to pay every regard to Truth and Justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two States, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your Welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government,

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received 17th May, 1798.*

I WAS much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter\*, communicating the departure of Sir John Shore, and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington, (vide that written 26th March, 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your constant disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment between the two States.

The Coorgah people have entered and taken up their abode in Kauntamungul and Coloor-Bauchee, two Kurreeas† below the Ghauts and Woods, where they commit violence and injure the Ryots; an Officer with a small detachment was therefore sent to bring them to reason, but they will not bear reason and only want to excite disturbance—I have written this for your information, lest any persons should represent the circumstance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact.—You must write to the Coorgah Rajah enjoining and insisting on his quitting those two Kurreeas and remaining within his own boundary above the Ghauts and in future not to go beyond them.—Believing me solicitous for the good tidings of your Welfare, I hope you will constantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government,

\* The letter alluded to being merely Complimentary, is omitted.

† A Kurreea is a village with the adjacent Land belonging to it.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written the 14th June 1798.*

Immediately on my arrival in Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, stating, that some people of the Coorga Country having descended from the woods and Mountains, had fixed their residence in the Villages of Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee &c.

(Recapitulate the contents of the letter.)

Sir Alured Clarke has also communicated to me your answer to the letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, respecting the claims of the Company and of your Highness to the district of Wynaad, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power of my sincere desire to maintain the good understanding which had so long subsisted between your Highness and the Company, I made it one of the first objects of my attention to examine all the Papers existing on the Company's Records as well respecting Wynaad as the District of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle, and Coloorbajee are situated.

From these Papers I find that not only the right to the Districts of Wynaad and Souleah has remained in doubt, but also to the district of Amerah, and Ersawaraseemy, and to some other inconsiderable Territories on the side of Malabar.

Your Highness is well aware that it is a maxim among States, who are sincerely disposed to maintain the relations of Amity and Peace to bring all contested points of this nature to a speedy determination.

A sensible and temperate discussion of those differences of opinion, which must occasionally arise between Powers of the most pacific disposition, tends to prevent quarrels between their subordinate Officers, and to obviate the misrepresentations which each party is apt in such cases to make, to the respective Governments. This is the most friendly as well as the most prudent course and will always defeat the views of interested and designing persons who may wish to foment jealousy and to disturb the blessing of Peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawab Nizam Ali Khan and the Paishwah Pundit Perdh'au, wisely provided in the Treaty of Peace concluded with your Highness at Seringapatam, by establishing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any questions which might hereafter arise, between your Highness and any of the Allies respecting the boundaries of your adjacent Territories.

I am persuaded that it is your Highness's disposition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part you will always meet with a religious adherence to every Article of the Treaties subsisting between us. On this occasion therefore it is my intention to depute a respectable and discreet person to meet upon your Frontier such of your Officers as your Highness may please to name for the purpose of conferring together, of discussing the grounds of the respective claims and of satisfying each other on all points respecting which any doubts may be entertained on either side.

It would not be consistent with your Highness's high reputation for justice and good faith, to refuse to enter into this candid investigation, I therefore entertain no doubt, that as soon as you shall have fully understood the nature of this representation you will afford every facility to the conduct of the necessary enquiries and will use your endeavours to bring them to a speedy determination, and for this purpose that you will without delay direct your Officers at Korial Bauder (or Mangalore) to enter into conference with those deputed by the Managers of the Honorable Company's Affairs on the Coast of Malabar. The result of the conferences will be communicated to me by the Government of Bombay with all practicable dispatch; and you may rely upon it, that after a regular discussion shall have taken place according to the established Law of Nations and to the practice uniformly observed on every occasion of disputed boundary which has arisen between your Highness and the Allies since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, I will not suspend for one moment the full acknowledgement of whatever shall appear to be your just right.

In the mean time, as the Districts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the possession of the Coorgah Rajah for several Years, your Highness will no doubt see the propriety and justice of recalling the Troops sent into the Neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highness must be sensible that until I have been satisfied of the Justice of your claims in a regular and amicable manner, I will never suffer any of the Company's Allies or Dependants, whose Country and Interests I consider to be in every respect the same as those of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of Territories, of which they have so long held possession. With the most cordial disposition to maintain the intercourse of friendship with your Highness, I trust that I shall always meet an equal return on your part; and therefore I cannot but lament, that your Highness did not immediately resort to the established channels of peaceable Negotiation in place of stationing a Military force upon the Frontiers of the Territory possessed by an Ally of the Company.

Confident however that your Highness upon a full review of all the circumstances of the case, will be equally inclined with myself to conform to the dictates of justice, I am satisfied that after our respective Officers shall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we shall have no difficulty in terminating these long depending questions to our mutual satisfaction,

(Signed) MORNINGTON,

A True Copy,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE.  
P. T. to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received 10th July, 1798.*

YOUR Lordship's friendly Letter\* containing the agreeable intelligence of your arrival at Calcutta, and your taking charge of the Company's Affairs reached me at the happiest of times and afforded me a degree of pleasure and satisfaction that cannot be adequately expressed upon paper.—May the Almighty prosper to your Lordship this event! By the Divine Grace, the exalted fabric of union and attachment, and the firm foundations of friendship and harmony, between the two States are in full strength. To adhere to the obligations of existing Treaties is a constant object with me.—Your Lordship is from your heart a friend and well wisher, and I am confident will hold in mind the observance of Union and Concord. I hope you will continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

\* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

FROM

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN,  
(Dated 1st Suffer 1213 or 18th July).

*Received 2d August, 1798.*

In happy time I had the pleasure to receive your Lordships letter, which afforded me great satisfaction, and its friendly contents have been understood—(vide letter written 14th June.)

Since the time that the Country of Nuggur and Koriaul was first subjugated, the Talooks of Amerah and Souleah in which (latter) Kantamungle and Coloorhaje are situated, have belonged to Koriaul and this is proved and confirmed by the records of a Century—The names of the persons who paid the collections of those Talooks to the Officers of Koriaul, of those who collected the Revenues of them, and the accounts of advances made to the Ryots for the purposes of cultivation are contained in those records, and from the first establishment of the authority of this Sircar down to the Year 1220 of Mohammed, they have been attached to the Country of Koriaul—The Coorga people have had no concern in them—Indeed, between the above Taalooks and the Coorga Country vast Hills intervene—By the Treaty of Peace, the Taalooks of Ahmednuggur otherwise called Chuckloor belongs to my Sirkar, and Wynaad (or Weenaat) is a Kurreah (or Village with its appertaining lands) among the Kurreeahs of Ahmednuggur above the Tambacherry pass—The Territory of the Company is below that pass, and the Hills form a Barrier between.

Your Lordship has written that “subordinate Officers are naturally inclined to make misrepresentations to their respective Governments in such trivial cases and to foment jealousies and disturbances”—It is certain then, that in plain and simple cases, the representations of interested people will not have any weight or credit whatever with your Lordship—Nevertheless as your Lordship is desirous of obtaining an explanation and removing doubts, orders have been issued to the Officers of Koriaul to confer with the persons who may be appointed from the Malabar side, and fairly to ascertain and remove all doubts, a person of Rank shall also be deputed by me for this business.

*\* By the favour of God the Bonds of Friendship and Union are firmly drawn between the two States, and I am to the last degree disposed to give additional strength to the beneficial system of Amity and Peace.*

Believing me gratified by the agreeable intelligence of your Lordship's Welfare, I hope you will always continue to rejoice me by your exhilarating letters.

A true Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

*\* Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Governor of the Isle of France, and to the Executive Directory at Paris, soliciting for the third time, the co-operation of a French force for the extermination of the British power in India, and transmitting the specific conditions of an offensive alliance, bear date two days subsequent to the date of this letter—vide French Correspondence.*

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TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 7th August, 1798.*

YOUR Highness's Letter gave me great satisfaction; at the same time that it reached me, I received from the Commissioners in Malabar, their final opinion upon the Subject of Wynaad. After a full examination of every circumstance relating to your rights and to those of the Company, I am now convinced that Wynaad was not ceded to the Company by the Treaty of Peace, and therefore that it belongs to your Highness.—As it never will be my wish to contest the smallest particle of your Highness's rights, I have directed the Commissioners to make a formal acknowledgement of the justice of your claim to Wynaad, which district you will occupy whenever it may suit your pleasure.

As some doubts, however, remain whether the Tambercherry Pass be not included in the cessions made to the Company, by the Treaty of Peace, I have directed the Officers of the Company to confer on that subject, with the person to be appointed by your Highness. All question between your Highness and the Company with respect to Wynaad, is now brought to a happy conclusion:—The Right to the Tambercherry Pass, and to the Taalooks of Amerah and Souleah and Ersawaracemy still remains for discussion. You will find me sincerely disposed to consider the several questions relating to these Districts, with the same impartiality, of which I have endeavoured to afford your Highness an unequivocal testimony in the final settlement of your claims upon Wynaad.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.  
A True Copy,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

FROM

7

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 20th Rubbee ool awul 1213 Hedjiree or 2d September 1798.

Received 28th September, 1798.

I HAVE had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's friendly letter, purporting that you had received the final opinion of the Malabar Commissioners upon the subject of Wynaad, after a full examination of every circumstance that your Lordship was now convinced that Wynaad belongs to me—That therefore you had directed the Commissioners to make a formal acknowledgement of my claim to that Taalook—But that some doubts yet remained with respect to the Pafs (vide letter written 7th August, 1798.)

Tambereerry which is below the Ghauts, by the Treaty of Peace came into the Company's possession—above the Ghauts is Wynaad which consisted of a few habitations and has for a long time been desolate—The Ghauts are situated between and also belong to me—It (Wynaad) consists of nothing but forests and heaps of stones—Accordingly long ago this fact came repeatedly under ocular inspection at the time when measures were taken for the settlement of the Malabar districts; and whatever doubts there may be upon this head, will be solved by a reference thereto—In like manner the right to the Taalooks of Ameera and Sowlea which appertain to Couriaul (Mangalore) is proved by the records of a century, in which are inserted the names of the Collectors and Defrayers of the Land Tax—Nay, a Copy of the parts of those records shall be sent, when by referring thereto the circumstances respecting Ameera and Sowlea, Ererawaracemy &c. will be ascertained and laid open; mischief-makers by starting empty disputes and altercations, hope to accomplish their own purposes—But by the favor of God, the fountains of union and harmony between the two states possess too much purity and clearness to be sullied by the devices of self interested persons.

Continue constantly to gratify me by letters denoting your Lordship's welfare.

P. S. \* Sewaracemy also belongs to me—The Taalooks which were ceded to the Company are particularly enumerated in the Treaty of Peace—I beg you will refer thereto for information.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

\* This probable stands for Ererawaracemy.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

RECEIVED 24th OCTOBER, 1798.

THE Talooks of Ameera and Sowlea, in which Cauntmungle and Coleorbachee are situated, have belonged to Couriaul (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummuddee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years; thirty-six years ago a body of 2000 Coorga Peons were employed in the service of the State, and some Villages in the Talooks above-mentioned, yielding 3423 Pagodas, continued for a short time to be assigned for their pay, but since six and thirty years that even has ceased; This trivial affair can only be ascribed to the turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension; of this, I am confident your Lordship must be well convinced.

The Person who is now in Coorga is not of the posterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different Stock.

Constantly gratify me with friendly letters.

POSTSCRIPT.—Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two persons of integrity and ability, from among the Civil Officers (Talookdars) on the coast of Malabar, have been deputed to enquire into the claim of the above-mentioned Talooks, and will shortly arrive; orders have been issued from my Sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahab ud dien and Meer Mohommud Ally, persons of integrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies above-mentioned and ascertain from records and facts the dependency of the above named Talooks on Couriaul.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

TO

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 4th November 1798.*

**YOU** have doubtless received information of another excess of that unjustifiable ambition and insatiable rapacity, which have so long marked the conduct of the French Nation. They have invaded Egypt, a Country, from which they were in no danger of molestation, and from whose Government, they could not even pretend to have received the slightest provocation. They have committed this act of violence in contempt of the Treaties subsisting between France and the Porte, and without any regard to the acknowledged authority of the Grand Seignor, so long established in Egypt. Nothing can more clearly expose their total disregard of every principle of Public Faith and Honour than this unprovoked and unjustifiable aggression; and it will no doubt afford satisfaction to every friend to justice and good faith, and particularly to every friend of the British Nation, to hear, that by the success of His Majesty's Arms, the French have already suffered for their injustice and temerity. Certain intelligence has just been received, that thirteen Sail of the Line, which had been employed in the expedition against Egypt, amounting 1024 Guns, and carrying about 10,000 Men, being at anchor in the Port of Bekir, near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, were attacked by an equal number of His Britannick Majesty's Fleet; an engagement took place which terminated in the capture of nine Ships of the French Line; two more were blown up, one of them of 118 Guns, the French Admiral's, and only two made their escape from the valor and skill of the British Admiral. All communication being thus cut off between Egypt and Europe, the Troops, who have landed in Egypt, must in all probability perish, either by Famine or by the Sword.

This very signal Victory is to be ascribed to the Justice of the British cause, and to the aid of Divine Providence, favouring the gallantry of our Forces and punishing the injustice and impiety of our adversary. On the same assistance I rely with confidence for a continuation of similar Successes, and for the final triumph of His Majesty's Arms, over a Nation, who have shewn themselves the general enemy of Mankind. Confident from the union and attachment subsisting between us, that this intelligence will afford you sincere satisfaction, I could not deny myself the pleasure of communicating it.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 8th November, 1798.*

**I HAVE** received your letter informing me (Rec'd the substance of the letter received on the 24th October.)

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honour to meet and confer with the Deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea. It is only by means of regular enquiry, and amicable discussion, that such Questions can be adjusted among independent Powers. My determination in the case of Wynaad was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation, which always direct the Company's Government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the Districts, at present in question; the possession of which shall not be withholden from you for an instant, if, after full investigation I shall be satisfied of the Justice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they who are the most ready to respect the just rights of others, are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension." For the happiness of mankind it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful in all parts of the World. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French Nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on your discerning mind by that dangerous People; but my situation enables me to know, that they have reached your presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your Councils and to instigate you to war against those, who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate Enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the Enemies of my Country; nor does it appear necessary or proper that I should any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connexion, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the Religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal I read your Correspondence with the late Governor General, Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke, and I perceived with great satisfaction, that, in all your letters, you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord, established between you and the Honorable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last letter to Sir John Shore, in which you signified your amicable desire, that he should

impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two States. Your subsequent Letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of Amity on your part, with the proofs, which the Company's Government have constantly given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and adverting at the same time to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me of your negotiations with the French and of your Military Preparations. But, whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British Government and the Allies wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent security and tranquility of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of these pacific dispositions.

The Peshwah and his Highness the Nizam concur with me in the observations, which I have offered to you in this letter, and which in the name of the Company and of the Allies I recommend to your most serious consideration. But as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all Parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the sole means, which appear to myself and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing Peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton and as soon as your friendly letter shall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your Presence.

I shall expect your answer to this letter with an earnest hope that it may correspond with the pacific views and wishes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better consult your true interest, than by meeting with cordiality the present friendly and moderate advance to a satisfactory and amicable settlement of all points, on which any doubts or anxiety may have arisen in the minds either of yourself or of the Allies.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written December 10th 1798.*

I had the honor of addressing a friendly Letter to your Highness on the 8th of November last, in which I stated a variety of important points, to which your Highness would no doubt perceive the propriety and necessity of giving your earliest and most serious consideration—I particularly hope, that your Highness will have been sensible of the advantages likely to result, to all parties, from the conciliatory measure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I proposed in that Letter.

I expect to have the pleasure of finding your Answer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of setting out from Calcutta—I hope to arrive at Madras about the same time that this Letter reaches you and should any circumstances hitherto have prevented your answering my last letter of the 8th November, I assure myself that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, dispatch a satisfactory reply to it, addressed to me at Madras.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy.  
N. B. EDMONSTONE.  
P. T. to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Dated 11th Jemady ossaunee (or 20th Nov. 1798) Received 15th Dec. 1798.*

It has lately come to my ears from Report, that in consequence of the talk of interested persons, Military preparations are on foot. Report is equally subject to the likelihood of being true or false. I have the fullest confidence that the present is without foundation. By the favor of God, the conditions (or obligations) of peace established (between us) have obtained the utmost degree of strength and firmness; under the circumstances of their having been firmly observed and adhered to, of the daily increasing Union and friendship, and of the constant intercourse of correspondence, it (the report) cannot possibly be entitled to credit, but the promulgation of such reports excites my surprise—my friendly pen

writes

writes this—I hope your Lordship will be pleased to gratify me by writing of it—From a desire to maintain the obligations of Treaty and engagement I have no other intention (or thought) than to give increase to friendship—and my friendly heart is to the last degree bent on endeavours to confirm and streng then the foundations of harmony and Union.

Let your Lordship always continue to gratify me by gladdening Letters, notifying your Welfare,

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received at Fort St. George, 25th December, 1798.*

I HAVE been made happy by the receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide those written 4th and 8th November).

The particulars which your Lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English Fleet over that of the French, near the shores of Egypt; nine of their Ships having been Captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I possess the firmest hope that the leaders of the English and the Company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship and good faith, and are the well-wishers of mankind, will at all times be successful and victorious—and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition, faithless and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depressed and ruined—Your Lordship has written to me with the pen of friendship, “that no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success as they are at present by the French nation—Would to God that no impression had been produced on my mind by that dangerous people, but, that your Lordship's situation enables you to know, that they have reached my presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the Wisdom of my Councils, and to instigate me to War against those who have given me no provocation.”

“That it is impossible that I should suppose your Lordship ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between me and the French, whom I know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust War with the British Nation, and that I cannot imagine your Lordship indifferent to the Transactions, which have passed between me and the enemies of the English.”

In this Sircar, \* (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile Tribe, who employ themselves in trading by Sea and Land. Their Agents purchased a two masted Vessel, and, having loaded her with Rice, departed with a view to Traffic—It happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were Artificers, and the rest Servants, paying the hire of the Ship, came here in search of employment; such, as chose to take service, were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, (the Gift of God) and the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wish of my Heart and my constant endeavour to observe and maintain the Articles of the Agreement of Peace, and to perpetuate and strengthen the basis of Friendship and Union with the Sircar of the Company Bahauder, and with the Sircars of the Maha Rajan Sahib Sreemunt, Peshwah Bahauder, and His Highness the Nabob Asuph Jah Bahauder, and I am Resident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amusing myself with Hunting, at a spot, which is used as a pleasure ground.—In this case, the allusion to “War,” in your friendly letter, and the following passage, namely: “prudence required, that both the Company and their Allies should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence,” have given me the greatest surprise.

It was further written by your friendly Pen, that “as your Lordship is desirous of communicating to me on the behalf of the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all Parties, your Lordship proposes to depute to me for this purpose, Major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly, the sole means, which appear to your Lordship and the Allies to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing Peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations: that therefore your Lordship trusts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton.” It has been understood. By the blessing of the Almighty, at the conclusion of the Peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were so firmly established and confirmed as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine, that means more effectual than these can be adopted for giving stability to the foundations of Friendship and Harmony, promoting the security of States, or the welfare and advantage of all Parties.

In the view of those who inspect narrowly into the nature of friendship, peace and amity are the first of all objects, as indeed your Lordship has yourself written to me, that the Allied Sircars look to no other object than the security and tranquility of their own Dominions, and the ease and comfort of their Subjects; Praise be to God, that the sum of my views and the wish of my heart are limited to these same points. On such grounds then a just and permanent observance of existing treaties is necessary, and these, under the favor of God, daily acquire new strength and improvement, by means

\* *Khan a-daud*—This Title signifying literally *God-Given* was given by Tippoo Sultaun to his own Government in 1793, and has constantly been used by him since that time.

See the account of the transaction, here described by Tippoo in the subsequent letter for the Governor General, and in the French and Persian papers found at Seringapatam.

means of amicable correspondence—Your Lordship is a great Sirdar, and a firm Friend, who restores justice and order to the World, and you possess an enlightened judgment—I have the strongest hope that the minds of the wise and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be sullied by doubts and jealousies, but will consider me from my heart desirous of harmony and friendship.

Continue to allow me the pleasure of your Correspondence, making me happy by accounts of your health. What more shall be written?

*Dated the 9th of Redjeb 1213 of the Hegirah, (18th Dec.)*

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 9th January, 1794*

IN pursuance of the intention, which I had the honor of communicating to you in my Letter of the 10th December I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the same month, and on the 31st following arrived at this place.

Previously to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honor to receive your Highness's Letter of the 11th Jamaady 1209 (20th November.) (Recapitulate it.)

My Letter to your Highness, of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highness the object of the Military preparations, which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the allies, ever since the beginning of the Month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your Letter of the 9th Redjeb (or 18th of December) in answer to my two Letters, addressed to your Highness on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that, in this Letter, your Highness has been pleased to admit "That the English Nation and the Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith; and that they are the well-wishers of mankind." This declaration is peculiarly satisfactory to me in the present moment, because I am persuaded that a Prince of your Highness's discernment would not express such sentiments without full deliberation. I therefore accept with pleasure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal testimony, on the part of your Highness, to the justice of that cause in which the English Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admission, that you have no ground of complaint against the English Government.

In answer to that part of my letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you had formed with the French Nation, your Highness is pleased to mention "that in the Sircar (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by Sea and Land: That their Agents purchased a two-masted Vessel; and having loaded her with Rice, departed with the view to traffic; that it happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were Artificers and the rest servants, paying the hire of the Ship, came to your Country in search of employment: That such as chose to take service were entertained; and the remainder departed beyond the confines of that Sircar (the gift of God:) and that the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the Ship to put about reports, with a view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars."

I had no knowledge of the transaction which your Highness has thus described, until I had the honor to receive your Highness's Letter. Nor was it to this transaction I adverted, when I expressed my concern at the intercourse, which your Highness had established with the French. The facts, to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from those which your Highness has related. If the transactions of which I complained had not indisputably proved the existence of a connection between your Highness and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company and to its Allies, neither the Allies, nor I, would have resorted to those measures of precaution and defence, which have attracted your Highness's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly state to your Highness the circumstances, to which I referred in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonstrated against the tendency of your intercourse with the French.

Although I had been, for some time past, apprized, that your Highness had engaged with several powers of Asia in various negociations of the most hostile tendency towards the Interests of the Company, and of its Allies; and although your continued Military preparations corresponded with the spirit of your negociations, I still hoped that a sense of your own interests and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquish projects of aggression, so inconsistent with your own professions, with your real interests, and with the character of your wisdom and discretion. But I had scarcely formed that decision on your Highness's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unquestionable testimony of my disposition to render impartial and ample justice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of Amity and Peace with your Highness) when I received from the Isle of France an authentic Copy of the Proclamation, a Persian Translation of which accompanies this Letter.

In addition to this Proclamation, I possess full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highness's Ambassadors during their residence in the Isle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exercising the powers delegated to them by your Highness; and of your Highness's conduct, since the return of your Ambassadors.

From



From the whole Evidence in my possession, the following facts are incontestably proved.

Your Highness dispatched two Ambassadors from your presence, who embarked at Mangalore, for the Isle of France; and arrived there at the close of the Month of January 1798. The Ship, on which your Ambassadors were embarked, hoisted your Highness's Colours upon entering the Harbour of Port Nord Ouest in the Isle of France; your Ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government under a salute of Cannon, and every circumstance of distinction and respect; and they were entertained during their continuance on the Island by the French Government at the public expense.

Previously to the arrival of your Ambassadors on the Island, no idea or rumour existed there of any aid to be furnished to your Highness by the French; or of any prospect of a war between your Highness and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your Ambassadors, the Proclamation, of which I now forward to you a translation, was fixed up, in the most public places, and circulated through the Town of Port Nord Ouest.

Your Ambassadors, far from protesting against the matter or style of the Proclamation, held without reserve in the most public manner the same language, which it contains, with respect to the Offensive War to be commenced by your Highness against the British possessions in India: and they even suffered the Proclamation to be publicly distributed at their own houses.

In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the Island, that your Highness would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India.

Your Ambassadors were present in the Island when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in question; and your Ambassadors aided and assisted the execution of the Proclamation by making promises, in the name of your Highness, for the purpose of inducing Recruits to enlist in your Service; Your Ambassadors proposed to levy Men to any practicable extent, stating their Powers to be unlimited, with respect to the Numbers of the Forces to be raised in your Highness's name for the purpose of making War on the Company.

The Ambassadors entered into certain stipulations and engagements, in the Name of your Highness, according to the tenor of the Proclamation (see the Note\*) with several Frenchmen, and others who entered into your Service, particularly with Monsieur Du Buc, whom the Ambassadors engaged in your Highness's Name, for the express purpose of assisting in the War to be commenced by your Highness against the English in India.

The Proclamation, therefore, is proved to have been the act of your Ambassadors. It originated in their arrival at the Isle of France; it was distributed by their Agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations, and finally it was executed according to its tenor, by their personal Assistance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March, 1798, the Ambassadors embarked at Port Nord Ouest, on board the French Frigate La Preneuse, together with the force thus raised in your Highness's Name.

This French Frigate, with your Ambassadors, and with the Troops raised in the Enemy's Country for your Service, arrived at Mangalore, on or about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highness permitted this force to land in your Dominions and far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the Conduct of your Ambassadors in any part of this transaction, you formally received them, and the French Officers, and principal persons who accompanied them, with public marks of honor and distinction, and you now entertain in your Service a large part of the force, thus raised for the purpose of making War upon the Honorable Company.

From these several facts the following Conclusions result.

First. That the Ambassadors, dispatched by your Highness to the Isle of France, did propose and actually did conclude an offensive Alliance with the French, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Allies, the Peshwa and the Nizam.

Secondly. That your Highness's Ambassadors demanded Military Succours from the French, for the purpose of prosecuting the said War; and declared that your Highness had already completed your hostile preparations against the Company (and consequently against the Allies) and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hostilities.

Thirdly. That your Highness's Ambassadors levied a Military force in the Isle of France, under the Conditions of the Proclamation, and for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the offensive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highness, with the Enemy of the Company, and of the Allies.

Fourthly. That your Highness approved the Conduct of your Ambassadors; suffered the French force raised for the purpose of making War upon the Company and the Allies, to be landed in your Country; and finally, admitted the said force into your Army.

Fifthly. That your Highness, by these several personal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation published in the Isle of France, and has taken the preliminary steps for fulfilling those engagements, according to the tenor of that Proclamation; And that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwise have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highness's Ambassadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly. That your Highness has, for some time past, been employed in Military preparations, conformably to the hostile spirit of your Engagements, contracted with the Enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly. That your Highness was prepared to make an unprovoked Attack upon the Company's Possessions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual succour which you had solicited, through your Ambassadors.

Eighthly. That your Highness by these several acts has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendship subsisting between your Highness and the Allies.

Such are the grounds, on which I founded my complaint in my letter of the 8th of November, and such are the motives which now compell the Allies to seek relief, from that ambiguous and anxious state, in which they have been placed for some years past, by the Conduct of your Highness. The Allies complain, that your frequent preparations for War, together with your hostile negotiations and offensive Alliances with the Enemy, continually expose the Allies, during a period of supposed Peace, to all the solicitude and hazard, and much of the expense of War.

Even

\* Nous pouvons assurer tous les Citoyens, qui se feront inscrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitements avantageux que seront fixés avec ses Ambassadeurs, qui s'engageront en outre au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les François qui auront pris parti dans ses Armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur Patrie.

Even under all these Circumstances of provocation, the Allies entertain the most earnest desire to establish with your Highness a real and Substantial Peace, accompanied by the intercourse and good offices, usual among friendly and contiguous States: We are therefore ready to renew and confirm the bonds of Amity with your Highness, on such conditions, as shall preclude the Continuance of those jealousies, which must subsist so long as a final and satisfactory adjustment of all causes of suspicion shall be delayed.

Your Highness is pleased to say "That you cannot imagine how means more effectual, than the existing Treaties, can be adopted for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States and the Welfare and advantage of all Parties."

In this sentiment I entirely concur with your Highness; and if your Highness's wisdom had not been prevented by evil Councils, from a due observance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be necessary "for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States and the Welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indispensable, in consequence of your Highness's new engagements which the common enemy of the Allies; and I again entreat your Highness to meet, with cordiality, the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies towards an amicable settlement of every ground of jealousy and danger.

Had your Highness received Major Doveton, that Gentleman would have explained to your Highness, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The Allies being always anxious to enter into this friendly explanation with your Highness, I once more call upon your Highness, in the most serious and solemn manner to assent to the admission of Major Doveton, as a measure, which I am confident, would be productive of the most lasting advantages to all parties.

I trust that your Highness will favor me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I most earnestly request that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter shall reach your presence; dangerous consequences result from the delay of arduous affairs.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

LIBERTÉ.

EGALITÉ.

## REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Une & Indivisible.

### PROCLAMATION.

ANNE-JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC *General en Chef, Gouverneur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Francais, a l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.*

CITOYENS.

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachement pour les intérêts & la gloire, de notre République, nous sommes très empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tipoo Sultan, par deux Ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépêchés.

Ce prince, a écrit des lettres particulières à l'Assemblée coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire executif.

10. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

20. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin & l'eau de vie dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

30. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'à l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

40. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment où les Français viendront à son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, desirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. régiments, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternité, à cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince desire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, à se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements avantageux qui seront fixes avec ses Ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les français qui auront pris parti dans les armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 pluviôse, l'an six de la République Française, une & indivisible.

MALARTIC.

TO

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Written 9th January, 1799.*

IN addition to my letter of this date, it has occurred to me to transmit for your Highness's notice, a Persian Translation of the Manifesto, which accompanied the Declaration of War, made by the Ottoman Porte against the French, in consequence of their unprovoked invasion of Egypt, as being a Paper of importance, in as much as it develops with truth and accuracy, the atrocious views and faithless conduct of the French, not only towards other nations in general, but even when it serves their own ambitious purposes, towards those with whom they are connected by the strongest ties of Friendship and Alliance, and as it shews the Grounds upon which the Ottoman Porte has been compelled to declare War against them—I shall only add, that the Original of the Paper in question, has been circulated throughout Europe, and published in all the Gazettes, both there and in India.

(Signed) MORNINGTON,

A True Copy,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN,

*Dated 24th Rejib, 1213, or 2d January 1799. Received 11th January, 1799.*

THE agreeable arrival of your Lordship's two\* letters, denoting your welfare rejoiced and gratified me. A Kharecta, in reply to your Lordship's former friendly letter, has been written and dispatched. It will no doubt by this time have been received, and the sincerity of my friendship and regard, together with proofs of my solicitude for tranquility and peace (my friendly heart being bent upon their increase) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

A True Translation,  
N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

\* Original and Duplicate of that written 10th December, 1798.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAUN,

*Written 16th January, 1799.*

YOUR Highness has already been furnished by Lord Clive, with a translation of the declaration of War, issued by the Sublime Porte against the French, in consequence of their having violated the Sacred obligations of Treaty with the Grand Signior, and of their having invaded Egypt, in contempt of every principle of good faith, and of the Law of Nations. You have also received from me a Translation of the Manifesto, published by the Porte on the same occasion, exposing, in just colours, the overbearing and arrogant spirit, as well as the treachery and falsehood, which the French have disclosed in their conduct towards all Mankind, and especially towards the Sublime Porte.

The Porte, justly outraged by an aggression so atrocious and unprecedented as the invasion of Egypt, has now united in a common cause with the British Nation, for the purpose of curbing the intemperance of the French, and the Grand Signior having learnt the unfortunate alliance, which your Highness has contracted with his Enemies the French, against his Friends and Allies the British Nation, His Highness resolved, from motives of friendship towards you, as well as towards the British Nation, to warn you, in an amicable letter, of the dangers of this fatal connexion, and to exhort you to manifest your zeal for the Mussulman faith by renouncing all intercourse with the common enemy of every religion, and the aggressor of the head of the Mahomedan Church.

Accordingly this letter, (the testimony of friendship, and the fruit of wisdom, piety, and faithful zeal,) was delivered by the Ministers of the Porte, under the Grand Signior's orders, to Mr. Spencer Smith the British Minister Resident at Constantinople; by whom it was transmitted to the Honorable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, who has forwarded it to Lord Clive; the day before yesterday, this Letter reached Madras, and a translation accompanied it, by which I learnt the valuable lessons of prudence and truth which it contains. I now forward it to your Highness,—you will read and consider it with the respectful attention, which it demands; there you will find the same friendly admonitions respecting the dangerous views of the French Nation, which I have already submitted to your consideration.

When

When your discerning mind shall have duly examined this respected letter, you will no doubt draw the following conclusions from it :

First.—That all the maxims of public Law, honor and religion, are despised and profaned by the French Nation, who consider all the Thrones of the world, and every system of civil order and religious faith, as the sport and prey of their boundless ambition, insatiable rapine, and indiscriminate sacrilege.

Secondly.—That the French have insulted and assaulted the acknowledged Head of the Mahomedan Church, and that they have wantonly raised an unprovoked and cruel war in the heart of that country, which is revered by every Mussulman, as the repository of the most sacred Monuments of the Mahomedan Faith.

Thirdly.—That a firm, honorable, and intimate alliance and friendship now subsists between the Grand Signior and the British Nation for the express purpose of opposing a barrier to the excesses of the French.

Fourthly.—That the Grand Signior is fully apprized of the intercourse and connection, unhappily established between your Highness and the French, for purposes hostile to the British Nation; that He offers to your Highness the salutary fruit of that experience, which he has already acquired, of the ruinous effects of French intrigue, treachery and deceit; and that He admonishes you, not to flatter yourself with the vain hope of Friendly aid from Those, who (even if they had escaped from the valour and skill of the British forces), could never have reached you, until they had profaned the tomb of your prophet, and overthrown the foundations of your religion.

May the admonition of the head of your own faith, dispose your mind to the pacific propositions, which I have repeatedly, but in vain, submitted to your wisdom! And may you at length receive the Ambassador, who will be empowered to conclude the definite arrangement of all differences between you and the allies, and to secure the tranquillity of India against the disturbers of the World!

A True Copy,

N. E. EDMONSTONE.

P. L. to the Government.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

## TRANSLATION.

*Letter from Sultan Selim, to the Indian Sovereign, Tippoo Sultan, dated Constantinople, 20th September, 1798, delivered to Mr. Spencer Smith, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary &c.*

WE take this opportunity to acquaint your Majesty, when the French Republic was engaged in a War with most of the Powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part against them, but, regardless of the ancient amity existing with that Nation, adopted a system of the strictest neutrality, and shewed them even such acts of countenance, as have given rise to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly disposed towards them, and reposing a confidence in those sentiments of friendship, which they appeared to profess for us, we gave no ear to many propositions and advantageous offers, which had been made to us to side with the Belligerent Powers, but pursuant to our maxims of moderation and Justice, we abstained from breaking with them without a direct motive, and firmly observed the line of neutrality,—all which is notorious to the World.

In this posture of things, when, the French having witnessed the greatest marks of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their side, when no cause existed to interrupt the continuance of the Peace betwixt the two nations, they, all of a sudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a sketch.

They began to prepare a Fleet in one of their Harbours, called Toulon, with most extraordinary mystery, and when completely fitted out and ready for Sea, embarked a large body of Troops, and they put also on board several people, versed in the Arabic Language, and who had been in Egypt before; They gave the command of that armament to one of their Generals, named Buonaparte, who first went to the Island of Malta, of which he took possession, and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria, where being arrived the 17th Muharem, all of a sudden landed his Troops, and entered the Town by open force, publishing soon after manifestoes in Arabick among the different Tribes, stating in Substance that the object of their enterprize was not to declare War against the Ottoman Porte, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for insults and injuries they had committed against the French Merchants in time past.--- that Peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent, that those of the Arabs, who should join, would meet with the best treatment; but such, as shewed opposition, would suffer death; with this further insinuation, made in different Quarters, but more particularly to certain Courts at amity with us, that the expedition against the Beys was with the privity and consent of our Sublime Porte; which is a horrible falsity. After this they also took Possession of Rosetta, not hesitating to engage in a pitched Battle with the Ottoman Troops, who had been detached from Cairo to assist the invaded.

It is a standing Law amongst all Nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilst they are supposed to be at peace. When any such events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives, so tending, are previously made known between the parties, nor are any open aggressions attempted against their respective Dominions, until a formal declaration of War takes place.

Whilst therefore no interruption of the peace, nor the smallest Symptom of misunderstanding appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republick, a conduct, so audacious, so unprovoked, and so deceitfully sudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the most extreme insult and treachery.

The

The Province of Egypt is considered as a Region, of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the Noble City of Mecca, the *Kebleh* of the Mussulmen, (*the point of the Compass to which all Turks turn their face in performing their prayers*), and the sacred Town of Medina, where the Tomb of our Blessed Prophet is fixed; the Inhabitants of both these sacred Cities deriving from thence their Subsistence.

Independant of this, it has been actually discovered from several Letters, which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various republicks; to attack the whole Mahometan Sect, in its religion and country; and, by a gradual progression, to extirpate all Mussulmans from the face of the Earth.

It is for these cogent motives and considerations, that we have determined to repel this Enemy, and to adopt every vigorous measure against these persecutors of the faith; we placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God the Source of all Succour, and in the intercession of him, who is the Glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that in addition to the General ties of Religion, the bonds of amity and good understanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majesty, so justly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith; and that more than once such public acts of friendly attention have been practised between us, as to have cemented the connection subsisting between the two Countries,—we therefore sincerely hope, from your Majesty's dignified disposition, that you will not refuse entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every possible assistance, by such an exertion of zeal, as your firmness and natural attachment to such a cause cannot fail to excite.

We understand, that in consequence of certain secret intrigues, carried on by the French in India, (after their accustomed System) in order to destroy the Settlements, and to sow dissensions in the Provinces of the English there, a strict connection is expected to take effect between them, and your Majesty, for whose service they are to send over a corps of Troops by the way of Egypt.

We are persuaded, that the tendency of the French Plans cannot in the present days escape your Majesty's penetration and notice, and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful insinuations on your side: and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at War with them, and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggressions, consequently the French are Enemies to both; and such a reciprocity of Interests must exist between those Courts, as ought to make both parties eager, to afford every mutual succour, which a common cause requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all Sects and Religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of Liberty; they themselves professing no other belief, but that of *Deists* (*Epicureans, or Pythagoreans*) that they have not even spared the Territories of the Pope of Rome, a country, since time immemorial, held in great reverence by all the European Nations: that they have wrested and shared, with others, the whole Venetian State, notwithstanding that fellow Republic had not only abstained from taking part against them, but had rendered them Service during the course of the War; thus effacing the name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of History.

There is no doubt that their present attempt against the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior designs (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental Riches) tend to make a general conquest of that country (which may God never suffer to take effect,) and to expel every Mussulman from it, under pretence of annoying the English. Their End is to be once admitted in India, and then to develop, what really lies in their hearts, just as they have done in every place, where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a Word, they are a Nation, whose deceitful intrigues and perfidious pursuits know no bounds; they are intent on nothing, but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on persecuting Religion, wherever their Arms can reach.

Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majesty's knowledge, it is sincerely hoped, that you will not refuse every needful exertion towards assisting your Brethren Mussulmans, according to the obligations of Religion, and towards defending Hindostan itself, against the effect of French Machinations. Should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your Court and that Nation, we hope, that by weighing present circumstances as well as every future inconvenience, which would result from such a measure, your Majesty will beware against it, and in the event of your having harboured any Idea of joining with them, or of moving against Great Britain, you will lay such resolution aside. We make it our especial request, that your Majesty will please to refrain from entering into any measures against the English, or lending any compliant ear to the French; Should there exist any Subject of Complaint with the former, please to communicate it, Certain as you may be, of the Employment of every Good Office on our Side, to compromise the same; we wish to see the connection, above alluded to, exchanged in favor of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon Consideration of all that is stated in this Communication, and of the necessity of assisting your Brethren Mussulmans in this general cause of Religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majesty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to assist the common cause, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good understanding, so happily existing between our Empires.

Certified Translation and Copy,

(Signed) SPENCER SMITH.

A True Copy,

(Signed) J. A. GRANT, Sub-Secretary.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM

## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received \* 13th February, 1799.

I HAVE been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the first brought by a Camel-man, the last by Hircarrahs, and understood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in Station like Jinnshid; with Angels as his guards; with Troops numerous as the Stars; the Sun illumining the World of the Heaven of Empire and Dominion; the luminary giving splendor to the Universe of the Firmament of Glory and Power; the Sultaun of the Sea and the Land; the King of Room; (*i. e. the Grand Seignior*) be his Empire and his power perpetual! addressed to me, which reached you thro' the British Envoy and which you transmitted, has arrived—Being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion,—you will be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton (about whose coming your friendly pen has repeated written) slightly attended, (*or unattended.*)

Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Translation;

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

رفعت و عوایر تربت توکست و میا ندرت تلف مهران معارف تان سلام الله

هم رفیم و دوستیم را و میوه شربت تیر و لاریان و اغر هر که با بصره میا جیت شمول مسرور و متع و بلند  
 سطح خست نام پادشاه جمعی و ملایک پاسبان ستار و سپاه نیر جهان افروز آسمان سلطان و با صلا  
 اقبال عالم ضیاء فلک ابهت و کامکار سلطان البر و البر پادشاه و روم ادام الله سلطان و با صلا و موه و مخلص  
 در بوس طست ایلم کار و لیز و با صلا و دانو ایلم تیر و لاریان و اغر هر که با بصره میا جیت شمول مسرور و متع و بلند  
 مانترا غلبه نیر کار و لیز و با صلا و دانو ایلم تیر و لاریان و اغر هر که با بصره میا جیت شمول مسرور و متع و بلند  
 مرقوم آگاه شام و موه و مخلص و با صلا و دانو ایلم تیر و لاریان و اغر هر که با بصره میا جیت شمول مسرور و متع و بلند

DECLARATION of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East Indies, on behalf of the Honorable the East India Company, and the Allies of the said Company; their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peshwah.

A SOLEMN Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honorable Company and the Nabob Asoph Jah and the Peshwa on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan, on the other part, and from that day all Commotion and Hostility ceased. Since that day, the three Allied States have invariably manifested a Sacred regard for the obligations, contracted under that Treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun; of this uniform disposition abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies; whatever differences have arisen; with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysore, have been amicably adjusted, without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the Stipulations of Treaty; such has been the solicitude of the Allies for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years years past, various Embassies and Military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultan, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the allies, as would have justified them not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to Arms. On the part of the British Government, every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultan and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgement and confirmation of his just rights and by the removal of every cause of Jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These

pacific

\* On the 7th of February Du Buc the Agent of Tippoo Sultaun embarked at Tranquebar to proceed on his Embassy to France.

Vide French and Persian translated papers found in the Palace at Seringapatam.

pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultan's claim to the district of Wynnah, and in the negotiation, opened by his Lordship, with regard to the Districts of Amerah and Souleah: In every instance, the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultan has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice and good faith, which the Legislature of Great Britain and the Honorable the East India Company have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the Native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the Allies, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, have never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultan. Far from having attempted to allege even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity and good faith, and has professed, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midst of these amicable professions, on the part of Tippoo Sultan, and at the moment when the British Government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynnah, it was, with astonishment and indignation that the allies discovered the engagements, which he had contracted with the French Nation, in direct violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent protestations of friendship towards the allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of Treaty, Tippoo Sultan dispatched Ambassadors to the Isle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded, in his name, an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Peshwa, and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultan, demanded Military succours from the French, and actually levied a Military force in the Isle of France, with the declared view of prosecuting the intended war.

When the Ambassadors returned, in a French Ship of War, from the Isle of France, Tippoo Sultan suffered the Military force, which they had levied, for the avowed purpose of making war upon the Allies, to land in his Country, and finally he admitted it into his Army;—by these personal acts satisfying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambassadors.

This Military force, however, was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose, of attacking the Company's Possessions; but in the mean-while he advanced his hostile preparations, conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his Army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual succours, which he had assiduously solicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the British Nation frustrated his vain hopes, and checked the presumptuous career of the French in Egypt at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the Coast of Malabar.

The British Government, the Nizam, and the Peshwa, had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their forces, for the joint protection of their respective Dominions. The strict principles of self defence would have justified the Allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the Territories of Tippoo Sultan; but even the happy intelligence of the glorious success of the British Fleet at the Mouths of the Nile, did not abate the anxious desire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultan,—they attempted, by a moderate representation, to recall him to a sense of his obligations and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy; and they employed every effort, to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With these salutary views the Governor General, on the 8th November 1798, in the name of the Allies proposed to dispatch an Ambassador to Tippoo Sultan, for the purpose of renewing the bonds of friendship, and of concluding such an arrangement, as might afford effectual security against any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10th of December 1798.

Tippoo Sultan declined, by various evasions and subtleties, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies, and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by suddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences, which had commenced with respect to the Districts of Amerah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the Company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultan) renewed with increased earnestness the expression of his Lordship's anxious desire to dispatch an Ambassador to the Sultan.

The Governor General expressly solicited the Sultan to return an answer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no proposition either injurious to the rights, dignity or honor of the Sultan, or in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or substance, it could not require a longer consideration: the Governor General waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in his letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultan however, who must have received this letter before the 17th of January, remained silent, although the Governor General had plainly apprised that Prince, that dangerous consequences would result from delay. In the mean-while the season for military operations had already advanced to so late a period, as to render a speedy decision indispensable to the security of the allies:—under these circumstances on the 3d of February (\* twelve days having elapsed from the period, when an answer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January) his Lordship declared to the Allies, that the necessary measures must now be adopted without delay for securing such advantages, as should place the common safety of the Allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of Tippoo Sultan, and of the violence of the French. With this view the Governor General, on the 3d of February, issued orders to the British Armies to march, and signified to the Commander of his Majesty's Squadron, that the obstinate silence of the Sultan must be considered as a rejection of the proposed amicable negotiation.

At

\* Letters from Seringapatam have been received at Madras in four days,

At length, on the 15th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultan reached the Governor General, in which the Sultan signifies to his Lordship "that being frequently disposed to hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," adding "That the Governor General would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases of this letter; but it must be evident to all the States of India, that the answer of the Sultan has been deferred, to this late period of the Season, with no other view, than to preclude the Allies by insidious delays from the benefit of those advantages, which their combined military operations would enable them to secure; on those advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultan's violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that Princes, offensive alliance with the French) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultan.

The Allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultan to profit by his own studied and systematic delay, nor to impede such a disposition of their military and naval force, as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those Dominions secured to him by Treaty, Tippoo Sultan wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the Allies to Arm in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor.

For a period of three Months he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour, which he had eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favorite purposes of Ambition and revenge: disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination: and by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence in a proposition, which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to frustrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstance and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquility of India, by favouring the irruption of a French Army.

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.—The Allies are therefore resolved to place their Army in such a position, as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity, and shall preclude the return of that danger, which has so lately menaced their Possessions: The Allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultan, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any Embassy, which Tippoo Sultan may dispatch to the Head Quarters of the British Army, and to concert a treaty on such Conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

Fort St. George, 22d February, 1799.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

## TO TIPPOO SULTAN.

Written 22d February, 1799.

I HAD the honor on the 13th Instant to receive your letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 9th and 16th of January, informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton, unattended, to you.

I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation, contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your discerning mind; and that you deferred your reply to that letter to so late a period of the season. Your long silence, on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British Forces to advance in concert with the Armies of the Allied Powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the Army absolutely necessary to the common security of the Allies. This movement of the Army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Ambassador to your presence.

Under the present circumstances to send Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with those advantages, which would have resulted from his Mission at a proper season.

The Allies however retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the British Troops, has been empowered to receive any Embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will also authorize such Persons as he may think proper, to concert in communication with your Ambassadors, a new Treaty of Friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,  
P. T. to the Government.

FROM



## FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Dated 10th Ramzaun 1213, (answering to 16th February, 1799.) Received 3d April, 1799.*

A LETTER in reply to the gracious letter of the Sublime Porte, (*titles omitted*) addressed to me which reached you thro' the British Envoy, and which you transmitted to me, is sent—let it be forwarded to Constantinople, by the road it came by. A Copy of my Answer is enclosed for your perusal. Always continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare,—what more need I write.

*TRANSLATION of Enclosure in the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 10th Ramzaun or 16th February, 1799. Received at Fort St. George, 3d April.*

COPY OF TIPPOO SULTAN'S REPLY TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM BY THE  
GRAND SEIGNOR.

*In the Name of the most merciful God!*

PRAISE to the SUPREME KING of KINGS, who hath made just and high-minded Princes the instruments for exalting the Standard of the established Religion of Mohommud, and committed the governance and prosperity of the People and Dominions of ISLAUM to their able management and guidance.—Be abundance of Praises, also the offering at the Throne of that Leader by the aid of whose prophetic mission the Benignant channels of the Faith retain their course—and Salutations enumbered to that consecrated Person whose Divine Mission is the Pride of the followers of Islaum, and to his illustrious Offspring and Companions, every one of whom was the Extirpator of Heretics, and of those who know not the way of the Lord.—After this it is humbly represented to the exalted Presence the Seat of Justice, expanded as the Heavens, resplendent as the Sun; to the luminous Star of the Firmament of Dominion; the bright Planet of the Empyreum of Glory and good Fortune; the bloom of the Bower of Greatness; the Refresher of the Spring of Supremacy; the Ornament of the Throne of Pomp and Splendor; the Support of the Seat of Happiness and Prosperity—with Troops numerous as the Stars; with Angels his Guards; whose Throne is exalted as the Skies; whose dignity is as Solomon's; the Ray of the Benignity of God, the Sultan of the Sea and the Land; may the Vessels of his State continue to traverse the Seas of Success and Prosperity, Unperishable! and may the Effects of his Justice continue to pervade every Corner of the Earth! The August and Gracious Letter written the 11th of Rubbeeh 1213 Hidi. (*answering to 23d September 1798*) which was issued through the British Envoy, conveyed upon me boundless Honour and Distinction, the foundations of Concord and Attachment acquired new Strength from its Contents, and the Fabric of Friendship obtained renovated firmness by the Gracious Expressions it contains.

The venerated pen did me the honor to write of the irruption of the French Nation these objects of the Divine Anger, by the utmost treachery and deceit, into the venerated Region of Egypt, notwithstanding the strict observance of long subsisting Amity and friendship, on the part of the Sublime Porte—Of the views of that irreligious turbulent people—Of their denial of God and his Prophets—Of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the most vigorous measures for the overthrow of that Nation of Rebels—and desiring me for the sake of the whole Body of the Faith and Religious Brotherhood, to afford assistance to our Brethren Mussulmans; support our Holy Theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the Region of Hindostan from the machinations and evils of these Enemies—that I will explain to the Sublime Porte, whatever ground of uneasiness and complaint the English may have given me, when by the Divine aid and the intervention of your good offices all differences will be compromised, and opposition and estrangement, be converted into cordiality and union—This Gracious communication I have understood.

Through the Divine favour and prophetic Grace, all the votaries of Islaum, are united in Brotherhood by the ties of Religion—Especially the Sublime Porte and this State, the good gift of God; for the foundations of friendship and attachment are firmly cemented between them, and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifested—Both in word and deed are they aiding and assisting to each other—This Labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your Highness's world-subjecting will—There is absolutely no difference between us—Let me be informed of and employed to promote, that which your exalted mind proposes for the prosperity and due ordinance of the Faith and its followers, and the aid of God will alone ensure success—As the French nation are estranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Porte, they may be said to have rendered themselves the Enemy of all the followers of the faith, all Mussulmans should renounce friendship with them, (*Quotation from the Koran*) "consider not Hereticks as friends, consider none such but Mussulmans"—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correspondence between the two States may be always open and the sentiments of our friendly minds be disclosed to each other—may the sun of dominion and prosperity be resplending in the east of greatness!

*Dated the 10th of Ramzaun the blessed 1213 Hedgiree, (answering to 16th February 1799).*

True Translations,  
N. B. EDMONSTONF,  
P. T. to the Government.

# GENERAL INDEX.

## ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

### A.

**COPY** and Translation of the Proclamation issued by General Malartic, Governor General of the Isle of France, in consequence of the arrival of the Ambassador, from Tippoo Sultaun at that place, on the 8th of January, 1798.

**EXTRACT** from a Minute of the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated the 12th August, 1798, containing a detailed account of the information which the Governor General had received of the measures adopted by Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of forming an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the French, against the British Empire in India, with the arguments and conclusions, drawn by the Governor General from that information.

The following are Translations of Persian Papers, found in the Palace of Seringapatam.

NO. 1.

**MEMORANDUM** Book, containing various Memoranda in Tippoo Sultaun's Hand-writing, principally regarding his connection with the French—Memoranda of the measures to be taken preparatory to his Embassy to the Isle of France, in 1797—Of the question to be proposed respectively to the several Departments of his Government, relative to the conditions that shall be stipulated with the French, and an abstract of what appears to be the result of deliberations upon the subject.

NO. 2.

**REPLY** of the Meer Meerzaun (*or Military Department*) to the question mentioned in the foregoing.

NO. 3.

**REPLY** of the Meer Assofs (*or Revenue Department*).

NO. 4.

**REPLY** of the Meer Yem (*or Head of the Marine Department*).

NO. 5.

**REPLY** of the Meer Suddoor (*or Heads of Departments connected with Forts and Garrisons*).

NO. 6.

**REPLY** of the Meer Khauzin (*or Treasurer*).

NO. 7.

**REPLY** of the Mullick oo Toojar (*or Heads of the Commercial Department*).

NO. 8.

**OBSERVATIONS** submitted by the five Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the subject of the Negotiations proposed to be opened with the French, thro' the channel of Ripaud, with the rough draft of the Propositions to be transmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himself.

NO. 9.

**QUERIES** by the Persons appointed to proceed on an Embassy to the Isle of France, with Answers to the same.

NO. 10.

**MEMORANDUM** in Tippoo Sultaun's Hand-writing of his projected Embassy to the Isle of France and Europe, and of the articles of his proposals for an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the French, against the English. Draft of letters from Tippoo Sultaun, to the Isle of France and the Directory; and Copy of Tippoo Sultaun's Instructions to his Ambassadors, dated 2d April, 1797.

NO. 11.

**COPY** of the Fictitious Instructions to the Ambassadors, adapted to their assumed character of Merchants.

NO. 12.

**QUESTIONS** proposed by the six Departments to Ripaud, with a view to ascertain from him, the disposition of the French, both at the Mauritius and in France, to receive the Ambassadors, and afford the succours applied for.

NO. 13.

**ORIGINAL** Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory, to General Malartic, &c. leading Persons at the Mauritius, notifying the deputation of four Ambassadors.

NO. 14.

**Draft of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power in France and the Isle of France, dated 2d April, 1797, stating that he had sent Ambassadors, for the purpose of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation; containing his propositions for the purpose, and the terms on which he was desirous of being furnished with a French Force; comprized in fourteen Articles.**

NO. 15.

**MEMORANDA of intelligence respecting the Nizam, the Marhattas, and the English, together with the draft of four Letters to the Isle of France, dated 9th October, 1798, notifying the deputation of Meer Yoofof Alli and Ripaud, and account of the postponement of the former Embassy.**

NO. 16.

**LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, written from Mangalore, on their return from the Isle of France—They give a minute account and description of the French Officers, Artificers, and Troops, they have brought with them—Intimate their having fixed the rate of daily allowance for them—communicate the application which the French Officers have made for Palankeens, Horses, &c. desire Tippoo Sultaun's orders, with respect to the departure of the French Officers, &c. for Seringapatam, and for the conveyance of their Baggage—notify their having brought and forwarded the Plants commissioned by the Sultan. and send Letters to his Address from Chapuis, Dubuc, &c.**

NO. 17.

**DRAFT of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Ambassadors in reply to the foregoing; giving them directions upon the points referred to him, and desiring them to draw up a detailed report of their voyage and proceedings, from their departure for the Isle of France, until their return.**

NO. 18.

**NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors from their Embarkation for the Isle of France until their return to Mangalore; containing an account of their negotiations at the Island and of all the occurrences both there and on their Voyage, by Hussen Alli one of the Ambassadors.**

NO. 19.

**NARRATIVE of the proceedings of the Embassy to the Isle of France, by Mahommud Ibrahim one of the Ambassadors.**

NO. 20.

**DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive directory of France dated 20th July 1798.—Written on occasion of the Sultaun's deputing Mr. du Buc and two Ambassadors to France for the purpose of obtaining military aid against the English.—In this letter the Sultaun states the Losses which he was compelled to submit to at the termination of the War in 1792; A war which he ascribes to his Friendly connection with the French—He urges the Directory to assist him in prosecuting his revenge against the British nation in India,—He notifies the deputation of his Ambassadors the preceeding year to the Isle of France, and the arrival of Messrs. Chapuis, Dubuc &c. To this letter also are subjoined the terms on which he is desirous of forming an Alliance with the French Nation and of being furnished with a French force; comprized in 11 Articles—In the same Memorandum book and following this letter, are inserted memoranda of Money disbursed for the expences of the Ambassadors, and of Jewels, Khelams &c. sent by the Sultaun as presents to the five members of the Executive Directory of France.**

NO. 21.

**INSTRUCTIONS from Tippoo Sultaun to his Ambassadors despatched to the the Court of Zemaun Shah.**

NO. 22.

**PROPOSED plan of cooperation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—apparently intended to be submitted to the latter by the Ambassadors of the former.**

NO. 23.

**LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, sent by the Ambassadors of the former—Commences with the highest praises of Zemaun Shah, on account of the zeal he shews for the propogation of the faith; adding, that in return for that, Tippoo Sultaun's subjects meet weekly in his Mosques to pray for the prosperity and success of Zemaun Shah—Complains of the prevalence of the Infidels over Hindostan to the exception of his own Dominions—expresses the highest degree of attachment to Zemaun Shah,—Notifies his deputation of Ambassadors—Referring him for certain points of importance to their verbal communications—expressing a wish to station two Ambassadors permanently at Zemaun Shah's Court, and transmitting presents.**

NO. 24.

**DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers acknowledging receipt of his letter,—Returning him thanks for the exertions he had successfully used to impress Zemaun Shah with a favorable opinion of Tippoo Sultaun—Expressing his great satisfaction at the good understanding thus established between the Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—Notifying the deputation of Ambassadors for the purpose of cementing the connection more closely and requesting Moolla**

Ghuffar Khaun's good offices to obtain for the Ambassadors an opportunity of representing certain points of an important nature to Zemaun Shah.

NO. 25.

DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, Agent of Zemaun Shah—Substantially to the same effect as the foregoing.

NO. 26.

DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah dated 7th of February 1799—Complimenting the Shah for the Fame he has acquired by his exertions to subdue Heretics and to propagate the Mussulman Faith—Stating that this circumstance had suggested to his Mind, the Eligibility of a co-operation between the two states for exterminating Infidels from the Country of Hindostan—Intimating that Tippoo Sultaun's subjects assemble weekly at the Mosques and pray for the subversion of Heretics—That in reward of his own Religious Zeal, God has enabled him to protect his own Dominions from the power and influence of Heretics by whom his Country is surrounded—Adverting to his former deputation of Ambassadors—Expressing his hope that they will have had an opportunity of submitting to Zemaun Shah the important points which were confided to their verbal communication—and referring also to the representations of Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun:

NO. 27.

DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers—dated 7th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his letter accompanied by others from Zemaun Shah's Ministers Abdool Ghuffar Khaun and Ameen-ool-Molk (*Near Mohummud Khaun*)—Expressing satisfaction at Abdool Ghuffar's good offices (*as intimated in Wuffadar Khaun's letter*) in impressing upon the mind of Zemaun Shah, the contents of the Sultaun's letter—at the Shah's having authorized his Ministers to address letters to him, and at the Shah's declared intention of proceeding to Hindostan; intimating that the sum of his wishes, is, a mutual co-operation for the extirpation of Infidels; referring to the former deputation of Ambassadors to the Court of Zemaun Shah, charged with the communication of certain points of importance and lamenting the faded splendor of the Mahomedan religion in Hindostan.

NO. 28.

ORIGINAL letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun, acknowledging the receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's letter (*No. 23*) and recapitulating its contents; expressing his determined resolution to proceed to Hindostan to exterminate the Infidels; agreeing to the permanent residence of Ambassadors on the part of the Sultaun; acknowledging to have been made acquainted with the verbal communications entrusted to the Sultaun's Ambassadors, and transmitting presents.

NO. 29.

DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah in reply to the foregoing which was brought by the Sultaun's Ambassadors on their return from their Embassy to Zemaun Shah's Court; recapitulating the contents of the letter from Zemaun Shah; expressing his fervent hope that the Infidels of Hindostan may be exterminated by their mutual exertions; stating that the English have taken up arms against him, in consequence of their having heard of the Sultaun's Embassy to Zemaun Shah; asserting that the Governor General has expressly written to him that it is the intention of the British power to subvert the religion of Mahomed; declaring his resolution to carry on a holy war against them; adding that he now deputed the former Ambassadors a second time to Zemaun Shah to communicate affairs of great importance, and entreating the Shah to join him in repelling the Infidels.—N. B. This letter was forwarded by the Ambassadors in question.

NO. 30.

DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the grand Seignior dated the 10th of February 1799, being a reply to the grand Seignior's letter to the Sultaun dated 23d September 1798 of which a translation appears in the Correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General (*division C.*) Recapitulates the contents of the grand Seignior's letter; expatiates on the union subsisting between them as members of the same religion; desires the grand Seignior to point out to him what measures he proposes to adopt in order to promote the interests of the Mahomedan faith; intimates that the French having become the Enemies of the grand Seignior, are thereby rendered the objects of enmity to all the followers of the faith; expresses his confidence in the grand Seignior's exertions to exterminate all Infidels and his hope that this object will be accomplished with the utmost facility; stating the prevalence of the Christians in Hindostan, obtained by treachery and deceit, and in elucidation thereof, gives a long account of the rise and progress of the British power in India, interspersed with anecdotes of equal treachery and violence, on the part of the French and of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the English in their dealings with the native powers; imputes the war in which he was engaged with the English in 1790, 1791, and 1792, to their enmity in consequence of his having deputed Ambassadors to the Sublime Porte, and notices the sacrifice of treasure and territory which he was compelled to make upon that occasion; asserts that the English have formed a resolution to subdue the whole of Hindostan, and to subvert the Mahomedan religion; adding that the Governor General had written to him the latter intention in express terms; proceeds to notice the ascendancy of the Marshattahs at the Court of Dehli; expatiates upon his own zeal

for the support of the Mahomedan interests; instances his having converted near five hundred thousand of the inhabitants of Calicut &c. and his having written to Arabia his design to send a force to subdue the sceptic Abdool Wahaub, and states that he now deputed Ambassadors to Constantinople with the present letter charged with the communication of various points of importance.

## ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

### B.

THE letters in this division (*the two last excepted*) are in the French language and accompanied by Translations.

NO. 1.

LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power of the French Republic—Dated Seringapatam, April 2d, 1797.—Stating that he had sent Ambassadors for the purpose of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation—also Letter from the same, of the same date, to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and La Reunion—Containing his propositions for an Alliance with the French, and the terms on which he was desirous of being furnished with a French Force.

NO. 2.

LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to General Malartic—Dated 2d April 1797.—requesting that his propositions may be taken into consideration, and that he may be furnished with Troops,—he encloses Copy of the Propositions to the representatives of the People.

NO. 3.

LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to General Mangalon—Dated Seringapatam 21st April 1797—Giving him an account of the disastrous situation of his different Enemies, and pointing out that the present is the critical moment for the French to invade India.

NO. 4.

LETTER from the same to the Citizen representatives, of the same tenor and date.

NO. 5.

LETTER from the Ambassadors Husein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim—Dated Isle of France 20th January 1798 to General Malartic, requesting that all the Officers and men may be assembled for the purpose of taking an Oath of Fidelity to the two Nations.

NO. 6.

COPY of propositions from the Ambassadors offering to supply the French Army with the necessary provisions and stores.

NO. 7.

LETTER from the representatives of the Colony of the Isle of France to Tippoo Sultan's, adverting to his proposals for establishing an intimate connection with France and promising to make every effort in their power to promote his wishes.

NO. 8.

LETTER from the Ambassadors to General Malartic—Dated Isle of France 21st February 1798, stating the terms on which they will take the recruits.

NO. 9.

LETTER from General Malartic to the Ambassadors, Dated Isle of France 27th February 1798, expostulating with them on their objections to the allowances fixed by him for the recruits, and declaring that he will not allow them to serve unless his demands be acceded to.

NO. 10.

LETTER from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun Dated Isle of France 8th March 1798, recommending Citizen Pitcher as a proper person to be employed in the factory which the Sultaun proposes to establish in the Isle of France.

NO. 11.

LETTER from Admiral Sercey to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Isle of France, 4th March 1798, stating his inability to afford any immediate aid, but promising every assistance in his power on his receiving reinforcements from France,—sends Mons. Dubuc and others to superintend the Sultaun's Marine.

NO. 12.

LETTER from General Coffigny to the Ambassadors dated 5th of March 1798, mentioning that he had forwarded the Sultaun's dispatches to France, & assuring them of the favorable disposition of the French towards him.

NO. 13.

GENERAL Mangallon to Tippoo Saib, dated Isle of France, 4th March 1798—expresses his concern that the state of the French Force in India will not admit of his proceeding in person to participate in the glory of the Sultaun's Arms in his contest with their common Enemy.

NO. 14.

LETTER from M. Descomber to Tippoo Sultaun Dated 5th March 1778—On the subject of the proposed Alliance with France--- the supply of a military Force---the conduct of the Ambassadors---Offers the Sultaun general advice on the means of accomplishing his great object, the extirpation of the English.

NO. 15.

LETTER from General Marlartie to Tippoo Sultaun--dated Isle of France--7th March 1798--acknowledging the receipt of his propositions and informing the Sultaun of the measures taken by him in consequence; Sends lists of the Recruits and Statement of their Allowances--expresses his intention of sending further reinforcements as soon as it may be in his power.

NO. 16.

LETTER from Captain L'Hermite commanding the Preneuse Frigate to Tippoo Sultaun dated Mangalore 25th April 1798---announcing his arrival with the Ambassadors and Troops and his intention very shortly to return---Requests the Sultaun's commands for the Isle of France.

NO. 17.

LETTER from General Chapuis to Tippoo Sultaun---Announcing his arrival and giving an account of the Detachment under his command and the favorable reception he had met with at Mangalore.

NO. 18.

LETTER from Captain Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Mangalore, 28th April, 1798, reporting his arrival, & giving an Account of the Persons who accompany him; mentions the favorable reception of the Embassy at the Isle of France, and states that he has been deputed to renew and strengthen the Friendship between the French and the Sultaun.

NO. 19.

COPY of the Questions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar, on the object of their Mission, with the Answers of the former.

NO. 20.

TABLE of the Rates of Pay, for the Officers of the Marine, under the signature of Dubuc.

NO. 21.

RECEIPT under the signature of Dubuc, for Paga. 2781 5; advanced on account of the Pay of his Detachment.

NO. 22.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun, to the Executive Directory, dated Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798,--communicating his Proposals for an Alliance, offensive and defensive with the French; and the terms on which he is desirous of receiving a Force to assist him in his operations against the English.

NO. 23.

FULL Powers from Tippoo Sultaun, to Captain Dubuc, constituting him his Ambassador to the French Republic, dated Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798. Also Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khoodadaud, in favor of Citizen Dubuc.

NO. 24.

COPY of a Letter from Dubuc, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Tranquebar, :6th December, 1798, requesting a supply of Money; recommending measures to be adopted by Tippoo, for the purpose of gaining time and bringing over the Mahrattas to his Party.

NO. 25.

LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc, dated Seringapatam, 2d January, 1799,---Urging him in the strongest terms to depart as soon as possible.

LETTER from Ripaud to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Republican Camp, 23d May, 1798, pointing out the line of conduct which he advises the Sultaun to observe towards Monsieur Raymond, and suggests an Order to be issued to Monsieur Dompars respecting the discipline of the Troops.

INTERCEPTED Letter from General Buonaparte to Tippoo Sultaun, dated in January 1799, notifying his arrival, with a large Force in Egypt, and his intention of affording effectual Military Succours to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of subverting the British Power in India, and requesting Tippoo Sultaun to depute an Ambassador to him at Cairo or Suez,

INTERCEPTED Letter from General Buonaparte to the Shereef of Mecca, received at Judda 17th of February 1799--describing the Tranquility which he has established in Egypt and sending his Letter to Tippoo Sultaun to the care of the Shereef for the purpose of being forwarded.

## ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

### C.

LETTER from the late Governor General Sir John Shore Bart. to Tippoo Sultaun dated 7th March 1798  
--Noticing the termination of the Disputes with the Coottie Rajah--Intimating that Letters had been presented to the Company's Officers on the Coast of Malabar stating a claim to the district of Wynaad--Expressing a disposition to discuss any claim which the Sultaun may have to that district, and proposing a meeting of Deputies for the purpose.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore Bart. received 26th April 1798, acknowledging the receipt of the Governor General's Letter notifying his intended return to Europe and the nomination of the Earl of Mornington as his successor--Expressing his desire to cultivate the existing harmony between the two States and requesting the Governor General to impress the Earl of Mornington with a sense of the friendship established between the two Powers.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore Bart. received 26th April 1798, --In reply to the Governor General's Letter of the 7th of March on the subject of Wynaad--asserting a claim to that district describing its situation and professing friendship.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B.--acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's Letter of 26th March 1798, notifying his having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington--Complaining of the encroachments of the Coorga Rajah on his Territories and requesting that his Excellency will use his influence with the Rajah to suppress them.

FROM the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. to Tippoo Sultaun dated 14th June 1798--Intimating that the Acting Governor General had communicated to his Lordship the letter on the subject of the imputed encroachments of the Coorga Rajah, and also his letter on the subject of his claim to Wynaad--stating that on investigating the official records, it appears that not only the right to Wynaad, but other districts is undecided--Urging the necessity of bringing these points to a decision, and proposing a conference of Deputies for the purpose--Expressing his Lordship's disposition to investigate the points in dispute when principles of honor, amity and justice, and professing the sincerest desire to maintain the relations of friendship and attachment subsisting between the two States.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun, to the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. Received 10th July, 1799.--Complimentary Reply to the Governor General's Letter notifying his Lordships Arrival, and his having taken charge of the Affairs of the British State in India--professing the utmost degree of Friendship, and sincerest disposition to maintain the obligations of existing Treaties.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 18th July, Received 2d August, 1798.--Acknowledging receipt of his Lordships Letter, of 14th June, stating the Ground of his Claim to the disputed Districts and their respective situations, and acceding to his Lordships Proposal, for a Meeting of Deputies.

FROM the Right Honorable the Governor General, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 7th August, 1798.--Acknowledging receipt of the foregoing Letter--Announcing the investigation into the disputed right to Wynaad to have terminated in the Sultaun's favor and professing his Lordship's intention to decide upon the remaining questions of territory with the same justice and impartiality.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun, to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 2d September, Received 28th Sept. 1798.--Acknowledging receipt of the foregoing Letter,--and detailing the Ground of his claim to the Districts yet in dispute.

FROM the same, to the same--Received 24th of October, 1798.--Containing a further detail of the Ground of his claim, to the disputed Districts--denying the Legitimacy of the Coorga Rajah, and (*In a Postscript*) mentioning the names of Two Persons whom he had deputed to meet and confer with the Deputies Commissioned from Bombay.

FROM the Right Honorable the Governor General, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 4th of November, communicating the irruption of the French into Egypt, and the Victory obtained by Lord Nelson, over the French Fleet at Abookir.

FROM the same, to the same, dated 8th November--Acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's Letter of 28th October, 1798.--In this Letter, his Lordship communicates to the Sultaun, the information he has received of his intrigues with the French, for purposes hostile to the British Power in India--intimates the necessity which the Sultaun's conduct, has imposed upon his Lordship of adopting precautionary measures of defence in concert with the Allies--professing a sincere disposition to maintain the relations of amity and disclaiming all other views except those of permanent security and tranquility and proposing to depute to him Major Doveton for the purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundation.

FROM the same to the same—dated 10th December 1799— notifying his Lordship's intention of proceeding to Madras and expressing his Lordship's hope of receiving the Sultaun's answer to his Lordship's letter of the 8th of November on his arrival at that Settlement.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 20th November, received 25th December 1798—desiring an explanation of the reasons for assembling the British Army in the Carnatic and professing an adherence to Treaty.

FROM the same to the same—dated 18th, received 25th December, 1798—In reply to the Right Honorable the Governor General's letters of the 4th and 8th of November—Expresses the highest satisfaction at the success of the British Fleet under Admiral Nelson, and reprobates the French character—Explains the imputed connection between him and the French, by the fiction of a Merchant Ship belonging to his subjects, accidentally touching at the Mauritius and bringing away a few artificers—Professes adherence to Treaty and a desire to maintain and improve the relations of friendship with the Allies—Evades the Right Honorable the Governor General's proposition to depute Major Doveton, and concludes with a repetition of amicable sentiments.

FROM the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun dated 9th January 1799—Notifying his Lordship's arrival at Madras—Acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing Letter—Stating the grounds of complaint in his Lordship's Letter of the 8th of November 1798, by a detail of the proceedings of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, at the Isle of France, as ratified and approved by himself—Thence deducing a direct violation of Treaty on the part of the Sultaun—Still however expressing a sincere desire to effect an amicable accommodation—and earnestly renewing the proposal to depute Major Doveton.

COPY of the Proclamation at the Isle of France, enclosed in the foregoing.

FROM the same to the same, and of the same date—Transmitting a Persian Translation of the Manifesto of the Ottoman Porte on occasion of the Invasion of Egypt by the French.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Hon. the Governor General dated 2d Dec. received 11th Jan. 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordship's letter of 10th December and referring to his former letter of the 18th of that month.

FROM the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun dated the 16th January 1799—Transmitting a letter to the Sultaun from the Grand Seignior received thro' the British Minister at Constantinople—and commenting upon the contents of it.

TRANSLATION of the letter from the Grand Seignior to Tippoo Sultaun referred to in the foregoing—detailing the principles, and conduct of the French their treachery and aggression against the Ottoman porte, by the unprovoked invasion of Egypt—Dissuading the Sultaun from holding connection with them,—Declaring the resolution of the Ottoman porte to exert its utmost power to repel the French and urging the Sultaun to join him in the common cause of religion and Justice.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General received 13th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordship's letters of 9th and 16th January and of the Grand Seignior's letter, and desiring that his Lordship will send Major Doveton unattended.

COPY of the Persian Original of the foregoing.

DECLARATION of the Right Honorable the Governor General on behalf of the Honorable Company and their Allies dated 22d February 1799, setting forth the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun towards the British Nation; the measures which have been adopted by the British Government to effect an amicable accommodation, and the necessity to which the allies are compelled of placing their army in a position to enforce their just demand of satisfaction and security.

FROM the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun dated 22d February 1799, acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's letter received 13th February intimating that the lateness of Tippoo Sultaun's acquiescence in his Lordship's proposal to depute Major Doveton, rendered the measure useless, and referring the Sultaun to General Harris for all future negotiation.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General dated 16th February received 3d April 1799, transmitting a reply to the letter from the grand Seignior with a copy.

TRANSLATION of the Copy of Tippoo Sultaun's Answer to the Grand Seignior's Letter, alluded to in the foregoing, dated 16th February, 1799—Acknowledging the receipt of the Grand Seignior's Letter, recapitulating its contents; professing attachment; requesting to know what the Grand Seignior proposes for the interests of Religion, and denouncing the French as the Enemies of all Mahomedans, from their having become such to the Sublime Porte.











